John Fitz-Gerald, 1818

HISTORY

OF THE LATE

SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

WITHA

DESCRIPTION AND ACCOUNT OF THAT GARRISON,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS.

BY

of theltane

JOHN DRINKWATER,

CAPTAIN IN THE LATE SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, OR,
ROYAL MANCHESTER VOLUNTEERS.

THIRD EDITION, CORRECTED;

SPARGITUR, ARVA NOVA NEPTUNIA CE DE RUBESCUNT.
VIEG.

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M'KENZIE, AND MOORE.

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THE KING.

That Your Majedy may never

lefs faithfully ferved nor left Etc.

WHEN I folicited the honor of being permitted to place under Your Majesty's protection the following Work, I was not impressed with the idea, that the excellence of the composition, but that the importance of the subject, might in some degree entitle it to that distinction. The History of an Event which resserts so much lustre on Your Majesty's Arms, could not, I apprehended, however feeble the execution, so

properly appear under any other auspices.

That Your Majesty may never be less faithfully served, nor less successful against the Enemies of your Crown and People, is the sincere and servent wish of

Your Majesty's

much obliged and most devoted

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Subject and Servant,

John Drinkwater.

PREFACE.

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as will commonally is seed on a securic I HE following History (as I have prefumed to call it) is compiled from observations daily noted down upon the Spot, for my own fatisfaction and improvement, affifted by the information and remarks of feveral respectable Characters, who also were Eye-witnesses of the transactions therein recorded.

Disappointed in my expectations of seeing this fubica undertaken by an abler Pen, nothing less than a conviction that an accurate detail of this extraordinary Siege might be ufeful, both in a military and historical view, could have induced me, at this late period, to publish.

In the profecution of this defign, one principal difficulty has occurred. The work is addressed to two classes of Readers: those whose principal object in the perusal of it was entertainment, I apprehended, might find the relation too minute and circumstantial; and that, from the infertion of many particulars. which those of the Military Profession would greatly blame an author for prefuming to curtail, or omit.bbatanto-stiant and on H I bona desubonni need rieve

With the former, it is hoped that the neceffary connexion of some Events (which at first may appear trivial) with the great business of the History, will be some apology; and I have endeavoured to diversify the narrative, by fuch Anecdotes and Observations as will occasionally relieve or awaken the attention. To the latter I shall not attempt any apology. The late Siege of Gibraltar afforded many inflances of very fingular exertions in the Art of Attack and Defence, the minutiæ of which cannot be without their utility to those Officers who make a science of their profession; and they must be sensible, that without pointed exactness, this Design could not have been accomplished. - In short, it must be remembered, that the History of this Siege is not that of a Month, or of a Year, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a feries of operations perhaps unparallelled.

To Major Vallotton, the Governor's First Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. Holloway, Aide-de-Camp to the Chief Engineer, I have particular pleasure in this opportunity of returning thanks for the favour of many kind communications; also to other Officers of Rank, whose names I have not their permission to infert. I must also acknowledge having derived considerable assistance, in the two introductory Chapters, from the History of the Herculean Straits.—Great additions have however been introduced; and I flatter myself

upon the whole, that those Chapters will not prove an unacceptable part of the Work, fince they will render it as complete a GENERAL HISTORY OF GIBRALTAR as most Readers will require, we and nature of the work and T

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ADVERTISEMENT To the Second Edition.

IT was my wish to render this Work as complete, at the first, as my abilities and information would permit: I omitted therefore no material circumstance, which, previous to the publication, came within my knowledge. Some improvements, however, have since occurred; and, though the omission of them in the former edition, by no means affects the general object of the History, I thought it my duty to insert them in this.

I am chiefly indebted to the candid criticism of some respectable Friends, for whatever corrections in the style there may be in the prefent Volume; nor could I, without disrespect to them, and indeed to my Readers in general, neglect an opportunity of rendering the

narrative more perfect and agreeable.

The kind reception with which this attempt has been favoured by the Public, was, I must confess, beyond my most sanguine expectation. It is in compliance with their judgment, that I have been tempted to venture upon a Second Edition. I send it forth, however, with all that dissidence which a consciousness of my own powers ought to inspire; and, however flattering such success may be to a young Author, I trust, I shall not be found so ignorant of myself, as to be unreasonably elated, or attribute to my own merits what I am certain is rather to be ascribed to the interesting nature of the subject.

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CHAPTER I.

General history of Gibraltar, since it was first noticed.—Fortified under the Saracen empire.

—Reduction of the fortress by Ferdinand, of Castile.—Retaken by the Moors:—Finally necovered by the Christians.—Taken by the English.—Besieged by the Spaniards in 1705; afterwards in 1727.—Succession of Governors to the present time.

GIBRALTAR is situated in Andalusia, the most southern province of Spain. The Rock is seven miles in circumference, forming a promontory three miles long; and is joined to the continent by an isthmus of low sand:

the fouthern extremity lies in 36° 2 30" N. lat. and in 5° 15' W. long. from the meridian of London.

Historians, from very early periods, have noticed Gibraltar, or Mons Calpe, by a wellknown mythological fiction, denominating it, and Mons Abyla, on the opposite coast of Africa, the Pillars of Hercules. It does not however appear that the hill was ever inhabited by the Phænicians, Carthaginians, or Romans, who in the first ages of navigation vifited the bay, and built cities in its neighbourhood; or that it ever engaged the attention of those intrepid and successful Barbarians who fo violently fubverted the Roman empire, and established a new government in Spain. The period when it began to be remarkable for the natural strength of situation, feems well afcertained to be in the beginning of the eighth century when the Saracens (then become a powerful nation in the east. and along the coast of Africa) invaded Spain, and foon after made themselves masters of the whole country.

The Gothic kingdom, which had existed in Spain for 300 years, was, previous to the invasion of the Saracens, distracted with intestine divisions: the nation in general were become effeminate, totally neglecting the military discipline of their ancestors: and their monarch Roderic, a profligate prince, not a litle accelerated their ruin, by ravishing the daughter of Count Julian, a nobleman of great wealth and influence, and governor of Ceuta, in

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Africa. Count Julian, to avenge the dishonour done to his family, combined with other discontented chiefs, who had long complained, and were ripe for a revolt. The tyrant was however too powerful for whatever opposition they alone could raise; the Count therefore secretly retired with his family into Africa, and acquainting Mousa (the Saracen governor of the western provinces) with the divided state of the empire, promised, if he would attempt to dethrone Roderic, to assist him with his own interest, and that of his friends.

Moufa, cautious and prudent, communicated the project to his fovereign the Caliph Al Walid Ebn Abdalmalic, who agreed to try the practicability of it, and to inspect more accurately the state of affairs, by sending over a small detachment. One hundred horse, and four hundred foot, were accordingly embarked in the year 711, under the command of Tarif Ebn Zarca, attended by Count Julian, and other Gothic noblemen this finall force foon passed the Herculean Straits, and landed on the coast near the present town of Algeziras, where finding no opposition, and the country almost defenceless, the Saracen general ravaged the neighbouring towns, and returned laden with spoils, to report the success of his first expedition.

Monfa, elated with the flattering prospect, the following year assembled an army of 12,000 men, and Tarif was appointed to the chief command. Having supplied himself with provisions and stores, Tarif once more Tarif, leaving a garrison at the foot of Mons Calpe (which was now called by the Saracens, in compliment to their general, Gibel-Tarif, or the mountain of Tarif, and thence GIB-RALTAR) marched into the country, and surprised many towns, amongst which was Heraclea, or Carteia, situated on the coast of the bay, about four miles distant from Gibel-

King Roderic, receiving intelligence of Tarif's approach, affembled a numerous body of troops to oppose his progress. Both armies met, after several skirmishes, near Xeres, in Andalusia, and a bloody conflict ensued. The victory was for a long time doubtful, but the Gothic army being raw and undisciplined, and part disaffected and joining the Saracons, Tarif

at length prevailed, and by this victory was

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The Goths, or Spaniards as we will now call them, were driven by the rapid conquests of the invaders into the provinces of Affurias, Biscay, &c. where, like the ancient Britans, they maintained a strenuous and respectable opposition. By degrees they re-assumed their former discipline and valour, while their conquerors declined into luxury and effeminacy ! they made feveral excursions from the mount tains, recovering, after many obstinate actions, great part of the northern provinces. This fuccess encouraged them to attempt the total rejection of the Arabic yoke. W Meafures were concerted among the chiefs, to act with union and with vigour. The Infidels were attacked and routed in fuccessive engagements ; and the kingdoms of Asturias, Galicia, Leon, Navarre, and Caffile, erected under different Spaniards till 1938 when Aboundaries

Gibraltar, during these transactions, increased in importance, though not in an equal degree with the neighbouring city of Algeziras, which had been built, posterior to Gibraltar, on the opposite shore of the bay, and was then become a fortress of great magnificence and strength. This celebrated city stems totally to have obscured Gibraltar in the hissories of those times, since very trisling mention is made of the latter, till the beginning of the fourteenth century, when we learn, that Ferdinand, king of Castile, in the course of

HISTORY OF THE LATE

his conquests, first took it (with a small de-

W Gibraltar could not at this period be very Riong, as it fell to easy a prey to the Christians, whose army had been, and at the time was employed in the fiege of Algeziras. It does not however appear that Ferdinand was equally fuccessful in his operations against that city; for we find, in the year 1316, the Moors of Grenada applying to the Emperor of Fez for fuccour and to facilitate their reception, Algeziras, and other cities on the coaff, were put into the hands of the Africans. We may therefore conclude, that Ferdinand was obliged to withdraw from before Algeziras, and that he afterwards directed his force against the Infidels in a more vulnerable part, which induced them to apply for the affiftance the kingdoms of Afferias, Cal. bacoitoon Mar

Spaniards till 1333, when Abomelique, son of the Emperor of Fez, was dispatched with further assistance to the Moorish king of Grenada, and landing at Algeziras, immediately laid siege to Gibraltar, whilst the Grenadians were making diversions elsewhere. Alonzo XI was then on the throne of Castile; and intelligence was immediately sent to inform him of the descent of the Africans. He was, however, prevented from marching to its relief by a rebellion in his kingdom, and by the approach of Mahomet, king of Grenada, towards his frontiers. Abomelique commenced his attack on the castle with great judgement

and bravery, and Vasco Perez de Meyra defended it with equal obstinacy; but Perez having embezzled the money which was advanced to victual the garrison, the troops and inhabitants suffered great distress; and no prospect of relief offering, he was compelled,

after five months siege, to surrender.

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Alonzo having quelled the rebellion, and obliged Mahomet to retire, was then marching to his affiftance, and was advanced within a short distance of the place, when he was informed of the capitulation. He was refolved, nevertheless, to attempt its recovery before the Moors could victual and repair it: he accordingly proceeded on his route, and encamped before the town five days after it Alonzo parted his army had furrendered. into three divisions; the main body occupied the ifthmus, the fecond he fent by boats to the red fands, and the third climbed up the north of the hill above the town. Several ferious attacks had been made on the caftle, when Mahomet, king of Grenada, joining Abomelique's forces, their combined army encamped in the rear of the Spaniards, extending across the isthmus from the bay to the Mediterranean. This position hemmed in the beliegers, debarred them from foraging, and cut off their communication with the country. Alonzo, though thus critically situated, still maintained the siege; but at length, driven to great difficulties for want of provisions, and hearing that some of his disaffected subjects, taking advantage of his absence, were again in arms, he hearkened to an accommodation, and was permitted to

retire with his army.

To be thus difgracefully compelled to raife the fiege, did not agree with the ambitious and impatient temper of Alongo: he fecretly meditated a new attack, whenever an opportunity should occur, and this intention was not a little Brengthened by his fuccess in the year 1348, when Algeziras was taken, after a most memorable siege. In 1349, the tumults and civil wars in Africa afforded him the opportunity he waited for: great preparations were therefore made for his expedition, which was not esteemed of inferior confequence to the preceding siege of Algeziras, as the Moors, fince the lofs of that city, had paid great attention to the completion of the works, and to the rendering of the place confiderably ffronger, by additional fortifications: the garrison was also numerous and well provided, and of their choicest troops.

Alonzo encamped before Gibraltar in the beginning of 1349, and immediately laid waste the delightful groves, gardens, and houses of pleasure, which were erected in its neighbourhood. The siege was commenced with great bravery; and though the camp of the Castilians was much harasted by the slying squadrons of Grenadian horse, yet the castle, in the course of several months, was almost reduced to a capitulation. At this critical period, a pestilential disorder swept away numbers of the besiegers, and, among

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on the 26th of March, 1350; and the Spaniards immediately afterwards raised the

fiege. The descendants of Abomelique continued in quiet possession of Gibraltar till 1410, when Jufaf III, king of Grenada, availing himself of the intestine divisions which prevailed among the African Moors, took poffession of the place. The inhabitants however, not relishing the government of their new masters, the following year unanimously revolted against the Grenadian Alcaide, drove him with his garrison out of the town, and wrote to the emperor of Morocco, to be taken again under his protection. The emperor dispatched his brother Sayd, with 10001 horse and 2000 foot, to their affistance. The king of Grenada, being informed that Sayd had garrisoned the castle, marched with any army, and fending his fleet round to the bay; appeared before the place in 14.1.1. Sayd advanced to meet him, but, being worsted in several skirmishes, was obliged to retreat within the caffle, and being elosely befieged, and reduced to great diffress for want of provisions, was at last compelled to fubmit.

In 1435, Henry de Guzman Count de Niebla formed a design of attacking Gibraltar by land and sea; but, imprudently skirmishing with the garrison, from his gallies, before his son John de Guzman arrived with the landforces, he was deseated, and forced to a pre-

cipitate retreat; in which confusion he himfelf loft his life, and many of his followers were killed and drowned.

In 1642, a civil war breaking out in Grenada, great part of the garrison of Gibraltar was withdrawn, to affift one of the competitors for the crown: the governor of Tarifa had intelligence of this by a Moor, who had left the town, and embraced the Christian faith. An army was accordingly affembled from the neighbouring garrifons, and Gibraltar was belieged. The inhabitants defended it with great refolution; but fresh troops joining the besiegers, the garrison surrendered to John de Guzman, Duke de Medina Sidonia (son of the unfortunate Count de Niebla) who, hearing that the place was reduced to great diffrefs, hafted to the camp, and arrived just in time to be present when the Moors capitulated. From this period it has remained in the hands of Christians, after having been in the possession of the Mahometans 748 years. The news of this conquest was fo acceptable to Henry IV, of Caftile and Leon, that he added it to his royal titles, and gave it for arms, Gules, a caftle, with a key pendent to the gate, or, (alluding to its being the key to the Mediterranean); which arms have ever fince been continued. Pedro de Porras was appointed governor; but the fucceeding year King Henry made a journey to Gibraltar, and fuperseded him, giving the command to Don Bertrand de la Cueva, Count Lederma, who placed the trust in the hands of Stephano Villacreces: the Duke de Medina Sidonia; however, afterward recovered, and enjoyed it, till the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, when it was annexed to the crown, in a toza

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In the year 1540, Piali Hamet, one of Barbarossa's captains, surprised and pillaged Gibraltar, making prisoners many of the principal inhabitants; but being met on his return by some gallies from Sicily, the Corfairs were all killed, or taken, and the prifoners redeemed.

In the reign of Charles V. the fortifications of the town were modernifed, and feveral additions made by Daniel Speekel, the Emperor's engineer; after which the garrison was thought to be impregnable. From this time there appears a chasm in the history of the garrison till the year 1704, when Gibraltan was wrested (most probably for ever) from the dominion of Spain, by the English, under Six George Rooke. This Admiral had been fent into the Mediterranean, with a strong fleet, in the fpring of 1704, to affift Charles arch. duke of Austria in obtaining the crown of Spain; but, his instructions being limited nothing of importance was done. Senfible of the reflexions that would fall on him, for being inactive with fo powerful a fleet, he held a council of war, on the 17th of July, 1704; near Tetuan, where feveral fehemes were proposed, particularly a second attack upon

Cadiz, which however was found impracticable for want of a fufficient body of landforces. At length it was resolved to make a sudden and vigorous attempt on Gibraltar.

The arft of the fame month, the fleet arrived in the bay; and 1800 men, English and Butch, commanded by the Prince of Heffe D'Armfladt, were landed on the ifthmus. The Prince then fummoned the garrison; but the governor refuling to furrender, preparations were made for the attack. By daybreak on the 23d, the ships appointed to cannonade the town, under Admirals Byng and Vanderduffen, with those that were destined to batter the new mole, commanded by Captain Hicks, were at their feveral stations. The Admiral made the figual to begin the cannonade, which was performed with great vivadity and effect, fo that the enemy, in five ortfix hours, were driven from their guns, effecially from the new mole-head. The Admiral confidering, that by gaining that fortification the town might fooner be reduced, ordered Captain Whitaker, with the armed boats, to possels himself of it; but Captains Hicks and Jumper, who lay next the mole, pushed ashore with their pinnaces, before the selv came up; whereupon the Spaniards forung a mine, which blew up the fortifications, killed 2 lieutenants and 40 men, and wounded 60. The affailants nevertheless kept peffession of the work, and being joined by Captain Whitaker, advanced and took a

fmall bastion *, half-way between the mole and the town. The Marquis de Salines, who was governor, being again fummoned, thought proper to capitulate: hostages were therefore exchanged, and the Prince of Heffe, on the 24th, took poffession of the gates.

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Notwithstanding the works were very firong, mounting 100 pieces of ordnance, well appointed with ammunition and flores; yet the garrison, at most, consisted only of 150 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. The Marquis marched out with all the honours of war, and the Spaniards who chose to remain were allowed the same privileges they had enjoyed under King Charles II. The loss of the English in this attack was, 2 lieutenants, r master, 57 sailors, killed; I captain, 7 lieutenants, i boatfwain, 207 failors, wounded.

The Prince of Hesse remained governor, and as many men as could well be spared from the fleet, were left as a garrison. Sir George afterwards failed for Tetuan, to wood and water. This being performed, he steered up the Mediterranean, and on the 13th of August, off Malaga, engaged the French fleet, under the command of Count de Toulouse. The action was long and warm; but many of the English ships, having expended a great quantity of ammunition in taking Gibraltar, were foon obliged to quit the line; which gave the enemy a decided fuperiority. The engagement ended in a drawn battle; and Sir

ne anied be in a belier notthoons The prefent eight-gun battery ame bets

George returned to Gibraltar, where he stayed eight days to refit; and then supplying the Prince with what men and provisions he could spare, sailed thence on the 4th of September, N. S. on his way home, leaving 18 men of war, under the command of Sir John Leake, at Lisbon, to be in readiness to succour the

garrison, if there should be occasion.

The courts of Madrid and Paris were greatly concerned at the loss of so important a fortress as Gibraltar; and, considering its recovery of the last consequence to the cause, the Marquis de Villadarias, a grandee of Spain, was ordered to besiege, and endeavour to retake it. The Prince, apprifed of their intentions, and being further informed that they were to be affifted by a naval force from Toulon, fent advice to Sir John Leake, requesting assistance and supplies. Sir John prepared for this duty; but in the mean time a fleet of French ships arrived, and landed fix battalions, which joined the Spanish army. After disembarking their reinforcements, the French squadron proceeded to the westward, leaving only fix frigates in the bay.

On the 11th of October, the Marquis opened his trenches against the town, and foon after Sir John arrived with 20 sail of English and Dutch ships: hearing, however, that the enemy were preparing to attack him with a superior force, he thought it most eligible immediately to return and resit, that he might be in a better condition to supply and assist the garrison, in a second expedition,

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for which he had very prudently directed preparations to be made at Lisbon in his absence. The 25th Sir John again put to fea; and on the 29th unexpectedly entering the bay, furprised three frigates, a fire-ship, two English prizes, a tartan, and a store-ship. He then landed the reinforcements, and supplied the garrison with fix months provisions and ammunition, at the same time detaching on shore a body of 500 sailors to affist in repairing the breaches which had been made by the enemy's fire. The arrival of the Admiral was very opportune and critical; for that very night the Marquis had resolved to attack the place by sea and land at five different points; for which purpose he had affembled 200 boats from Cadiz, &c.

Though disappointed in their designs, the Spaniards still entertained hopes of taking the fortress; and supposing the troops would be less on their guard while the fleet was in the bay, they formed the desperate scheme of furprising the garrison, though the British Admiral was before the town. The 31st of October, 500 volunteers took the facrament, never to return till they had taken Gibraltar. This forlorn party was conducted by a goatherd to the fouth-fide of the rock, near the cave-guard (at that time called the pass of locust-trees.) Fortune, in the beginning, so far favoured the enterprise, that they mounted the rock, and lodged themselves unperceived the first night in St. Michael's cave; the facceeding night they scaled Charles the Vth's wall; furprifed and maffacred the guard at Middle-hill, where afterwards, by ropes and ladders, they got up feveral hundreds of the party who had been ordered to fustain them; but being discovered, a strong detachment of grenadiers marched up immediately from the town, and attacked them with fuch spirit, that 160 of them were killed, or driven over the precipice, and a colonel and 30 officers, with the remainder, taken prisoners. These brave, but unfortunate adventurers, were to have been supported by a body of French troops, and fome feints were to have been made below to engage the attention of the garrison; but the commanding officers disagreeing, they were left to their fortune.

Sir John Leake was not idle whilft he remained in the bay, but was continually alarming the enemy on their coasts. The 22d of November he had information, by one of his cruifers, that a strong squadron was fitting out at Cadiz, which would be foon ready for fea; and receiving further intelligence, that a convoy, fitted out from Lifbon, for the relief of Gibraltar, was on their way, he prepared to join them off Lagos, in order to protect them past Cadiz; but was confined within the Straits by a westerly wind. The Prince, in the mean time, redoubled his exertions to prevent the enemy's designs, who flattered themselves, that on the arrival of their fleet from Cadiz, Sir John would be -obliged to retire, and the garrison surrender to their united attacks. Their fire was conand

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tinued with additional vivacity, many cannon in the place were dismounted, and the works were materially injured in different parts.

Affairs were in this fituation, when part of the long-wished-for succours arrived on the 7th of September; and two days following, the remainder came in with near 2000 men, with proportionable ammunition and provifions. They failed from Lisbon under convoy of four frigates, and thought themselves fafe on discovering, off Cape Spartel, a fleet of men of war, under English and Dutch colours: expecting to meet Sir John, with the combined fleet, at the entrance of the Straits, they endeavoured to join them, but fortunately were becalmed; they then hoisted out their boats to tow the ships, when, perceiving the men of war extend themselves in form of a half-moon, in order to furround them, they began to suspect some deception, and accordingly made a private figual, which totally frustrated the enemy's measures, who were thereby discovered, and, striking their false colours, endeavoured to fall upon the transports; but these latter, being lighter vessels, escaped by their oars, and, night coming on, steered for the bay, with the loss only of two transports. It was now thought no longer necessary to detain the fleet in the bay, or on the coast; especially when Monfieur Pointis was so near, with a superior force. Sir John accordingly arrived at Lifbon the latter end of the year. fomt time to men (2 med the Round

The Spanish General being reinforced with a considerable body of infantry, on the 11th of January 1705, made an attack with 60 grenadiers on the works at the extremity of the King's lines; but, two officers, and feveral others being killed, the rest retreated. This repulse did not, however, discourage him; for early the fucceeding day, the attack was renewed by 5 or 600 grenadiers, French and Walons, supported by 1000 Spaniards, under Lieut. Gen. Tuy. Their difposition was to storm a breach which had been made in the Round tower, at the extremity of the King's lines, and another in the intrenchment on the hill. The retrenchment which covered the latter breach, with part of the intrenchment joining the precipice of the rock, was defended at night by a captain, three fubalterns, and go men; but it was customary for the captain to withdraw, with two fubalterns, and 60 men, at daybreak. The Round tower was defended by 180 men, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. The Marquis, by deferters from the garrison, had obtained intelligence of the flrength of these posts, and concerted his attack accordingly. The detachment for the upper breach mounted the rock at dead of night, and concealed themselves in the clefts till the captain had withdrawn. They then advanced to the point of the intrenchment, and, throwing grenades on the fubaltern and his party, obliged them to retreat. At the fome time 300 men stormed the Round tower,

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where Lieut. Col. Barr made a vigorous defence, though the enemy, having passed the breach above, annoyed him on the flank with great stones and grenades: observing, however, the Spaniards marching down to cut off his retreat from the town, he retired, and by getting over the parapet of the King's lines, descended into the covert way, where the English guards were posted. By this time the garrifon was alarmed; all their regiments affembled at their proper posts; and Captain Fisher endeavoured to stop the progress of the enemy with 17 men, but was repulfed, and himself taken prisoner. Lieut. Col. Moncal, at last, with 4 or 500 men, charged them with fuch bravery, that they were repulfed, and the tower was retaken after it had been in their possession upwards of an hour. Soon after this attack, fix companies of Dutch troops, and 200 English soldiers, were received by the garrison, with provisions and ftores.

The Spaniards and French were still obstinately bent on the recovery of Gibraltar. The Marquis de Villadarias was superseded by the Marshal Tessé, a French general; and Monsieur Pointis was directed to co-operate with the Marshal, in blocking up the port with his fleet. The Marshal joined the army with four fresh battalions, besides eight companies which had been sent before. The ordnance, which from constant use had been greatly injured, were totally exchanged; and

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the works, as they then flood, were put in

the best repair.

The English ministry had been informed of the enemy's new arrangements; and, fenfible of the importance of Gibraltar, ordered a reinforcement under Sir Thomas Dilkes, and Sir John Hardy, to join Admiral Sir John Leake at Lisbon. The junction being effected, and his own fleet refitted, Sir John, on the 6th of March, failed with 28 English, 4 Dutch, and 8 Portuguese men of war, having on board two battalions. Happily for the befieged, the inceffant rains about this period had retarded the Marshal's operations, and greatly distressed Monsieur Pointis, eight of whose ships were forced from their anchors by the strong westerly wind, and obliged, on the oth, to drive aloft. Thus were they fituated when the British Admiral entered the Straits, and about half past five, on the morning of the 10th, was almost abreast of Cabrita Point. The few remaining ships of the French fleet on his approach put to fea; and Sir John, discovering five fail making out of the bay, and a gun fired at them from the garrison, concluded that the town was fafe, and immediately gave chace. Three French ships of the line were taken, and the Admiral's ship, and another, run ashore and Sir John afterwards looked into Malaga, where the ships that had been driven from the harbour had taken shelter; but, hearing the report of the guns, they had made the best of their way to Toulon.

John, finding the purfuit of them in vain, returned to Gibraltar, which was now fo well supplied, that Marshal Tessé withdrew his troops from the trenches, and formed a blockade; drawing an intrenchment across the isthmus, to prevent the garrison from ravaging the country.

In the course of this siege, the enemy did not lose sewer than 10,000 men, including those who died of sickness, &c. The gar-

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The Prince of Hesse remained in the place while the batteries were repaired: he made also some additions to the fortifications, and lest the garrison much stronger than it was before the siege. The Prince then joined the Arch-duke Charles at Lisbon, where the combined sleet of England and Holland were assembled, to support that Prince in obtaining

the crown of Spain.

As the Arch-duke was resolved to try his fortune with the Earl of Peterborough, in Valencia and Catalonia, the Prince of Hesse was sent back to Gibraltar, to prepare part of the garrison to embark, and soon after was followed by the sleet; upon whose arrival, the Arch-duke was received by the garrison as lawful sovereign of Spain. Having taken on board the English guards, and three old regiments, leaving only two new battalions in the town (as there was no danger to be apprehended from the enemy), they proceeded, on the 5th of August for Valencia. His Majesty then appointed Major-general Ramos,

who had been present during the siege, governor of Gibraltar; and sent with him about 400 men for its greater security. General Ramos afterwards resigned his government, and was succeeded by Colonel Roger Elliot; during whose government, Gibraltar was made a free port, by a special order from her Majesty, Queen Anne.

The following was the Governor's mani-

festo on the occasion.

"By the Hon. Roger Elliot, Colonel of one of her Majesty's regiments of foot, and Governor of the city and garrison of Gibraltar.

" Whereas her Majesty of Great Britain, &c. hath been graciously pleased, by her warrant to me, dated 19th February last, to confirm her former declarations for the freedom of this port, and to regulate and command me, not to permit any duty or imposition whatfoever to be laid or received for any ship or vessel, or for any goods, wares, merchandife, or provisions, imported or exported out of this port; but that the same be free and open for all ships and vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, and provisions: These are to make known and publish her said Majesty's royal will and pleafure: and all persons concerned are hereby firially required to take notice thereof, not prefuming to demand or receive any duty or imposition whatsoever for any ship or vessel, or for any goods, wares,

merchandise, or provisions, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

"Given at Gibraltar, April 1706."

Colonel Congreve was governor before 1714. He was fucceeded by Colonel Cotton. In 1720 Gibraltar feems to have been threatened by the Spaniards. Ceuta, a Spanish fortress in Barbary, had then been besieged many years by the Moors; and a formidable force, commanded by the Marquis de Leda, was assembled in Gibraltar bay, under pretence of relieving it, but with a secret intention of first furprifing Gibraltar; for which purpose they had procured scaling-ladders, &c. &c. This armament was not fitted out so secretly, but the British ministry had timely notice; and, fuspecting some finesse, dispatched orders to Colonel Kane, governor of Minorca, immediately to embark a part of his garrison, and repair to Gibraltar, under convoy of the fleet in the Mediterranean. On his arrival he found Gibraltar in a very critical fituation; the garrison confisting of only three weak battalions, commanded by Major Hetherington, who, except Major Batteroux, was the only field-officer in the place. Many officers were absent, only fourteen days provisions in the stores, and many Spaniards in the town, with a fleet before its walls. Such was the feeble posture of affairs when he opportunely arrived with 500 men, provisions, and ammunition. The British commodore acted afterwards in so spirited a manner, that the Marquis de Leda was obliged to fail for

Cueta, though he continued of opinion that the garrison might have been taken by a general assault.

This scheme proving abortive, Gibraltar remained unmolefted till the latter end of the year 1726, when the Spaniards, who had kept a watchful eye on the garrison, assembled an army in the neighbourhood of Algeziras. The 20th of January following, they encamped on the plain below St. Rogue, and began to erect a battery on the beach to protect their camp. Admiral Hopson was then at anchor in the bay, with a very formidable fleet; but, as he had not received any intelligence of hostilities having commenced between the courts of Great Britain and Madrid, he was with reluctance compelled to overlook the transporting of provisions, artillery, and ammunition, from Algeziras, where they had formed their dépôts, to the camp. Brigadier Kane, who had been a fecond time ordered from Minorca to Gibraltar, lay also under fimilar embarraffments with the Admiral. The operations of the enemy, however, tending towards a direct attack upon the garrison, he thought it prudent to order the Spaniards out of the town, and forbid their gallies anchoring under his guns.

It must be understood that Gibraltar had undergone considerable alterations since the siege of 1705: several works had been erected on the heights above the lines, called Willis's batteries; the Prince's lines were extended to the extremity of the rock; and an inundation

was formed out of the morafs which was in

front of the grand battery.

The Count de las Torres commanded the Spanish forces, amounting to near 20,000 men; and foon after his camp was formed, he advanced within reach of the garrison. The Brigadier thereupon dispatched a parley, to defire, "That he would withdraw from " the range of his guns, otherwise he should " do his utmost to force him." The Count answered, "That, as the garrison could com-" mand no more than they had power to " maintain, he should obey his Catholic Ma-" jesty's orders, and encroach as far as he was " able." The Brigadier still waved commencing hostilities, till the Spaniards, by their proceedings, should oblige him, in defence of his command.

In the beginning of February, Brigadier Clayton, the lieutenant-governor, arrived with reinforcements, on board Sir Charles Wager's fleet, and a council of war was immediately fummoned, but the refult was a determination not to fire upon the Spaniards. The 10th of February, the enemy brought materials for batteries, to the old wind-mill, on the neutral ground; upon which the Lieutenant-governor again collected the fense of the Admirals and Field-officers; when in the fecond council it was unanimously agreed, that the Spanish General had made open war, in encroaching fo far on the liberties of the garrison. This being their opinion, Brigadier Clayton fent a parley to the Count, to know

the reason of his breaking ground: to which the Count replied, " that he was on his " master's ground, and was not answerable to " any other person for his conduct." As this answer in some measure indicated the hostile intentions of the Spaniards, the Lieutenantgovernor, in the evening, withdrew the outguard, and, the succeeding day in the afternoon, opened the Old Mole, and Willis's, on their workmen. They perfifted, nevertheless, in carrying on the work; and at night a large party marched down to the Devil's tower, where they immediately broke ground, and began a communication with their other work. This party were greatly annoyed in marching to their post, but were soon under cover of the rock, where the guns could not be depressed to bear upon them.

Numbers of the enemy deferted to the garrison, by whom, on the 17th, the Lieutenantgovernor was informed that they were constructing a mine, in a cave under Willis's, with an intention, if possible, to blow up that battery. The engineers, on this intelligence, reconnoitred the cave; which, after fome difficulty, they discovered, with a sentry at the entrance; and a party was immediately stationed to annoy the communication with musquetry. On the morning of the 22d, the Count opened on the garrison, with 17 pieces of cannon, befides mortars. The day following, Brigadier Kane left the garrison, to detach a reinforcement from Minorca. In the mean time Sir Charles Wager and Admiral

Hopson, with the fleet under their command, were constantly distressing the enemy, by intercepting their homeward-bound ships; and the prizes which were brought into the bay greatly benefited the besieged. The 3d of March, the enemy opened a new battery of 22 guns on the Old Mole, and town; and on the 8th, another of 15 guns, bearing also upon the Old Mole, which, it seems, proved a troublesome battery to the western slank of their approaches.

The Lieutenant-governor continued a constant and well-directed fire from all the batteries that bore upon their works: but the ordnance in general, being old, were daily bursting on the batteries; by which accidents the garrison experienced more casualties than from all the fire of the enemy. The 27th, Col. Middleton's regiment arrived, also six companies and a half of Col. Hay's, with two engineers, a captain of artillery, and

feveral bombardiers, gunners, and matroffes; with 140 recruits for the other regiments.

The Admirals, the 2d of April, formed the design of bombarding Algeziras, whence the enemy were constantly supplied with various articles of ammunition; but the ships, after getting under way, were becalmed, and obliged to come to anchor; after which the navy never gave themselves any surther concern about annoying them in that quarter. On the 10th, Colonel Cosby arrived in the Solebay, with 500 men, from Minorca; and two days following, the Admirals sailed to the

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westward, leaving Commodore Davies, with fix men of war and the floops, behind. Sir Charles did not return during the fiege. The 16th, the Lieutenant-governor ordered two ferjeants, with ten men each, to advance from the spur-guard, under the rock, and along the caufeway, and alarm the enemy in the trenches; giving them directions to retire when they found their guards fufficiently alarmed, when he intended to falute them with grape, &c. from Willis's, and the lines. These orders were executed, and the enemy instantly beat to arms; but the bombardier appointed to give the fignal to the batteries, firing too foon, the enemy faw through the defign, and retired without any confiderable lofs.

Lord Portmore, the governor, arrived, the 21st, with a battalion of guards, and another of the line; also Colonel Watson, of the artillery, with feveral noblemen as volunteers. The 26th, the Count opened a new battery, against Willis's, and the extremity of Prince's lines. Their batteries now mounted 60 cannon, befides mortars. In the beginning of May, the garrifon had intelligence that the enemy defigned an affault: precautions were accordingly taken, and the guns on the lower defences loaded with grape. The Spaniards added still to their approaches, and raised various communications from and to their advanced batteries. Towards the 16th and 20th, their firing abated; but their engineers proceeded in advancing their

with 375 barrels of powder from Lisbon. June the 3d, the Solebay came in, with a supply of 980 barrels of powder, and 500 thirteen-inch shells, from Mahon. The firing continued till the 12th, when, about ten at night, Colonel Fitzgerald of the Irish brigade, beat a parley, and, being admitted into the garrison, delivered letters to Lord Portmore, from the Dutch minister at the court of Madrid, with a copy of the preliminaries of a general peace; whereupon a suspension of arms took place, and all hostilities ceased on both sides.

The garrison lost, in the whole, about 300 killed and wounded; and 70 cannon, with 30 mortars, burst during the siege. The enemy's casuals could never be ascertained. In killed, wounded, &c. it was computed

they loft near 3000 men.

When Lord Portmore and the Count agreed to a cessation, the Spaniards of course were compelled to forsake the mine under Willis's: their parties, however, taking possession of it a second time, his Lordship considered it as a breach of the articles of cessation, and represented it accordingly. The Count afterwards withdrew: the works were dismantled and levelled, and the troops retreated to their different cantonments.

The Spaniards during this siege never made the least attempt to cut off the communication by sea; so that the garrison was regularly supplied with provisions and fascines from Barbary and had a regular correspon-

dence with England.

In 1729, the Parliament of Great-Britain addressed his Majesty King George II, to take effectual care, in the treaty then pending, to preferve his undoubted right to Gibraltar, and the Island of Minorca. Overtures had been made by his Majesty George I, to restore the former to Spain, if the Parliament would have confented to fuch restitution; but the Minister, finding an opposition, declined the business. In 1730, Lieutenant-general Sabine was governor of Gibraltar. The Spaniards in his government erected the forts and lines across the ishmus, about a mile from the garrifon: these effectually prevent any communication with the country, and, as we have experienced, are of confiderable advantage in case of a siege. The western fort, called St. Philip's, entirely commands the best anchorage on the fide of the bay next the garrifon. General Columbine succeeded General Sabine, and he was succeeded by General Hargrave.

General Bland was appointed governor in 1749, and a general relief of troops took place. The establishment at that period was, four battalions of infantry, and a company of artillery. Lord George Beauclerk, and the Hon. General Herbert, were severally commandants in the absence of General Bland; and in 1753 General Fowkes was deputed governor. Lord Tyrawly succeeded him, in whose absence the Earl of Panmure

was commandant. Earl Home was afterwards governor, and died there in 1761. During the government of this nobleman, about the year 1760, an incident occurred, which, as it alarmed the garrison very much at that time, is deserving of notice. Two British regiments had been a very considerable time on that station, and, from the continuance of the war, faw little prospect of being relieved. Amongst these a conspiracy was formed, by some disaffected persons, to surprife, plunder, and maffacre the officers, and in short, all whom they judged to be averse to their defigns. Ater fecuring the money which was intended for the payment of the troops, they meant to purchase for themselves a fecure retreat, by furrendering this fo much wished-for fortress into the hands of Spain. The numbers who joined the conspirators were not fewer than 730. An accidental quarrel, in a wine-house, defeated this dangerous project, and produced a discovery. Reed, a private in the feventh regiment, was executed on the grand parade, as the ringleader; and ten others were condemned. After the death of Lord Home, Colonel Tovey and General Parslow were each commandants, till the Hon. General Cornwallis was appointed governor. During this general's absence from the garrison, Colonel Irwin was commandant; and on General Cornwallis leaving Gibraltar a second time, Major General Boyn, lieutenant-governor, commanded. In this General's government, the garrison was confiderably strengthened with three new bastions on the sea-line, and additional improvements at the fouthward.

In 1776, the RIGHT HON. GENERAL GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOT was appointed Governor of that important fortress, and joined his command in 1777.

tions on that Pation, and, from the continuance of the war, day little profpect of being relieved. Among firthefe a confpigacy was formed, by force duffeded perfore to furprofess planders, and madiscreating officers, and m flort, all when they indged to be averfe tribur danges. Are securing the imoney was intended for the payment of the poors, they was note producte for themselves a fecure retreat, by tpinestoring this is much withed-for forters into the hands of Spain. The numbers will voited the confoirators were not lewest the book the recidental quarrel, in a wine house, defeated tais cangerous project, a praduced as difference Roof, a private he is a faventh regiment, was executed on the grand parade, as the ringlesder and ten other we becondemical After bus your I land O James I had I louis in a la General Marilow were explicated and leavest the Hope General Comments was prointed developer. During this general's ablience fig. the garater, Calculaterwith was commandante and or General Cornwallist wing Chiller a lecond time, Major Covers Boxes,

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CHAPTER II.

Descriptions of the Rock, with the fortifications and town of Gibraltar.—Remains of Moorish architecture.— Natural Curiosities.— Climate.—Vegetation.—Fish; and whence supplied with cattle, &c.—Military establishment.—Description of the Bay.—Algeziras.—Some accounts of the ancient city of Carteia.—St. Roque.—Conclusive remarks.

As the History which is to be the subject of the following pages, will be more in detail than the preceding narrative, it may on some accounts be necessary, and cannot on any, I flatter myself, be disagreeable, to present the reader with a short description of this celebrated Rock, and the fortifications which have been erected for its desence.

The Promontory, or rock, at the foot of which stands the town, is upwards of 1300 feet in height; projecting into the sea several miles from the continent, to which it is connected by an isthmus of low sand. This appearance makes it not improbable that Mons Calpe has, in former ages, been totally surrounded by the sea. The north front of the peninsula, which presents itself to the main land, is of various heights. The breadth of the isthmus, at the soot of the rock, is about 900 yards; but it grows considerably wider

towards the country. Across this Ishmus, (which, with Gibraltar and the opposite coast, forms the bay) the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line at about a mile's distance from the garrison, extending 1700 yards, and embracing both shores: a fort of masonry is erected at each extremity, mounting 23 or 24 guns each: they are of different constructions, and are called St. Philip and St. Barbara. The former of these forts commands the best and the usual anchoring-place of our shipping and small crast, and, by forming a cross-sire with fort St. Barbara on the neutral ground, prevents all communication between the garrison and the country.

The Rock, as I have mentioned before, is upwards of 1300 feet perpendicular, above the level of the sea; and is separated by a ridge from north to south, dividing it into two unequal parts. The western front or division is a gradual slope, interspersed with precipices; but the opposite side, looking to the Mediterranean, and the north front, sacing the Spanish lines, are both naturally very steep, and totally inaccessible. It is this peculiar circumstance, which forms the chief

Arength of Gibraltar.

The town is built at the foot of the north-west face of the hill, and is fortissed in an irregular manner. The communication with it from the isthmus, is by a long narrow causeway, (serving as a dam to an inundation) which is defended by a curtain, with two bastions, mounting 26 pieces of cannon, a dry ditch, covered way, and glacis well

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mined. Thefe, with the caufeway, are warmly flanked by the King's, Queen's, and Prince's lines: works cut in the rock with immenfe labour, and scarped to be almost inaccessible. Above the lines are the batteries at Willis's, and others at different heights, until they crown the fummit of the rock, where feveral batteries are erected for cannon and mor-These batteries, the lowest of which is upwards of 400 feet above the neutral ground, mount between 50 and 60 pieces of heavy ordnance, and entirely command the ishmus below. Exclusive of what are here mentioned, additional works of a fingular nature were projected in 1782, and partly executed the year following, which, when finished, will render Gibraltar (almost) impregnable in that quarter. The Old mole, to the west of the grand battery, forms also a very formidable flank, and, with the lines, a cross-fire on the causeway and neutral ground. This battery has been found so great an annoyance to the besiegers, that, by way of distinction, it has long been known under the appellation of the Devil's tongue. Indeed, the ordnance in the lines upon the Grand battery, and the Old mole, all together exhibit so formidable an appearance to a spectator on the causeway, that the entrance into the garrison is called by the Spaniards, the Mouth of fire.

From the Grand battery, along the sealine, looking towards the bay, the town is defended by the North, Montague's, Prince of Orange's, King's, and South bastions, the

line-wall or curtains between which, mount many cannon and mortars. Montague's, Prince of Orange's, and King's bastions have been erected lately. The latter is a very complete piece of fortification, commanding the bay from New to Old mole heads, and mounting twelve thirty-two pounders, and four ten-inch howitzers in front, ten guns and howitzers on its flanks, and has casemates for 800 men, with kitchens and ovens for cooking. Montague's is much fmaller, mounts only 12 pieces of cannon, but has a casemate for 200 men, communicating with the Old mole. In 1782 the engineers began a cavalier upon this bastion for two guns; but it was not finished till after the grand attack in September. Another work of this nature was likewise erected in the beginning of the blockade, for five guns, on the north bastion of the Grand battery. The town on the sea-line is not less protected by natural defences, than by fortifications. A shoal of sharp rocks extends along the front far into the bay, and prevents ships of large burthen from approaching very near the walls.

From the South bastion (which is considerably higher than the rest of the works, in order to protect the town from the eminences on the red sands) a curtain extends up the sace of the hill, and concludes, at an inaccessible precipice, the works of the town. In this curtain is the South port gate, before which, and the south bastion is a dry ditch, with a

covered way and glacis. At the east end, on the declivity of the hill, above the gate, is a large flat bastion, connected with the curtain, and mounting 13 guns, bearing on the bay, &c. This work is covered by a demibastion that joins the precipice. Above the precipice, an old Moorish wall is continued to the ridge of the rock; in the front of which a curtain with loop-holes, and redans (built in the reign of the Emperor Charles V, and called after his name) extends to the top, effectually cutting off all communication in that quarter. Between the Moorish and Charles the Vth's walls, is the fignal-house; whence the guard, on a ferene and clear day, have almost an unbounded view of the Mediterranean, and can just observe a part of the Atlantic ocean over the Spanish moun-Signals formerly were made at this post, on the appearance of top-sail vessels from east to west; but soon after the commencement of the late war, we discovered that the Spanish cruifers were more frequently informed of the approach of our friends by our fignals, than by their own. The fignals were therefore discontinued.

The above comprehends a general description of the fortifications of the town, avoiding too minute a detail of each work. I shall therefore proceed in describing, in the same general manner, the works to the south-

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From the South bastion a line-wall is continued along the beach to the New mole where an irregular fort is erected, mounting 26 guns. This line-wall is divided by a small bastion of eight guns; and in its rear is a retired work, called the Princess of Wales's lines; in which are feveral strong batteries for the sea. Near the South bastion, though without the town, is a wharf called Ragged Staff, where the supplies for the garrison are usually landed; being convenient from its vicinity to the victualling-office and stores. The communication to this quay, is by spiral wooden stairs, and a draw-bridge opening into the covert-way; in front of which is a fmall work of masonry, mounting two guns. At the foot of the stairs is the bason, where shipping take in water. Two tanks are also appropriated to this purpose, near the Eightgun bastion, having a connexion with the grand aqueduct.

In the New mole there is depth of water fufficient for a ship of the line to lie along-side the wharf, and heave down. At the molehead is a circular battery for heavy metal, joined to the New-mole fort by a strong wall, fraised; having a banquet for musquetry, with two embrasures opening towards the bay. This mole, with the old mole at Waterport, were built for the accommodation of trading-vessels: the former however is generally occupied by men of war; and the latter, not having more than six seet at low water, only admits small crast to the wharfs: merchantmen of large burthen are obliged therefore to anchor about half or three quarters of a mile

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from Waterport; in seven or eight fathoms. But in time of war this anchorage is commanded by the Spanish forts: they are consequently, in case of a rupture with Spain, under the necessity of removing to the fouthward of the New mole, where the ground is fo rocky and foul, that they are often in imminent danger during the strong foutherly winds. From the New-mole fort, to the north end of Rosia bay, the rock is difficult of access; nevertheless a parapet is continued, and batteries are erected, as fituations dicate. The works at Rosia are strong, and act as flanks to each other. They are close along the beach, which is low, and have a retired battery of eight guns in their rear.

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The rock continues to ascend from the fouth point of Rosia Bay, by Parson's Lodge (behind which, upon an eminence, is a new battery, en barbet, on traversing carriages) to Camp-guard, and Buena Vista; so called from the beautiful prospect of the bay, and neighbouring kingdoms of Barbary and Spain, which is there presented to a spectator. A line-wall is raised, notwithstanding the rock being inaccessible, with cannon at different distances. At Buena Vista there are several guns en barbet, which have great command; and the hill towards Europa is flightly fortified, which gives it the appearance, at a distance, of an old castle repaired, rock then descends by the Devil's Bowlinggreen, so named from the irregularity of its furface, to Little Bay. At this post, which is

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totally furrounded with precipices, there is a barbet battery, flanking the works to the New mole: thence the rock continues naturally steep for a considerable distance, when the line-wall and batteries recommence, and extend in an irregular manner to Europa Point, the fouthern extremity of the garrison, though not the fouthern point of Europe. The rock from this point is regularly perpendicular to Europa advance, where a few batteries, and a post at the Cave-guard, terminate the works. The fortifications along the fea-line at Europa do not however constitute the principal strength of that part of the garri-The retired and inaccessible lines of Windmill Hill have great command, and being fituated within musquet-shot of the sea, are very formidable, and of great consequence in that quarter.

The preceding description, it is hoped, will be sufficiently explanatory, though the scale of the garrison-plan, for obvious reasons, is very minute, will yet point out the improvements that have been made within these sew years. The new bastions on the sea-line were planned, and executed, by and under the direction of the present Chief Engineer, Major-general Green. Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. laid the soundation-stone of the King's bastion, in the absence of General Cornwallis, the governor. The garrison also underwent considerable alterations whilst he commanded; Wind-

were effected at the fouthward. The improvements on the northern front were carried on under the direction of Sir George Augustus Eliott, K. B. since he was appointed to the government. The communication, or gallery leading to St. George's Hall, above Farringdon's battery; Queen's-line battery, and communication; two works of the same nature, which under the Queen's battery, Willis's, and in the rock above Prince of Hesse's bastion; are all so singularly contrived, and of so formidable a nature, that all direct attacks by land, henceforward, may be considered as quixotism and infanity.

Before the interior part of the place is defcribed, it will not be improper to conclude the description of its outer works, by inserting an abstract of the guns, howitzers, and mortars mounted upon the different batteries. The original, from which this was copied, was taken in the beginning of March,

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	Cannon.							Mortars.			Howitzers.			
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Serviceable Ordnance,	77	122	104	70	16	25	38	29	,	6	34	19	9	
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	77	149	113	-74	16	31	61	29	3	13	65	19	9	4.3

Total ferviceable in the garrison, 663 pieces of artillery.

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The Town is built on a bed of red fand, similar to those eminences without South port, which originally extended from Land port to the foot of the ascent to the south barracks. The buildings, before the town was destroyed in the late siege, were composed of different materials, principally of tapia*; though, fince the English have been in possession of Gibraltar, many have been built of the rockstone, plastered, and painted on the outside, to break the powerful rays of the fun, which otherwise would be too glaring, and prejudicial to the eyes. The modern houses were in general covered with tiles; but the flat terraced roofs remained in those erected by the Spaniards, and in some, the mirandas or towers, whence the inhabitants, without removing from home, had a beautiful and extensive prospect of the neighbouring coasts.

Of the buildings that are most deserving notice, the old Moorish castle is the most conspicuous. This antique structure is situated on the north-west side of the hill, and originally consisted of a triple wall, the outer inclosure descending to the water's edge: but the lower parts have long since been removed, and the grand battery and water-port fortisications erected on their ruins; and the first, or upper wall, would long ago have shared the same sate, had it not been found of service in covering the town from the issums, in case

^{*} A cement confisting of mortar made of sand, lime, and small pebbles, which being well tempered, and wrought together in a frame, acquires great strength and solidity.

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of a siege. The walls standing at present form an oblong square, ascending the hill, at the upper angle of which is the principal tower, where the Governor or Alcaide formerly refided. The ruins of a Moorish mosque, or place of worship, can be traced within the walls; as also a neat morisque court, and refervoir for water: but the latter cannot, without great difficulty, be discovered by a stranger. A large tower on the fouth-east wall has long been converted into a magazine for powder; and in different places quarters were fitted up, before the late fiege, for officers and two companies of foldiers. This castle was erected, as I have mentioned before, by the Saracens or Moors, on their first invading Spain; and the present venerable remains are incontestable proofs of its magnificence, whilst it continued in their poffession.

The other principal buildings are the Convent, or Governor's quarters; the Lieutenant-Governor's house, which is a modern structure; the Admiralty-house, formerly a monastery of white friars; the soldiers barracks, Victualling-office, and Store-house. Besides these, there are the Spanish church, the Atarasana, or galley-house, and some other buildings, formerly of note, but now in ruins from the sire of the Spaniards during the late siege.

At the fouthward, are the South Barracks and the Navy Hospital. The former a stately building, delightfully situated, with a parade in front, and two pavilions detached; the

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whole capable of quartering 1200 men, and officers proportionate. The latter a capacious pile, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended: it has an area in the centre, with piazzas and a gallery above, by which the fick may enjoy the fun, or shade, as they think proper: there are apartments for 1000 men, with pavilions at each wing for the accommodation and convenience of the furgeons and their attendants. This hospital was originally erected for the navy, in case a British fleet should be stationed in the Mediterranean; but, on the Spaniards bombarding the town in 1781, the Governor removed into it the fick of the garrison. At some distance, in the front of the barracks, are two powdermagazines, in which the supplies from England are usually deposited, before they are distributed to the other magazines. These last conclude the chief, I might fay almost the only buildings remaining on the rock after the late fiege; and their prefervation was owing to their being kept in constant repair by workmen purposely appointed for that duty.

Besides the remains of Moorish architecture which have already been mentioned, the sollowing have been esteemed not unworthy of notice: Within the town we find the Galley-house, and part of the Spanish church; also the Bomb-house, adjoining the line-wall: and at the southward, ruins of Moorish buildings are discernible on Wind-mill hill, and at Europa. The former are situated on an eminence, but no antiquarian can determine

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to what use they were appropriated: some are of opinion they were burying-vaults for perfons of rank; others suppose them a prison, whilst, in the garrison, the whole is generally known by the name of the Inquisition. At Europa, opposite the guard-house, may be traced the remains of a building erected by the Moors, but used by the Spaniards as a chapel, and called Nuestra Senora del Europa. Along the water's edge, without the fortification, are also several ruins of Moorish walls; and towards Europa advance is a Moorish bath, called by the garrison, the Nuns-well. It is sunk eight feet deep in the rock, is 72 feet long, and 42 feet broad, and, to preferve the water, has an arched roof, supported by pillars. To the left of this bath is a cave. under Wind-mill hill, known by the name of Beefsteak-cave; which was a common refidence for many of the inhabitants, during the late fiege.

The hill abounds in cavities, that serve as receptacles for the rain. None, however, is so singular and worthy of notice as St. George's cave, on the side of the hill, in a line with the south barracks, about 1100 feet above the level of the sea. At the entrance are the remains of a strong wall. The mouth is only sive feet wide; but on descending a slope of earth, it widens considerably; and, with the assistance of torches, the openings of several similar caves are discovered. The outer cave is about 200 feet long, and 90 broad. The top appears to be supported by pillars of vast

magnitude, formed by the perpetual droppings of petrifying water, the whole bearing great refemblance to the infide of a gloomy Gothic

cathedral. | slody odd

The feveral gradations in the progress of these petrifactions are easily discovered. In fome may be observed fmall capitals, descending from the roof, whilst proportionable bases rife underneath: others again are formed of very small diameter; and a third class, immensely large, seem to support the roof of this wonderful cavern. Few strangers visit Gibraltar but are conducted to view this cave; and numbers, with the affistance of ropes and torches, have attempted to explore the depth; but, after descending about 500 feet, they have been obliged to return, by the gross vapours which iffued from beneath. It was in this cave that the Spaniards concealed themfelves in the fiege of 1727, when a party of them, unperceived, got into the garrison, at the Cave-guard, near Europa advance, but afterwards failed in their enterprise.

There are several other caves on different parts of the hill, in which the water possesses the same petrifying qualities. One under Middle-hill, called Pocoroca, was sitted up, previous to the bombardment, for the Governor's reception; but was afterwards converted into a powder-magazine, being very convenient for

the batteries on the heights.

Amongst the natural curiosities of Gibraltar, the petrified bones, found in the cavities of the rocks, have greatly attracted the attention of in ver tan Ro qua bee tio of the gui of ike the Die blo at fer

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of the curious. These bones are not found in one particular part, but have been discovered in various places at a confiderable diftance from each other. From the rocks near Rosia-bay, (without the line-wall) great quantities of this curious petrifaction have been collected, and fent home for the inspection of naturalists. Some of the bones are of large diameter; and, being broken with the rock, the marrow is eafily to be distinguished. Colonel James, in his description of Gibraltar, mentions an entire human skeleton being discovered in the solid rock, at the Prince's lines; but the miner blew it to pieces: and in the beginning of the late blockade, a party of miners, forming a cave at Upper All's-well, in the lines, produced feveral bones that were petrified to the rock, and appeared to have belonged to a large bird: being present at the time, I procured several fragments; but in the bombardment of 1781, they were destroyed with other similar curiofities.

The hill is remarkable for the number of apes about its summit, which are said not to be found in any other part of Spain. They breed in inaccessible places, and frequently appear in large droves, with their young on their backs, on the western face of the hill. It is imagined they were originally brought from Barbary by the Moors, as a similar species inhabit Mons Abyla, which, on that account, is generally called Ape's-hill. Red-legged partridges are often found in coveys:

woodcocks and teal are fometimes feen; and wild-rabbits are caught about Europa and Windmill-hill. The garrifon-orders forbid officers to shoot on the western-side of the rock; parties however often go in boats round Europa-point to kill wild pigeons, which are numerous in the caves.

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Eagles and vultures annually visit Gibraltar from Barbary, in their way to the interior parts of Spain. The former breed in the craggy parts of the rock, and, with the hawk, are often seen towering round its summit. Moschetoes are exceedingly troublesome towards the close of summer; and locusts are sometimes found. The seorpion, centipes, and other venomous reptiles, abound amongst the rocks and old buildings; and the harmless green lizard, and snake, are frequently caught by the soldiers, who, after drawing their teeth, treat them with every mark of sondaness.

With regard to the climate of Gibraltar, the inhabitants breathe a temperate and whole-fome air, for most part of the year. The summer months of June, July, and August, are excessively warm, with a perpetual serene and clear sky: the heat is however allayed, in a great measure, by a constant refreshing breeze from the sea, which usually sets in about ten in the forenoon, continuing till almost sun-set; and, from its invigorating and agreeable coolness, is emphatically called the Doctor. The cold in winter is not so excessive as in the neighbouring parts of the

country. Snow falls but feldom, and ice is a rarity; yet the Grenadian mountains in Spain, and the lofty mountains in Africa, have fnow lying on them for feveral months. Heavy rains, high winds, and most tremendous thunder, with dreadfully-vivid lightning, are the attendants on December and January. The rain then pours down in torrents from the hill, and, defcending with great rapidity, often choaks up the drains with large stones and rubbish, and sometimes does great injury to the works; but thefe florms never are of long duration: the fky foon clears up; the heavy clouds difperfe; the chearing fun appears, and fufficiently compensates for the horrors of the preceding night. It is during this feafon that the water that ferves the garrison for the ensuing fummer, is collected. The aqueduct, which conducts it to the fountain in the centre of the town, is extremely well executed; and was constructed by a Jesuit, when the Spaniards were in possession of Gibraltar. erected against the bank of sand, without South port, beginning to the Southward of the eight-gun bastion, and, collecting the rain-water that filters through the fand, conducts it to the South port, and thence to the Fountain. The water, thus ftrained and purified, is remarkably clear and wholesome.

The appearance of the rock is barren and forbidding; as few trees or shrubs, excepting palmettos, are to be seen on the face of the hill: yet it is not entirely destitute of vege-

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tation; wild herbs, of different kinds, fpring up in the interstices of the rocks, when the periodical rains fet in, and afford fome trifling nourishment to the bullocks, sheep, and goats, that browse upon the hill. The first rains generally fall in September, or October, and continue at intervals to refresh the garrison till April or May. When they cease, and the powerful rays of the fun have withered the little verdure that appeared on the hill, nothing offers to the eye but sharp uncouth rocks, and dried palmetto bushes. The foil collected in the low ground is however extremely rich and fertile, producing variety of fruits and vegetables. Colonel James, in his elaborate history of Gibraltar, enumerates no less than 300 different herbs, which are to be found on various parts of the rock. Gibraltar consequently must be an excellent field of amusement to a botanist.

The garrison, before the blockade of 1779, was chiefly supplied with roots and gardenstuff from the gardens on the neutral ground, which, being on a flat, could almost constantly (even in summer) be kept in a state of vegetation. The proprietors of these gardens were obliged totally to relinquish them when the Spaniards erected their advanced works: from that period General Eliot encouraged cultivation within his own limits, by every possible indulgence. Many plots at the southward were inclosed with walls, the ground cleared of stones and rubbish, and soil collected from other parts: so that with

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affiduity and perseverance, after some times the produce, during the winter feafon, wa, so increased as to be almost equal to the confumption; and probably, in the space of a few years, the garrison may be totally independent, in this article, of any affiftance

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Gibraltar, by being nearly furrounded by the fea, is exceedingly well supplied with fish; the John-doree, turbot, foal, falmon, hake, rock-cod, mullet, and ranger, with great variety of less note, are caught along the Spanish shore, and in different parts of the bay. Mackarel are also taken in vast numbers during the season, and shell-fish are fometimes brought from the neighbouring parts.-The Moors, in times of peace, fupply the garrison with ox-beef, mutton, veal, and poultry, on moderate terms; and from Spain they procure pork, which is remarkable for its sweetness and flavour. all kinds, fuch as melons, oranges, green figs, grapes, pomegranates, &c. are brought in abundance from Barbary and Portugal: and the best wines are drank at very reasonable prices.

The present military establishment* of Gibraltar confifts of fix companies of artillery, eight regiments of the line, and a company of artificers, commanded by engineers; composing an army of near 4000 men, officers included. Before the late bombardment, the

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fouthward, and in quarters fitted up out of the old Spanish buildings in town. The officers were distributed in the same manner; but in case of reinforcements, and that government quarters were not sufficient for their accommodation, billet-money was allowed in proportion to rank, and the officers

hired lodgings from the inhabitants.

The regiments, on their arrival in the garrison, are entitled to falt provisions from the flores, for the following proportion. One ration in each ferjeant, corporal, drummer, and private, confishing of 7 lb. of bread, delivered twice a week, beef 2 lb. 8 oz. pork I lb. butter to oz. peale half a gallon, and groats 3 pints: every commissioned and warrant officer, under a Captain, receives two rations, a Captain three, a Major and Lieutenant-Colonel four, a Colonel fix. In times of profound peace, officers generally receive a compensation in money for their provisions, or dispose of them to the Jews, of whom there are great numbers in the garrison, and who are always ready to purchase, or take them in barter. The troops are paid in currency, which, let the exchange of the garrifon be above or below par, never varies to the non-commissioned and privates. A ferjeant receives weekly, as full garrison-pay, one dollar, fix reals, equal to mine-pence flerling, per diem; a corporal, and drummer, one dollar, one real, and five quartils, in sterling about fix-pence per diem; and a private, feven reals,

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or four-pence half-penny sterling, per diem. Officers receive their subsistence according to the currency: thirty-six pence per dollar is par. During the late bombardment, the exchange, for a considerable time, was as high as forty-two pence, by which those gentlemen who were under the necessity of drawing for their pay, lost six-pence in every three shillings; and it seldom was lower than forty pence whilst the siege continued. The coins current in Gibraltar, are those used in Spain. All accounts are kept in dollars, reals, and quartils: the two former, like the pound sterling, are imaginary; the latter is a copper coin.

The Bay of Gibraltar, formed by the headlands of Cabrita and Europa Points, is commodious, and feems intended by nature to command the Straits: there are opportunities, however, when a fleet may pass unobserved by the garrison; for such is the impenetrable thickness of the mists, which usually prevail during the easterly winds, that many ships have bassled the vigilance of the cruisers, and gone through unnoticed: the south-westerly winds, particularly at the equinox, are also often attended with such thick and rainy weather, that vessels have passed through and got into the Bay without being seen.

Since Gibraltar has been in the possession of the English, the Spaniards have erected, in different parts of the Bay, several batteries and forts for the protection of their small crast in war, and to prevent their coast from

being annoyed. At Cabrita, which is a bold rocky point, are a barbet-battery and watch-tower, whence, during the blockade, fignals of flags by day, and lights at night, were made to inform the Spanish cruisers at Algeziras, &c. of the approach of any vessel towards the Bay. These watch-towers are distributed at short distances, along the coast for a confiderable extent, to alarm the country, in case of a visit from the Algerines, or when any other extraordinary circumstance Mappens. To the northward of Cabrita are two others, with a fort at the northermost tower, which is called San Garcia: the point on which the latter are erected, project with a long reef of dangerous shoals and rocks, confiderably into the bay. The town and island of Algeziras, with their batteries, then appear in view.

Algeziras lies opposite to Gibraltar, about 31 miles across the Bay; and, since the late siege, has greatly increased in consequence and wealth. The town was built and sortified by the Saracens about the year 714, two years after their establishment at Gibraltar. It is remarkable for being the place where those invaders first disembarked, when they so rapidly overturned the Gothic empire in Spain; and, as well as Gibraltar, was erected to preserve a communication with Africa. Whilst the Moors maintained their conquests, it consequently became a city of great importance and strength. We find, during the successive wars which took place between the

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Moors and the Spaniards, Algeziras was frequently belieged by the kings of Castile; and, when Gibraltar so easily fell into the hands of the Christians in 1310, this city resisted all their efforts. At length after a most obstinate siege in 1344, Algeziras was compelled to furrender to the victorious arms of Alonzo XI. The fiege continued 20 months, and most of the potentates in Europe interested themfelves in the event, by fending fuccours to the Christian besiegers. The English, under the Duke of Lancaster, the Earls of Derby, Leicester, Salisbury, and Lincoln, particularly distinguished themselves by their gallantry and conduct during this memorable contest. is worthy of remark, that cannon are faid to have been first made use of in this siege, by the Moors against the assailants; and the English profiting by the knowledge gained on this occasion, afterwards used them at the glorious battle of Creffy. The Spaniards continued masters of the town till 1309, when the Moors of Grenada furprifed the city; but being unable to retain it, they demolished the works, and carried away the inhabitants captives.

Whilst the Moors kept possession of Gibraltar, which was now in its turn become a city of importance, the Spaniards never attempted to rebuild Algeziras; and still less did they esteem it an object worthy their attention, after Gibraltar fell into their hands. The town, therefore, remained in ruins and desolate, excepting a few fishermen's buts, till

of the old city, (whose venerable ruins still remain) and is defended to the fouthward by a battery of nine or ten guns, erected on an island some distance from the shore. To the northward of the town is another battery of fix guns, and a little farther, on an eminence, one of 22, which was raised by Admiral Barcelo, when he was apprehensive of an attack from Sir George Rodney, in 1780. Between the island and the town, small craft find tolerable shelter; but ships of war, or of large burthen, anchor to the north-The lands round the town are of late much cultivated, and with the shipping, form, in the spring, a pleasantly-variegated and beautiful prospect from Gibraltar. A detachment or regiment of infantry is constantly on duty, who, with those of the Spanish lines and neighbourhood, are under the command of the Commandant at St. Roque.

To the northward of Algerias are the rivers Palmones and Guadaranque: the former is the broader and deeper of the two, and was the principal retreat of the Spanish gun and mortar boats, when they wanted repairs, after bombarding the garrison. Admiral Barcelo in this river also prepared the fire-ships

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On the east banks of the Guadaranque, near Rocadillo Point, where there is a finall fort and tower, are the venerable ruins of the once famous city of CARTEIA. This celebrated place, scarcely a stone of which is now left to inform posterity where it stood, is reported to have been built by the Phenicians, in the first ages of navigation, when those adventurers vifited the extreme parts of the then known world. Historians mention at under the names of Carteia, Heraclia, and Calpe Carteia. When the Carthaginians became a powerful nation, and aimed at the fovereignty of Spain, Carteia maintained its independence for fome time, till Hannibal, according to Livy, flormed the city, and demolished most of its works. When Scipio obliged the Carthaginians to quit Spain, Carteia was a place of little importance: but the Romans finding it a convenient station for their navy, the city was increased with a Roman colony, and once more began to rife into fplendor and magnificence. After the memorable battle of Munda, Cneius Pompey fled to Carteia, but, being pursued, was obliged to leave it precipitately. As the Roman Empire declined, so did Carteia; and probably, soon after the irruption of the Goths and Vandals, it became almost desolate and waste. On the invasion of Spain by the Saracens, that nation undoubtedly dismantled the buildings of this famous city for materials to erect Gibraltar and Algeziras. The remains of a quay are still visible, with some few ruins of public buildings apparently Roman; and the country peasants, in tilling the ground, often find various antique coins, which curious antiquarians have not thought unworthy of a place in their cabinets.

Half-way between the Guadaranque and the garrison, is another fort and tower, called Point Mala, or Negro Point, to the northward of which is the inland village of St. Roque. This is a small infignificant town, though delightfully fituated, at about five miles distance from Gibraltar. It was built by the Spaniards, in the beginning of the present century, when the garrison of Gibraltar furrendered to Sir George Rooke. The Spanish commandant of the lines generally makes it his residence: and during the late siege, under the Duc de Crillon, the Comte d'Artois, and the Duc de Bourbon, had apartments in the town. Previous to the war of 1779, it was often frequented by the officers from Gibraltar; and in the spring and summer seafons. British families resided there for several months, some for the benefit of their health, others for pleasure. The combined army, during the late fiege, encamped on the plains

below St. Roque, and landed all their ordnance and military flores, a little to the westward of Point Mala, near the Orangegrove.

I cannot help remarking in this place, that, among the evils of the late fiege, the garrifon have to regret the interruption of that friendly intercourse, which before sublisted between them and the neighbourhood, and which is now prohibited by the Spanish government: When the communication was free and unlimited (except in point of introducing a contraband traffic into Spain) the ffrictest intimacy. fubfifted between the British military, and the Spaniards resident in the adjacent villages. Parties were reciprocally visiting each other, and the officers constantly making excursions into the country. These excursions, with others to the coast of Barbary, (which in the season superabounds with various species of game) were pleasing relaxations from the duties of the garrifon, and rendered Gibraltar as eligible a flation as any to which a foldier could be ordered.

On the whole—Whether we consider Gibraltar as commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean, and consequently as capable of controuling the commerce of the Europeans with the Levant; or whether we consider it as almost impregnable by nature, and consequently as most susceptible of the improvements of art; its situation is, perhaps, more singular and curious than that of any fortress in the world. These circumstances, and the

degree of confequence which it confers on its pessessor, in the opinion of the Barbary states, have not failed to excite the attention, and alarm the interests, of most maritime nations in Burope; and, with the multitude at least, it has always been an object of political importance de Politicians, however there have been, of no inferior rank, who have thought very differently of its value and utility. On this delicate subject I will frankly confess my inability to decide. I shall therefore, without further apology, leave these speculations to men of more leifure and experience; and proseed to matters better adapted to my capacity Spaniards refident in the anoitemroldibns Parties were reciprocally visiting each order, and the officers conflantly making excurtions into the country. Thefe excussors, with others to the coast of Barbary, (which in the

into the country. There excursions, with others to the coast of Barbary, (which in the feeton imperationals with various species of game) were pleasing relixations from the duties of the garrison, and rendered Subrattar as eligable a flation as any to which a foldier could be ordered.

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Commencement of the war in 1779, between Great Britain and Spain.—State of the garrifon of Gibraltar at that period-Ambiguous conduct of the Spaniards .- Enemy encamp before the garrison.—Form a blockade. - Many inhabitants leave the place .-Motions of the enemy .- Erect additional batteries in their lines .- Fired upon from the garrison .- Continue their operations .- Loss of the Peace and Plenty privateer .- Provisions extremely scarce in the garrison.—Spirited behaviour of the Buck cutter privateer.— Description of the Straits.—Fidelity of a Moor .- Great distress in the garrison .- Relieved by some fortunate occurrences .- Arrival of Sir George Rodney, and the British fleet.—Tetuan.—Anecdote of Prince Wil-liam-Henry.—Ceuta.—Departure of the Cours of Madrid efpour d the part

ALTHOUGH the Spaniards had been thrice defeated in their attempts to recover Gibraltar, they continued to view that garrison with a jealous eye, determined, if we may judge from their late conduct, to seize the first eligible opportunity of wresting it, if possible, from the dominion of Greats Britain.

The war of 1762 was too unexpected on the part of Spain, and conducted with too great success by the British Minister, to admit of fuch an enterprise as the siege of Gibraltar. The period was not however far distant, when the contest between Great Britain and her colonies seemed to promise as favourable an opportunity as their warmest wishes could have anticipated; particularly, when in addition to the civil war, they found hostilities taking place between Great Britain and France. The close of the year 1777, when the news of the convention of Saratoga first arrived in Europe, was the period which they embraced, to introduce themselves into the dispute. Hostilities had then been carried on for near fix months between Great Britain and France: Spain therefore judged the opportunity favourable to offer her mediation, proposing such an arrangement as she must be affured would not be agreeable to the principal belligerent powers. Great Britain had no fooner refused her acquiescence, than the Court of Madrid espoused the part of France; and, on the 16th of June, 1779, the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis d'Almodovar, prefented to the Court of London his hostile manifesto.

The principal design of the Court of Madrid, in entering into this war, was evidently the recovery of Gibraltar. Before any reply was given by the British Ministry to their proposals for a pacification, overtures had been privately made to the Emperor of Morocco, to

farm his ports at Tetuan, Tangier, and Larache; by which means Gibraltar might be cut off from its principal supplies. This conduct seemed to argue a considence that her terms in the mediation would be refused; and the considerable dépôts of military stores, which were collected in her arsenals, undoubtedly pointed out, that the siege of that garrison was her first and immediate object. On the 21st of June, 1779, the communication between Spain and Gibraltar was closed, by an order from Madrid.

Two days previous to this event, General ELIOTT, the governor, accompanied by many field-officers of the garrison, paid a visit to General Mendoza, the commandant of the Spanish lines, to congratulate him on his promotion. Their reception at St. Roque was far from agreeable; and it was remarked that the Spanish General appeared embarrassed during their stay, which might proceed from his knowledge of what was to follow. The visit was short, and the governor had scarcely returned to the garrison, when Mr. Logie, his Majesty's conful in Barbary, arrived from Tangier in a Swedish frigate, with certain intelligence of the intended rupture between Great Britain and Spain. Mr. Logie's information proceeded from a Swedish brig, which on her passage to Tangier had fallen in with the French fleet, of about 28 fail of the line. off Cape Finisterre, when the master being ordered on board the Admiral, M. d'Orvilliers, he learned that they had been cruifing for

fome time in that latitude, expeding the junction of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz. From the amicable affurances held out by the Spaniards, we could not perfuade ourselves in the garrison that a rupture was so near; but the mail from the garrison being refused on the 21st of June, and being acquainted at the fame time that the intercourse between Gibraltar and the neighbourhood was no longer to be permitted, we had fufficient confirmation of Mr. Logie's intelligence. We afterwards learned, that the courier, who brought from Madrid the order to flut up the communication, had been detained by accidents on the road; otherwise it was not impossible that he might have arrived during General Elion's visit at St. Roque hats 1900 of senif dinage

As the fortress of Gibraltar after this event became a little world of itself, it may not be unacceptable, to commence the History of the Siege with a state of the troops in garrison at that period, and the commanding officers

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returned to the gamilen, when Mr. Logie, his Mi pelty's conful in Sarbary, arrived from Tangier in a Swedish tragte, with certain intelligence of the intended rupture between Great Editain and Spain. Mr. Logie's safer-mation proceeded from a swedish brig, which on her pellage to Tangier had fall of the line, the line, off Cape Finishers, when the mather being ordered on board the Admiral, M. d'Orvilliers, between the mather being ordered on board the Admiral, M. d'Orvilliers, he despond to board they had been cruifing for

General C. A. ELLIOT, Governor.

Lieutenant-General R. Boyn, Lieutenant-Governor.

Major-General Dx La Morre, commanding the Hanoverian Brigade.

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Company of Artificers	106 C. Green, Chief Engin.

Total 209 59 313 169 4632

Making an army of 5382 men.

On the communication being closed, a council of war was immediately summoned, to advife concerning the measures to be purfued on the occasion. Preparations had been privately made for the defence of the garrifon, when intelligence was first received of the probability of a war: the objects therefore at this time to be considered were, how to procure constant supplies of provisions from Barbary, and in what manner the correspondence between England and Gibraltar was to be conducted. Mr. Logie's presence in Barbary was very effential to both thefe points: he confequently returned to Tangier on the 22d, having concerted with the Governor proper fignals, by which he might communicate intelligence across the Straits. Admiral Duff also, on the 22d, removed the men of war under his command from their usual anchorage, off Waterport (where they

were liable to be annoyed by the enemy's forts), to the fouthward, off the new mole. His force at that time consisted of the Panther, of 60 guns, Capt. Harvey, on board of which was the flag; three frigates, two of which were on a cruise; and a sloop of war.

It is natural to suppose that the garrison were not a little alarmed at this unexpected procedure of the Spaniards. The northern guards were reinforced, and the piquets cautioned to be alert, in case of alarm. Landport barriers were shut; and an artillery officer ordered to Willis's batteries, to observe the movements of the Enemy, and protect the Devil's-tower guard, which was ordered to

be very circumspect and vigilant.

Whilst the friendly intercourse subsisted between the garrison and the neighbourhood, several British families and officers had permission to reside at St. Roque, Los Varios, and other small villages a few miles distant; but immediately on the communication being closed, General Mendoza fent them peremptory orders to remove; and the time limited for their departure was fo short, that some of them were obliged to leave most of their effects behind. Those officers whose curiosity had led them into the interior parts of the country, were positively refused liberty to return to the garrison, they were therefore conducted to Cadiz, and had paffports granted them to leave the kingdom by other routes. Col. Rols and Capt. Vignoles, of the 30th, with Capt. Lefanue, of the 56th, nevertheless contrived to join their corps, by affuming difguifes, and rifking the paffage in a row-boat from Faro (a port in Portugal) to Gibraltar: others also attempted, but unfor-

tunately were taken in their voyage.

The Childers floop of war, on the 24th, brought in two prizes from the West, one of which (an American) Capt. Peacock captured in the midst of the Spanish fleet, then at fea. The conduct of the Spaniards on this occasion was extremely ambiguous. Every circumstance that fell under our immediate observation, convinced us that they now intended hostilities against Great-Britain; and from Mr. Logie's intelligence we had every cause to think, that this fleet was out to join the French Admiral. Their permitting our cruisers, therefore, to capture a friend, (as they might then call the Americans) under the protection of their fleet, we must either confider as a finesse, or suppose that they had not received orders to act offensively.-The Childers left two of our frigates watching the motions of the Spanish fleet. It was somewhat fingular, that a Mr. Suaffé (an American Major, who had been prisoner in the garrison a little time before, along with others of his countrymen, but had made his escape) and two deferters from Gibraltar, should be recognised through their disguises, on board the American prize: the Major was remanded to his old confinement, in the Navyhospital, and the latter were punished according to their deferts. soo lews and Genoels

Though the motions of the enemy did not indicate any immediate design of attacking the garrison, and the closing of the communication might be only in confequence of hostilities having commenced between Great-Britain and Spain; yet our intelligence, and their late deceitful conduct, gave us great reason to suppose that they intended some attempt on Gibraltar. Dépôts of earth, &c. were therefore collected, in various places; empty hogheads and casks were brought from the inhabitants, for the purpole of filling them with earth, to ftrengthen and repair the fortifications; and other precautions were taken for the defence of the place. On the other hand, the enemy employed what troops they had then on duty, in the lines and neighbourhood, in drawing down cannon from St. Roque, &c. to animate the forts, (in which few ordnance were mounted during the peace) and in arranging matters to ftrengthen and support their posts.

In the beginning of July, the Enterprife frigate Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. returned with a fleet of small craft, laden with live stock and fruit, from Tangier; in consequence of which fourteen days fresh provisions were issued to the troops. The engineers continued preparing materials in their departments, towards completing the works of the garrison; for which purpose strong parties from the line were granted them daily, under the command of overseers. About 300 Jews and Genoese were also employed in

levelling heaps of fand, near the gardens, on the neutral ground, in order that, if the enemy should approach, they might not receive any protection and cover from our lower batteries. The picquets of the garrison were ready, on the Grand parade, to support these parties in case they had been molested; but though they were at work within half musket shot of the enemy's advanced guards in the Micquelet-huts, yet not the least at-

tempt was made to disturb them.

The 3d of July, a detachment of about 180 men from the British line was ordered to join the artillery, to be taught the practice of the great guns. The artillery in garrison were only five companies; a number not adequate to the different duties in case of a siege; this reinforcement was therefore added, and proved afterwards of great service in that department. Three English sailors came in an open boat, on the 4th, from Cadiz, and brought intelligence that an embargo was laid on all English vessels in that port. In the evening we observed the Spaniards relieve the guards in their lines.

The Spaniards, in time of peace, always stationed a regiment of cavalry at St. Roque, with another regiment, or detachment of infantry, at Algeziras; parties from which did duty at their lines; and no additional body of troops, or ships of war, had yet appeared near the garrison. On the 5th, however, in the asternoon, a Spanish squadron of two seventy-fours, sive frigates, and other vessels, to the

number of eleven, hove in fight from the west, and lay-to some time off the garrison. While they remained in this fituation, the Governor thought it prudent to make some new disposition of the ordnance at the fouthward, and to caution the regiments in the South-barracks, the 12th, and 72d, to be alert. The Captain of Europa guard, who before usually joined at retreat-beating, was also ordered to his command. In the afternoon, three privateer cutters arrived from the westward. A schooner, under Portuguese colours, flood across from the enemy to reconnoitre the first that came in, and on her return was fired upon from Europa batteries, which was the first hostile shot from the garrifon. The enemy's squadron in the evening drove to the castward; and at night the Enterprise frigate arrived from Tetuan with Mr. Logie, the conful. In the interval of this gentleman's departure from the garrison, a thip of the Emperor's had arrived at Gibraltar to be repaired; but Admiral Duff being backward in granting the stores, the Governor thought proper to fend for Mr. Logie to explain to the Admiral the necessity there was of complying with the Emperor's request. To refuse such trifling affistance at that important time, he considered, might be productive of ferious consequences to the garrison. The Enterprise frigate accordingly failed to Tetuan to bring over the conful. About fun-fet, the evening of the 5th, the frigate left Tetuan to return, and was discovered by the enemy's squadron, part of which immediately gave chace. Sir Thomas, however, from his superior knowledge of the tides, escaped, though the wind was contrary. When he arrived within view of the garrison, not making the concerted night-signals, for fear of being discovered by the pursuers, the officer at Europa saluted him with several shot; but fortunately they did not take effect.

The following day, the 6th of July, a packet was received from England, by way of Lifbon and Faro, informing the Governor, that hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and Spain, A proclamation in confequence was published in the evening, for capturing all Spanish vessels, &c. and letters of marque were granted for that purpose to the privateers in the bay. Early on the morning of the 8th, a foldier of Reden's deferted from the Devil's-tower guard, and fome time afterwards was followed by a ferjeant of the 30th, who was one of the overfeers attending the inhabitants employed beyond the Gardens. In the evening, General Mendoza, with feveral officers, advanced from the lines, as far as the Micquelet-huts, and, after reconnoitring about an hour, returned.

The Spanish commodore continued cruising in our neighbourhood till the 8th, when he stood, under an easy sail, for the westward. Before they quitted the Mediterranean, they brought-to a Portuguese schooner, bound from Tetuan to the garrison, and made very ear-

nest enquiries concerning the state of our provisions. The oth, the American prisoners were diffributed amongst the privateers; and the following day, in company with the Childers floop of war, they brought in four not making the concerted nightsing llambe

Admiral Duff having received intelligence that a large fleet of small vessels was to fail from Malaga, with wine and provisions for the Spanish grand fleet, the Childers was ordered, on the 1 1th, to cruife to the eastward, and give information, by fignal, when they appeared, with the strength of their convoy. Whilst she was on the look-out, her boat gave chace to a fettee, and was fired at from Fort St. Barbara, which was the first hostile that from the enemy. About eleven o'clock, the fignals were made of the expected Spanish convoy being in fight, and foon after of their force. Our Admiral, however, only cautioned the havy to be ready, and went in perfon to Windmill-hill to reconnoitre. About four in the afternoon, the convoy, confishing of about fixty fail of different burthens, under charge of five xebeques, from twenty to thirty guns each, were abreast of Europa point. The privateers, which had accompanied the Childers in the morning, were then towing in a prize taken from the midst of their fleet; and they, as well as the Childers, kept up a smart running fire on the Spanish commodore; which was seconded at the same time from the garrison-batteries at Europa point and Europa advance. The

Panther, (the Admiral's ship, with the flag on board) and the Enterprise, were still at anchor; but at fun-fet Sir Thomas Rich had permission to slip, and the Panther soon after got under way. On the appearance of the frigate, the enemy were confused, and instantly steered for Ceuta. The Childers and privateers purfued, followed by the frigate, and foon after by the Panther. Night was now advancing apace, and in a short time we loft fight of the ships. A few broadfides, now and then, gave us hopes that our friends had come up with them; and we could not help flattering ourselves, from the inferior force of the convoy, that day-light would exhibit the majority of them in our possession. In the morning, however, we discovered the Admiral, standing towards the bay with five or fix fmall prizes, and not one other of the enemy in fight; whence we concluded that they had worked back to their own coast, or escaped through the Straits in the night, whilst our ships were off Centa. We afterwards learned, that the foundron which appeared on the 5th, was fent to convoy this valuable fleet past Gibraltar, lest the British Admiral should intercept them, and prevent their grand fleet from receiving these much-wanted fupplies; but the convoy being by fome unforefeen delays detained, the Spanish commodore quitted the station on the 8th.

Two line-of-battle ships were observed cruifing behind the rock on the 13th, and at night they went into Ceuta. The 16th, the

enemy blocked up the port with a fquadron of men of war, confifting of two leventyfours, two frigates, five xebeques, and a number of gallies, half-gallies, and armed fettees: they anchored in the bay, off Algeziras, and being judiciously arranged, and keeping a vigilant look-out, the garrifon became closely blockaded. This was the first motion of the enemy, that discovered any direct intentions of diffresting, or attacking Gibraltar. At night, Waterport guard was reinforced with a Captain and ten privates. Till the 18th of this month, nothing material occurred, when a fmall convoy of fettees, &c. arrived at the Orange-grove, laden with military stores, which the enemy began soon afterwards to disembark.

Mr. Logie having prevailed on the Admiral to grant the stores necessary for repairing the Emperor's ship, and his presence in Barbary being absolutely necessary, as well to procure provisions, as to conduct the corrrespondence between Great Britain and the garrison; he returned on the 19th, on board a Moorish row-galley, which had arrived from the Emperor with dispatches relative to the ship under repair. The galley was interrupted in her return, by the enemy's cruifers, and detained from feven in the morning till five in the afternoon, when she was permitted to proceed to Tangier. During the embargo, Mr. Logie was concealed in a small skuttle, down the run of the galley, having previously made up the Governor's dispatches, and concerted fignals, in a loaf, which was entrusted to a Moor, to be delivered at Mr. Logie's house in Tangier, in case he himself should be discovered, with an order for the Moor to receive a gratuity, if he delivered it safe.

Early in the morning of the 20th, a Portuguese boat arrived with sowls and charcoal from Tangier. Another, attempting to come in, was taken by a half-galley, and carried to Algeziras. Sixty pounds of fresh beef were delivered, the same day, to each regiment, for the use of the officers: the artillery and engineers received in proportion, and the navy were included in the distribution. The following day, orders were issued for the troops to mount guard with their hair unpowdered; a circumstance trisling in appearance, but which our situation afterwards proved to be of great importance, and which evinced our Governor's great attention and prudent foresight in the distribution of the stores.

So superior a naval force as the enemy now had in our neighbourhood, alarmed Admiral Duff, who was apprehensive that they would make some attempt on the King's ships. Signals were therefore agreed upon between the fleet and the garrison, that, in case the enemy should make an attack in the night, the latter might afford the ships every affistance and protection. Three lights in a triangle were fixed upon by the navy, to distinguish them from the enemy. The 22d, the navy manned their boats, and captured a settee, within a short distance of the Enemy's

xebeques: the proved of little value, but the exploit reflected great credit on the party employed. The same day arrived a boat, with cattle, &c. from Tangier. In the course of the 22d, several officers, attended by a party of men, were observed tracing out ground on the plain below St. Roque, apparently for a camp; and it was remarked, that the Micquelets in the advanced huts on the neutral ground, were relieved by regular troops. These Micquelets were of the same description with our revenue-officers and were flationed to prevent the fmuggling of tobacco from the garrifon into Spain di the bolini and yven

A Portuguese boat, with letters, arrived early in the morning of the 24th; also a schooner, with charcoal and fruit from Tangier. Between 2 and 300 men, landed the same day, at the Orange-grove, with an intention, as we conjectured, of taking charge of the stores, which the enemy were difemharking there. The 25th, they pitched a tent on the plain, for the working party employed in clearing the ground. I should have mentioned, that on the 12th an Hanoverian foldier deferted, and this day two of the same brigade followed his example. The enemy, the 26th, began to form a camp on the plain below St. Roque, about half a mile from Point Mala, and three miles from the garrison. Fifty tents were pitched, and a detachment of cavalry and infantry foon after took possession. The same day the Illerim, a Swedish frigate, which had been in the Bay

fome weeks before, arrived, though opposed by the enemy. The Swedish captain politely brought to on their firing a gun; but being told he must not anchor under the walls of the garrison, he resumed his course, telling them he must go to Gibraltar, and they should not prevent him. Some shots were ex-

changed, but none took place.

The Spanish camp being daily reinforced with additional regiments of cavalry and infantry, and large parties being still employed in landing ordnance and military flores at Point Mala, the Governor thought proper, on the 20th to establish the following staff officers; namely, Captains Vallotton, of the 56th regiment,-Patterson, of the artillery, -Forch, of the 12th regiment, and Eveleigh, of the engineers, to be Aide-de-camps to himself, as Commander in Chief; Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Buckeridge, of the 30th regiment, Aide-de-camps to Lieutenant-general Boyd; Lieutenant Weinzey, of the Hanoverian brigade, Aide-de-camp to Major-general De La Motte; Major Hardy, of the 56th regiment, Quarter-Master General; Captain Horsburgh, of the 39th regiment, who was Town-Major, Adjutant-General; Captain Burke, of the 58th regiment, Town-Major; and Lieutenant S. Wood, of the 56th regiment, Affistant Town-Major. At the same time all the horses, except those belonging to field and staff officers, were ordered to be turned out of the garrison, unless the owners, on inspection, had roso lb. of

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feed for each horse; and, to enfore the latter order by example, the Governor directed that one of his own horses should be shot.

In the afternoon of the 30th, one of the enemy's xebeques manned her yards, and fired a falute. Immediately after we observed the hoisted a flag at the mizen top-mast head, instead of a broad pendant; from which ceremony we concluded that the naval commandant had been promoted, or that he was su-

perfeded by an admiral.

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In the beginning of August, the corps in garrison were ordered to give in returns of their best marksmen, and also of those men who had ever been employed in making fascines. Those officers unmarried, or without families, who drew double rations for two commissions, were ordered at the same time to draw rations only for one commission. Two Dutchmen came in, the 2d, unperceived by the enemy's cruisers, laden with rice and dried fruits: the rice, and a part of the fruit, the Governor purchased, for the use of the troops. The enemy's camp by this time was considerably increased, and we numbered 26 cannon behind the fort at Point Mala.

A Venetian arrived on the 5th, though fired at by the enemy. She (with the Dutchmen) remained no longer than was necessary to take on board some of the inhabitants, who, apprehensive that the garrison would be besieged, thought it eligible to seek an asylum in time. Indeed about this time scarcely a boat or vessel left the port without being

crowded with Jews or Genose, who preferred a residence in Barbary, or Portugal, to remaining in Gibraltar, where the necessaries of life became every day more scarce. Early on the 6th, came in a Portuguese schooner, from Tangier, with 44 bullocks, 27 sheep, and a few sowls; and two days following, another arrived with onions, fruit, and eggs: the latter brought letters for the Governor, but no news from England. From this day, nothing material occurred till the 10th, when the enemy's cruisers captured a boat belonging to the

garrifon.

As affairs began to wear a more ferious aspect, a general activity reigned throughout the garrison, promoted not a little by the example of the Governor, who was usually present when the workmen paraded at dawn of day. The engineers were builly employed in putting the works at Willis's in the best repair, and in erecting new batteries on the heights of the North front. A confiderable extent of ground above the Town was cleared and levelled, to encamp the different regiments, in case the enemy should fire upon the Town. Parties were likewise detached to collect shrubs, &c. from the face of the hill, for fascines; and the artillery were daily engaged in compleating the expence magazines with powder, ranging the different ordnance, and preparing every thing for immediate use in their department. The navy were not less diligent. A new battery for 22 guns was begun in the Navy yard, as a refource in case the enemy's operations should make it necessary to lay up the ships; and the stores were removed from the New mole to the

became every day more feathaidlodivysM

m Towards the middle of August, the motions of the enemy were no longer mysterious, every fucceeding day confirmed us in the opinion, that their object was to diffress the garrison as much as possible. The blockade became more firid and fevere, their army was in force before the place, and their prefent plan feemed to be to reduce Gibraltar by famine. Our flock of provisions, they concluded, was small; and their squadron under Admiral Barcelo, who commanded in the bay, could prevent fuccours being thrown in by neutral veffels; whilst their grand fleet, united with that of France, would be superior to any which Great-Britain could equip, in her then critical fituation. This scheme, every circumftance confidered, was specious; had not the garrison fortunately received a fupply of provisions, &c. in April, 1779, the troops undoubtedly would have been reduced to the greatest distress, and might probably have been in imminent danger, before the Ministry could dispatch a fleet to their relief. The fituation of the garrison was becoming every day more interesting: only forty head of cattle were now in the place; and from the vigilance of the enemy, there was little profpect of constant supplies from Barbary: two bullocks were ordered, therefore, to be killed daily for the use of the fick. The inhabi-

tants had been warned in time to provide against the calamities which now impended: the standing orders of the garrison specified, that every inhabitant, even in time of peace, should have in store six months provisions; yet by far the greater number had neglected. this precaution. These unfortunate people, as they could not expect to be supplied from the garrison flores, were compelled, in general, to feek subsistence by quitting the place: fome, however, were induced to weather out the florm, by the property they had in the garrison, which was probably their all, and which they could not remove with themselves. Those of this description, on application, obtained leave to erect wooden huts and sheds at the fouthward, above the Navy hospital, whither they removed their principal papers, &c. that they might be secure from the annovance of the enemy, in case the town should be bombarded.

Fifteen or fixteen covered carts, on the 15th, arrived at the enemy's camp, and unloaded timber, planks, &c. at their laboratory-tents. They continued landing stores on the beach, which employed a great number of carts to convey them to their dépôts: and at night we generally observed a number of lights, and frequently heard a noise like that of men employed on some laborious duty: this might proceed from dragging cannon, as we observed, on the 17th, they had animated all the embrasures in fort St. Philip.

EARLY on the 17th, the enemy attempted to cut out a polacre, which was anchored off the Old mole; but retired on a gun being fired at them from the garrison. The small craft, after this circumftance, removed to the New mole, as the men of war had done some time before. The 18th, in the morning, two parties of workmen came from the camp, and were employed at Forts St. Philip and St. Barbara: covered carts continued constantly going from Point Mala to the laboratorytents, supposed to be laden with shot. The following morning, a Spaniard came in an open boat to Waterport, with onions and fruit, having a pass for Ceuta: he was examined by the quarter-mafter general, and allowed to fell his cargo, and purchase tobacco, but was not permitted to land: at night he was ordered to return, which he did about eight o'clock. He informed us the camp confisted of between 5 and 6000 men, which were to be immediately completed to fifteen thousand. The 20th, the enemy formed a new camp, to the left of the stone quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair: we imagined it to be intended for the Catalonian troops, as they are usually encamped separate from the rest of the Spanish forces. The same day, our marksmen were embodied into a company of two non-commissioned officers, and 64 men: and the command was given to Lieutenant Burleigh, of the 30th regiment.

The enemy, on the 21st, had more men than usual employed in making fascines: they likewise were very busy in piling shot, and had a party at work in the covert-way of Fort St. Philip. 'A number of carts daily brought shot (as we imagined) to the lines, particularly to Fort St. Barbara. The 23d, the corps of engineers were formed into three divisions, and several officers of the line appointed to join them as affiftant engineers and overfeers. The same day some experiments were made with red-hot shot: this practice was continued on the 25th, when fome carcasses were also thrown, and much approved. The 27th, we observed a fascinework begun upon the glacis, north of Fort St. Philip, which afterwards proved to be a mortar-battery. A great number of carts continued to be employed in the enemy's camp, and vast quantities of stores were constantly landing beyond Point Mala. In the course of the 30th, the Childers, and an armed schooner, attempted to cut off two half-gallies becalmed in the Bay; but the enemy's xebeques, getting under way, obliged them to defift. At night upwards of 80 covered carts came down to the enemy's lines.

From the time the enemy first appeared encamped before the garrison, troops had been continually joining them from all quarters. Their camp confisted of two lines, (independent of the Catalonians) extending from Point Mala, in an oblique direction, into the country, towards the Queen of

Spain's chair. The fireets were in a direction nearly parallel to the bottom of the Bay. The guards in their lines and advanced posts were, as the camp increased, proportionably reinforced; but no act of hostility had yet taken place in that quarter, though the Governor continued the garrifon-guard at the Devil's tower. The forts were repaired, and put in the best order of defence. Laboratory-tents for the artillery were pitched in front of their camp, and magazines erected for military stores, which were frequently brought by fleets of small craft, convoyed by men of war from Cadiz, Malaga, and

other ports in the neighbourhood.

On the 5th of September, a foldier of Hardenberg's deferted from a working party employed in fearping the rock, under the lines. He was fired upon from Willis's, but got off. Besides the party engaged in rendering the lines inacceffible, our engineers were daily ftrengthening them with palifades, &c. Traverfes were also erected along the covered way, grand battery, and line-wall above Waterport, where a strong boom of masts was laid, from Old-mole head, to the foot of Landport glacis. About this time the regiments began to practife grenade exercife. The day on which the Hanoverian deferted, a Moorish galley came over from Algeziras, where the had been detained ten days. The crew reported that the Spanish camp was very fickly. It is supposed this vessel came to order home the thip which had been fome

time repairing in the New mole, as the following day both of them left the garrison for Tangier: a xebeque however speaking them off Cabritta Point, the Moors were conducted

to the Spanish Admiral. - 10 M. Hard Invest

The enemy's workmen in the lines appeared at this time to be about 500. They were principally engaged in filling up with fand the north part of the ditch of Fort St. Philip, completing the mortar-battery before mentioned, and raising the creft of the glacis of their lines in different places. From the noise often heard during the night, and the number of lights feen, we judged that they worked without intermission. Two waggons, drawn each by twelve mules or horses, arrived at the lines on the 8th, which we conjectured brought fixed ammunition, The 11th, we observed that they had begun several fascine works on the crest of their lines, apparently for mortar-batteries; and had raifed several traverses for the protection of their guard-houses. Waggons and carts continued bringing fascines and other materials to the lines from the camp, The same day, a rowboat, fitted out by the Jews, brought in a Dutch dogger laden with wheat; a very valuable supply in our situation.

The operations of the enemy now began to engage our attention. They had been permitted to pass and repass unmolested for some time; but the governor did not think it prudent to allow them to proceed any longer with impunity. A council of war was con-

fequently summoned on the 11th, to confer on the measures to be pursued. The council confisted of the following officers: the Governor; the Lieutenant-governor; Vice-admiral Duff; Major-general De la Motte; Colonels, Rofs, Green, and Godwin; with Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. In the evening it was reported that their opinion was, not to open on the enemy, whilst they continued within their lines: but this rumour was only propagated to deceive the public; for on the fucceeding morning, being Sunday the 12th of September, the artillery officers were ordered to the batteries on the heights; and the Devil's-tower guard being withdrawn, the Governor opened on the enemy from Green's lodge, (a battery made fince the blockade commenced) Willis's, and Queen Charlotte's batteries. Their advanced guards in the Micquelet huts, and in the stone-guard houses, were in a short time compelled to retire, and the workmen affembled in the lines obliged to disperse. The covered waggons returned to the camp without depositing their ladings; and fo general a panic feized the Enemy at this unexpected attack, that their cavalry galloped off towards the camp, and for fome hours scarce a person was to be seen within the range of our guns. The forts were too diffant to be materially damaged; and the Governor's intention being only to disturb their workmen, the firing after a few hours flackened, and a shot was only difcharged as the enemy prefented themselves.

A brass gun in the Queen's battery (Willis's)

run with eight rounds. 1990 a vmene odi no

The mortar-batteries that had been discovered in the enemy's lines, some sew days previous to our firing, had caused no small alarm amongst the inhabitants: those therefore, who had huts in Hardy town at the southward, immediately removed their most valuable effects, sully convinced that the Spaniards at night would return the fire.

That the duty of the batteries might be performed with spirit, in case the Enemy perfifted in carrying on their works, a Captain, three subalterns, and 52 men of the artillery, were ordered to take in charge Green's lodge, Willis's, and other batteries on the heights. The firing was continued the fubsequent days, as circumstances directed. The 16th, the artillery made three attempts to reach the enemy's laboratory-tents, or artillery-park, (as henceforward they will be called) from a fea-mortar at Willis's. The first and second shell burst immediately on leaving the mortar: the third went its range, but fell a little short of the fascine-park. The artillery at this period used the old shells. the fuses of which were in general faulty; and this was the cause that the experiment did not answer on the first and second trials. We observed, the same day, that the Spaniards had pitched fome additional tents a little beyond Point Mala: they also began to erect a pier, or wharf, for the convenience of landing their flores and fupplies.

Whilst the Governor kept a watchful eye on the enemy's operations, molesting their workmen as much as possible from Willis's; proper precautions were taken in the town, to render a bombardment less distressing, in case they retaliated, which, indeed, their preparations gave us reason to think, would not be long deferred. The pavement of the streets, in the north part of the town, was ploughed up; the towers of the most conspicuous buildings were taken down, and traverses raifed in different places, to render the communications more fecure. The enemy appeared to bear our fire very patiently in their lines: their, parties continued working on the mortar-batteries: the stone sentry-boxes, were pulled down, and the guard-houses unroofed: a boyau, or covered way, was likewise begun, to make a fafe communication from the lines to their camp.

Our firing was still continued; but their parties were at too considerable a distance (being near a mile) to be materially annoyed by our shot; and the works being surrounded with sand, the large shells sunk so deep, that the splinters seldom rose to the surface. An experiment was therefore recommended by Captain snow Major) Mercier, of the 39th regiment; namely, to sire out of guns, sive and a half inch shells, with short suses; which were tried on the 25th, and sound to answer extremely well. These small shells, according to Capt. Mercier's method, were dispatched with such precision, and the suses

calculated to fuch exactness, that the shell often burst over their heads, and wounded them before they could get under cover. This mode* of annoyance was eligible on feveral other accounts. Lefs powder was ufed, and the enemy were more feriously molested: the former was an advantage of no small confequence, fince it enabled the Governor to referve at this period, what might be probably expended to the greater benefit of the fervice on some future occasion. It will also account for the extraordinary number of shells which, the reader will observe in the Appendix, were discharged from the garrison.

In the afternoon of the 26th, a foldier of the 72d regiment deferted from a working party out at Landport. He took refuge behind one of the Micquelet huts, and, notwithflanding our endeavours to dislodge him, remained there till night, when it is imagined he proceeded to the lines. Our firing was now very trifling. The enemy continued making additions to their boyau, and the works in the lines; but the latter were chiefly done in the night. Indeed, fince our firing, their operations within our reach had been principally carried on during the night, at which time, or very late in the evening, they also

relieved their guards.

In the beginning of October, the enemy's army, according to our intelligence, confitted of fixteen battalions of infantry, and twelve

^{*} The Enemy, we were informed, attempted this practice, but never could bring it to perfection.

squadrons of horse, which, if the regiments were complete, would amount to about 14,000 men. Lieutenant-general Don Martin Alvarez de Sota Mayor was Commander in chief. We continued our fire, varying as objects presented themselves. The great command we had over the enemy's operations from Green's lodge, induced the engineers to mount still higher, and endeavour to erect a battery on the summit of the northern front: a place therefore was levelled, and a road for wheeled carriages begun at Middle-hill. The 4th, a soldier of the 58th attempted to desert from Middle-hill guard, but was dash-

ed to pieces in his descent.

The artillery were too impatient to have a gun mounted on the fummit of the rock, to wait till the new road was finished: they accordingly determined to drag a twenty-fourpounder up the steep craggy face of the rock; and in a few days, with great difficulty and prodigious exertions, they were fo fuccessful, as to get it to the top. The 9th, a party of the Navy attempted to cut off two Spanish polacres, becalmed between Algeziras and their camp. Our feamen spiritedly boarded one, and were on their return with the other, when two gallies from Point Mala gave chace, maintaining a fmart and well-directed fire as they advanced; and gained fo confiderably on the prizes, that the captors were reluctantly obliged to quit them, and betake themselves to their boats. The Childers floop of war was ordered out, to protect

them, and fortunately was in time to flop the progress of the gallies. The tiller of one of our barges was carried away by a shot,

but no other damage was received.

The platform on the fummit of the rock was completed on the 12th; and, the gun being mounted, the fucceeding day we faluted the enemy's forts with a few rounds of shot and shells. This gun was mounted on a traversing carriage, and was distinguished by the name of the Rock-gun. From that post we had nearly a bird's-eye view of the enemy's lines, and, with the affistance of glasses, could distinctly observe every operation in their camp. In the afternoon of the 16th, a servant of Mr. Davies (the agent victualler of the Garrison) under pretence of looking for a strayed goat, obtained leave to pass Landport barrier, and immediately went over to the enemy. The defertion of this man gave us fome concern, as probably, to enfure a favourable reception, he might have taken with him fome memorandums of the flate of our provisions.

The Enemy's parties had not been remarkably active in the beginning of the month; but about the 17th and 18th, their workmen in the lines were more numerous than ufual, which produced a more animated fire from our batteries. As our artillery by this time were accustomed to fire from heights, the small shot did considerable execution amongst their workmen, many of whom we observed were carried off. On the evening of

the 19th, the Governor was at Willis's, to fee an experiment of a light ball, invented by Lieut. Whitham, of the artillery. It was made of lead, and, when filled with composition, weighed 14lb. 10 oz. This ball, with 4lb. of powder, was fired, at fix degrees of elevation, out of a thirty-two-pounder, upon the glacis of their lines: it burnt well; and the experiment would have been repeated, had not a thick fog fuddenly arisen. The Governor was at Willis's the fucceeding morning, to see a second; when, the fog being totally dispersed, the light ball answered his expectation. The enemy, during the night, had been uncommonly noify; but when the light balls were fired, no parties were discovered at work. Nevertheless at day-break, to our great furprise, we observed 35 embrafures opened in their lines, forming three batteries; two of 14 each, bearing on our lines and Willis's, and one of feven, apparently for the Town and Waterport. They were cut through the parapet of the glacis, and fituated between the barrier of the lines, and Fort St. Philip. The embrafures were all masked, and many of the merlons were in an unfinished state: the Governor ordered the artillery to direct their fire on these works, and on the feven-gun battery in particular, where they had a party finishing what was left imperfect in the night. From the distance of these batteries, we did not imagine they would ever materially injure the garrison: but the canonnade and bombardment of 1781,

convinced us of our error. In the afternoon, a Venetian was brought-to by a gun from Europa, and came in: two gallies attempted to

cut her off, but in vain.

Our workmen now became exceedingly diligent; new communications and works were raised in the lines, which were reinforced at night with a subaltern and 43 men; the alarm-posts of the regiments were also changed, and other arrangements took place. On the night of the 20th, we imagined, from the noise in the enemy's lines, that their carpenters were platforming the new batteries, the merlons of which they had cased and capped with fascines. Their boyau now extended from the fascine-park, almost to the barrier of the lines. The 23d a prize settee, laden with rice, was fent in from the eastward; she was taken by a privateer belonging to Mr. Anderson, of the garrison, the Captain of which thought the cargo would be useful to the inhabitants; and indeed this supply was truly feafonable. No veffel or boat had arrived for fix weeks (excepting the Venetian, on the 20th inflant) and every article in the garrison began to fell at a most exorbitant price: this trifling addition of provisions was therefore well received by the miserable Jews and Genoese, though the rice sold for 21 dollars 6 reals per cwt. which, at 4od. Rerling the dollar, is 31. 12s. 6d.pollar over as briang

The enemy's artillery, on the 26th, decamped from their old ground, before the right wing of their front line, and took post near the Catalonians, where they were reinforced with a detachment that had lately joined. The following night, the Dutch dogger, which had brought us the supply of wheat some weeks before, sailed for Malaga: she took 73 Genoese and Spanish passengers. The next day our artillery got up to Middle-hill two twenty-four-pounders, to be in readiness for a new battery, which was erecting below the rock-gun. Another twenty-four-pounder was taken to the same place, on the morning of the 25th. Our firing still continued, as the enemy's parties were daily bringing down timber and other materials for their new batteries.

The 30th, an English privateer, called the Peace and Plenty, 18 fix-pounders, -----M'Kenzie master, attempting to get in from the eastward, ran ashore, half-way between Fort Barbara and the Devil's-tower. Some of the crew came on shore on the neutral ground; the remainder, with the master, were brought off by the Admiral's boats; and on the night of the 31st she was burnt. As there was fomething extraordinary and unaccountable in the circumftances attending the loss of this vessel, I cannot resist the temptation of relating them more at large. In the morning, she was bearing down, under a fine fail and leading wind, for Europa advanceguard, as two xebeques were cruifing off Europa point. One of the xebeques, about nine, got within shot of her: a few rounds were exchanged, and the privateer was apparently resolved to fight her way in; but on a sudden she altered her course, and ran ashore under the enemy's guns, about 4 or 500 yards from the garrison. The boatswain was killed, and several others wounded from the fort, before our boats arrived to their relief.

Towards the conclusion of the month, the small-pox was discovered in the garrison, amongst the Jews. The Governor, apprehensive that it might spread amongst the troops, and be attended with dangerous consequences, ordered those who had never been affected with that disorder, to be quartered at the southward till the infection should disappear; and every precaution was taken to prevent its communicating. In the evening of the 31st, the new battery below the rock-gun was finished: it mounted four twenty-four-pounders, and was called the Royal-battery.

November was not introduced by any remarkable event. The fire from our batteries was variable, as their workmen were employed. Considerable deposits of fascines, with planks and pieces of timber, were formed in the Spanish lines; and other parts of their glacis were raised with fascines and fand for additional mortar-batteries. The 3d, the enemy began to form merlons at Fort Tonara, on the eastern shore, which, joined with the circumstances of their erecting two fascine-batteries on the beach, between Fort St. Philip and Point Mala, and one near the magazine at the Orange-grove, gave us reason

to suppose that they expected a fleet in their neighbourhood. Few workmen were at this time to be seen in their lines; a party was trimming up the boyau; and numbers were employed about the landing-place in disembarking stores; which appeared to be their

chief employment.

Provisions of every kind were now becoming very fearce and exorbitantly dear in the garrison: mutton 3s. and 3s. 6d. per pound; veal 4s. pork 2s. and 2s. 6d. a pig's head 19s. ducks from 14s. to 18s. a couple; and a goofe, a guinea. Fish was equally high, and vegetables were with difficulty to be got for any money; but bread, the great essential of life and health, was the article most wanted. It was about this period, that the Governor made trial what quantity of rice would fuffice a fingle person for twentyfour hours, and actually lived himself eight days on four ounces of rice per day. Sir George is remarkable for an abstemious mode of living, feldom tafting any thing but vegetables, fimple puddings and water; and yet is very hale, and uses constant exercise: but the small portion just mentioned would be far from fufficient for a working man kept continually employed, and in a climate where the heat necessarily demands very refreshing nourishment to support nature under fatigue.

Two deferters came in, with their arms, on the night of the 11th. They belonged to the Walon guards, a corps in the Spanish service, composed principally, if not entirely,

of foreigners. The following morning they were conducted to Willis's, whence they had a view of the enemy's works, which they deferibed to the governor. The Spanish army were under arms on the 12th, in the front of their camp, and were diffinified by corps as s and baive

the General paffed.

The 14th, arrived the Buck cutter privateer, Captain Fagg, carrying twenty-four nine-pounders. The abilities and bravety of a British sailor were so eminently conspicuous in the Captain's conduct previous to his arrival, that even our enemies could not help bestowing on him the encomiums to which his merit entitled him. About eight in the morning, the privateer was discovered in the Gut, with a westerly breeze. The usual fignal for feeing an enemy was made by the Spaniards at Cabrita Point; and Admiral Barcelo, with a ship of the line, one of fifty guns, a frigate of forty, two kebeques, a fettee of fourteen guns, with half-gallies, &c. &c. to the number of twenty-one, got under way to intercept her. On the first alarm a kebeque at anchor off Cabrita had weighed, and stood out into the Straits: the cutter nevertheless continued her course; but observing the whole Spanish squadron turning the point, the fuddenly tacked, and stood towards the Barbary shore: the xebeques, frigate, and lighter veffels purfued, but were carried down to leeward by the irrefiffible rapidity of the current, whilst the cutter in a great degree maintained her station. As it may appear

very extraordinary to readers unacquainted with nautical affairs, that the privateer should not be equally affected by the current, it may be necessary to inform them, that a cutter, or any vessel rigged in the same manner, from the formation of her fails can go some points nearer the wind than a fquare-rigged veffel; which advantage, on this occasion, enabled Captain Fagg to turn better to windward, by stemming the current, whilst the Spaniards, by opposing their broadsides, were carried away to the eastward. But, to refume the narrative: Barcelo, who had his flag on board the feventy-four, was the last in the chace; and, perceiving his fquadron driving to leeward, prudently returned to the Point, to be in readiness to intercept her in the Bay. The fifty-gun ship also laid her head to the current, and keeping that position, drove very little, in comparison with her friends. Affairs were thus fituated when Captain Fagg, perfuaded that the danger was over, boldly steered for the garrison. The fifty-gun ship endeavoured to cut her off from the eastward, but was compelled to retire by our batteries at Europa: and Barcelo got under way to intercept her from the Point; but finding his efforts ineffectual, he was obliged to haul his wind, and giving her two irregular broadfides of grape and round, followed his unfuccefsful fquadron to the eastward. The cutter infultingly returned the Spanish Admiral's fire with her stern-chace, and soon after anchored under maintained her tation. As it a .anugruor

The expectations of the troops and inhabitants, who were spectators of the action. had been raised to the highest pitch: few doubted but she was a King's vessel; and as no intelligence had been received from England for many weeks, their flattering fancies painted her the messenger of good news; probably, the forerunner of a fleet to their relief. But what was their despondency and disappointment, when they were informed that The was only a privateer, had been a confiderable time at fea, and put in for provisions? Though our condition in the victualling-office became weekly more and more ferious, yet the Governor generously promised Captain Fagg affiftance. What indeed could be refused to a man by whose manœuvres the Port was once more open, and the Bay and Straits again under the command of a British Admiral? Only two or three half-gallies returned to Cabrita Point; the rest of the squadron were driven far to leeward of the rock.

Affuming the liberty of a short digression in this place, it may be necessary to inform the reader, of the extent and breadth of the Straits of Gibraltar, and acquaint him, at the same time, with the opinions of different writers concerning the perpetual current that sets into the Mediterranean Sea, from the great Atlantic Ocean, which has so long engaged the attention of many celebrated natural philosophers.

The Straits of Gibraltar (formerly known by the name of the Herculean Straits) are

Spartel to Ceuta Point, on the African coast; and from Cape Trafalgar to Europa Point, on the coast of Spain. At the western entrance, they are in breadth about eight leagues, but diminish considerably about the middle, opposite Tarifa, (a small sishing-town on the Spanish coast, originally a place of great confequence and strength) though they widen again between Gibraltar and Ceuta, where

they are about five leagues broad.

Philosophers, who have communicated their fentiments on the extraordinary phænomenon of a constant current, differ widely in accounting for the disposition of that continual influx of waters, which, it is natural to suppose, would, without some consumption or return, foon overflow the boundaries of the Mediterranean Sea. The late ingenious Dr. Halley was of opinion, that this perpetual fupply of water from the vast Atlantic Ocean was intended by nature to recruit what was daily exhaled in vapour: others again think, the waters that roll in with the center current are returned, by two counter-streams, along the African and Spanish shores. That there are two counter-ffreams is without doubt; but their rapidity and breadth bear little proportion to the principal current. A third class suppose a counter-current beneath, and of equal ftrength with the upper stream; and this opinion appears confirmed by a circumftance related by Colonel James, in his description of the Herculean Straits, of a

Dutch ship being sunk in action by a French privateer off Tarifa, which some time afterwards was cast up near Tangier, four leagues to the westward of the place where she disappeared, and directly against the upper current. This hypothesis receives also additional support from repeated disappointments experienced by many naval officers, in attempting to sound the depth of the Straits with the longest line: for the opposition between the currents might carry the line in such directions as to defeat the intention of these experiments.

These facts feem strongly to indicate a recurrency to the westward; which, though it may not be fo rapid as the upper fiream, yet, with the affiftance of the currents along the Spanish and Barbary shores, and the necessary exhalations, may account for the Mediterranean Sea never increasing by the constant Supply received from the Atlantic Ocean. The rapidity of the superior current renders the passage from the Mediterranean to the westward very precarious and uncertain, as ships never can stem the stream without a brisk Levanter, or easterly wind. Vessels, therefore, are often detained weeks, and sometimes months, waiting for a favourable breeze; in which case they find a comfortable birth in the bay of Gibraltar. To return to my narrative.

Two frigates, on the night of the 14th, joined the enemy's small craft in the Bay, from the west. It was thought, from some

preparations that were made on board the men of war the succeeding evening, that the Admiral intended attempting to cut out or destroy these ships: a council was held in the navy, and the practicability of such an enter-

prife debated; but nothing was done.

The Bay being again open, the night of the 19th, a Moorish settee came in, with 39 bullocks and a few sheep: the former were so weak and poor, that many of them died on the beach as foon as they were landed: they were, however, a most acceptable supply. The patron informed us, that a vessel had failed, the preceding night, for the garrison, with 40 bullocks, 50 sheep, and 30 goats; which we imagined was taken by the gallies at the Point. The following day, a Swede flood in for the garrison, with a fignal at her fore-top-gallant mast-head, by which the was known to be laden with provisions, and configned to an inhabitant. Off the Point she was boarded by a row-boat, and conducted immediately to Algeziras. The 23d, the Governor proportioned the fuel to the officers. This article was now become fcarce and important. The coals in the garrison were few: what fuel, therefore, was iffued at this period, was wood from ships bought by Government, and broken up for that purpose, but which had so strongly imbibed the falt-water, that it was with the utmost difficulty we could make it take fire.

A small boat arrived on the 24th, with a packet from Mr. Logie's: this packet was

landed at Mogadore in South Barbary, by the Fortune floop of war, Captain Squires. If I rightly recollect, it was upon this occasion that the following successful stratagem was effected, through the fidelity of a Moor entrusted by Mr. Logie to carry the difpatches to that part of the coast, whence, to prevent interception, he thought it prudent to fend them to Gibraltar. The Spaniards, acquainted with the importance of these dispatches, wished to prevent them coming to our hands; and accordingly offered a thousands Cobs (about 2251. sterling) to the Moor, to induce him to betray his truft, and pretend he had been robbed on his way to the coast. The faithful Moor immediately acquainted the Conful with the offer, who directed him to promife that he would comply. In the interval Mr. Logie prepared false difpatches, in cyphers, figned and dated them St. James's, and affixed a feal from the cover of a letter of Lord Hilfborough's to himfelf: these were inclosed as usual, and directed to General Elliott. The Moor received part of the bribe, and delivered up the fictitious packet: Mr. Logie on his return appeared much diffressed by the accident, and the next evening fent the real dispatches to Gibraltar.

The wind veering round to the fouthward, on the 26th Admiral Barcelo returned from Ceuta to his old anchorage off Algeziras, and the port again became closely blockaded. A deferter came in, the morning of the 30th, from the lines; he belonged to the Walon

guards: and about five in the afternoon, another Walon deserted to us. They fired several muskets at the latter, and he turned about and returned the shot: three horsemen then pursued him, but were driven back by our artillery. After first gun-fire, two more

came in, of the fame corps.

The Enemy's operations continued to be confined to the completion of their batteries, and the finishing of their boyau. In their camp we observed them busily employed in crecting huts for the accommodation of their troops against the winter rains, which now had begun to fet in. On the other hand, the Governor made every necessary addition to the works. Water-port covert-way was doubly palifaded, and a battery for three guns erected on the Quay; a work of mafonry, to mount two guns, was built at Raggedfaff; and traverses of casks and earth were raised on the different roads, on the north front, to feeure the communications. Some improvements were also made in the batteries and works at Europa.

December commenced with the capture of a Genocie polacre, becalmed off Europa. Our failors found about £.220 in money on board, with some letters, from which we learned that the Enemy sustained some loss in the lines from our fire. The 4th, the Enemy beat a parley, and fent in a mule (belonging to Colonel Green, the chief engineer) which had strayed to their lines; an instance of politeness which we did not expect. The

8th, another deferter came in he was purfued, but we protected him. The fublequent day we observed several men about the western and eastern advanced stone guardhouses, which we imagined were posted there to prevent desertion. Our artillery endeavoured to dislodge them with found shot, but did not fucceed. The roth, the Enemy fired feveral rounds, from Fort St. Philip, at our fishing-boats in the Bay. Four soldiers of De la Motte's regiment, quartered on Windmill hill, attempted, on the 13th, to defert? fearch was however immediately made for them, and two were retaken. Those who escaped were supposed to have got down by a rope-ladder, left by the party employed in cutting brush-wood for fatcines. The next day another of the enemy endeavoured to come over to us, but being purfued by two horsemen, was cut down and secured. One of the horses belonging to the pursuers was killed by our fire, and the rider much bruifed with the fall. The fuceeeding day, this unfortunate man was executed on a new gallows, erected near their artillery-park, and the body, according to custom, hung till fun-fet, a on dud, cowist and es

The Governor, on the 19th, ordered that no guns should be fired from the garrison at the Enemy's shipping, if the distance required more than 6° elevation; except when ships were chasing, or engaged. On the 20th, the Buck, having resitted, sailed on a cruise to the castward. We were afterwards in-

French frigate, which, after a few broadfides, captured the Buck; but before she could be got into port, she sunk, from the damage received in the action. On the night of the 26th, we had a most violent storm of rain, with dreadful thunder and lightning. The succeeding morning a vast quantity of wood, cork, &c. was floating under our walls: the rain had washed it from the banks of the Palmones and Guadaranque, and it was wasted by the wind over to our side of the Bay. Fuel had long been a scarce article: this supply was therefore considered as a miraculous interference of Providence in our favour.

The Enemy, the 27th, fired four guns from Fort St. Philip: one of the shot struck the extremity of Prince's lines. Whether these were fired to frighten our fishermen, who were dragging their nets near the farther gardens, without Land-port, or only as an experiment, we could not fay, as they immediately ceased on our returning the fire from Willis's. The day following, came in three deferters; and the same morning the Fly packet-boat arrived from Tangier, with 40 goats, fowls and eggs, but no mail: this cargo, though trifling, was highly acceptable. The deferters informed us that the enemy were almost overflowed in their lines from the late excessive rains: in some places, particularly near the new batteries, the water was two and three feet deep; and their efforts to drain it off had hitherto been ineffectual. The 28th, a foldier of Hardenberg's deserted down the back of the rock.

January, 1780, did not commence with any very interesting events. A squadron of men of war passed through to the west on the 2d: it being hazy, we could not diffinguish of what nation they were; but many thought them Spaniards from Carthagena. On the evening of the 5th, a fire broke out in the enemy's camp, which, we afterwards learned, destroyed four officers marquees, and fix or feven huts. The following day, after gun-fire, two Walons deserted to us: they brought information that upwards of forty mortars were mounted in the lines, and that all their batteries were completed with this granted tion cannon.

A Neapolitan polacre was luckily driven under our guns on the 8th, and obliged to come in. On board we found about 6000 bushels of barley, a cargo (circumstanced as we were) of inestimable value. The bakers had long been limited to the quantity of bread daily to be iffued to the inhabitants, and fentries were placed at the wickets where it was delivered, to prevent confusion and riot. The strongest nevertheless had the advantage; so that numbers of women, children, and infirm persons, returned to their miserable habitations, frequently without tasting, for fome days, that chief, and perhaps necessary support of life. The inhabitants were not the only sufferers in this scene of distress; many officers and foldiers had families to

support out of the pittance received from the victualling-office. A foldier, with his wife and three children, would inevitably have been starved to death, had not the generous contribution of his corps relieved his family: one woman actually died through want; and many were fo enfeebled, that it was not without great attention they recovered: thisthes, dandelion, wild leeks, &c. were for some time the daily nourishment of numbers. Few fupplies arriving from Barbary, and there appearing little prospect of relief from England, famine began to present itself with its attendant horrors: had there been a glimmering hope of affiftance from home, it would have enabled many to support themfelves under this accumulation of diffress: but, alas! we feemed entirely abandoned to our fortune. as 118. Out

Not only bread, but every article necessary to the support of life, was hard to be procured, and only to be purchased at exorbitant prices. Veal, mutton, and beef, sold from two shillings and fix-pence, to sour shillings per pound; fresh pork, from two to three shillings; salt beef and pork, one shilling and three-pence per pound; sowls, eighteen shillings per couple; ducks, a guinea; fire wood, sive shillings per hundred weight; a pint of milk and water, one shilling and three-pence. Vegetables were extremely scarce: a small cabbage cost one shilling and six-pence, and a small bunch of the outer leaves sold for sive-pence: Irish butter,

fix-pence each; and candles, two shillings and fix-pence per pound. The best sish was most exorbitantly dear considering on what terms the garrison was formerly supplied. It is natural to suppose, that the rock being almost surrounded with the sea, we should have a constant resource in this article; the contrary was however the case: our sishermen were foreigners, and being under no regulation, they exacted, by degrees, most extravagant sums for what some months before we should have looked upon with

disgust.

This extreme scarcity of provisions, it may well be supposed, could not fail to exercise the invention of individuals. A singular mode of hatching chickens was about this time fuccessfully practifed by the Hanoverians; and, as it may be acceptable to fome readers, the process, as communicated by a friend, is herewith inclosed. The eggs were placed, with fome cotton, wool, or other warm substance, in a tin case of such construction as to be heated either by a lamp or hot water; and, by a proper attention to the temperature of heat, the eggs were commonly hatched in the usual time of a hen's fitting. A capon (however strange it may appear) was then taught to rear them? to reconcile him to this truft, the feathers were placked from his breast and belly; he was then gently fcourged with a bunch of nettles, and placed upon the young hatch, whole downy

warmth afforded fuch comfort to the bared and finarting parts, that he, from that period, reared them up, with equal care and tenderness as if they had been his own

offspring.

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Eearly in the morning of the 10th, a fquadron of ships was seen to the east, which had passed through in the night; five were of the line, and one under jury-masts: supposed to be Count D'Estaing's fleet from the West Indies. The same day a soldier of the 58th regiment was executed for stealing: he was the first man that suffered fince General Eliott had been governor. The day following, the enemy fired, from Fort St. Barbara, on a clergyman performing the last office over the corple of a foldier of the 72d regiment, at the burial-ground near the Governor's meadow. The party immediately retired, though not before they had deposited their charge. As this conduct convinced us that the enemy would not permit us to bury our dead without the garrison, a part of the red fands behind the Princess of Wales's lines was appropriated to that purpose.

The 12th, they surprised us again with ten shot from Fort St. Philip: several came into town, and did some trisling damage amongst the buildings. The inhabitants, whose alarms had not totally subsided since the middle of September, when the Governor opened upon the enemy, were now persectly convinced they meant to return our fire; and accordingly began, on the first re-

port of their guns, to remove themselves to the fouthward. Some in the greatest confusion endeavoured to secure their valuables in town, but the firing ceasing, the fugitives, before night, fummoned up sufficient courage to return. A woman, paffing near one of the houses, was slightly hurt. It was singular that a female should be the first person wounded at this remarkable fiege. In the evening, the commanding officers had orders to inform their corps, that the Governor was under the necessity of curtailing the weekly allowance of provisions. Disagreeable as this intelligence was, and particularly when we confider the diffress which many experienced even with the full allowance, the men received it without the smallest appearance of discontent. Convinced of the necessity, they acquiesced with chearfulness: indeed to do them justice, in all the viciflitudes of this trying period, the garrison submitted, without murmuring, to every necessary regulation, however unpleasing. It was fortunate for many, that this substraction of provisions did not continue long: nay, it remains a doubt with some, whether, at the time, the Governor was not apprifed of a relief being near; and did not enact this regulation, folely to make trial of the disposition of his troops. If so, how satisfactory a circumstance must it be, to find the army under his command accord, with so much good-humour, to what might be confidered as a real hardship, however indispensable! ages northoring yas, and

Admiral Duff, on the 15th, gave orders to the men of war and armed veffels, to be prepared, in case a convey was near, to afford every protection to any straggling ships that might attempt the Port before the main body arrived. This caution confirmed us in the opinion of a convoy being expected; and a general joy was diffused throughout the garrison, at the flattering, though probably distant prospect. Two days after, an ordnancebrig, which with other vessels seeemed to be going through to the east, suddenly altered her courfe, and, notwithstanding she was oppofed by the enemy, anchored under our walls. A thip with the British flag entering the Bay, was to uncommon a fight, that almost the whole garrison words are insufficient to describe their transports on being informed that the was one of a large convoy which had failed the latter end of the preceding month for our relief. The diffrested lews, and other inhabitants, were frantic with joy; and the repeated huzzas from all quarters, for fome time prevented further enquiries. We afterwards learned, that the had parted company with the convey in the Bay of Bifcay, and off Cadiz had discovered nine fail of large fhips, which the master concluded were Spaniards flationed there to oppose their entrance. The latter part of their information gave as much uneafinefs. The enemy, we concluded, would have good intelligence of the force of the British convoy. If, therefore, any opposition was intended, a superior

fquadron would consequently be stationed at the entrance of the Straits. These reslections damped, in a great degree, the pleasure we before experienced, and made us apprehensive that the relief was not so near as we at first expected. The prospect of it had however a very visible effect on the price of provisions, which immediately fell more than two-thirds.

Since it was probable that straggling ships might attempt the port before the body of the convoy approached, the Childers floop of war, and armed vessels, were ordered to cruise in the Bay, to protect them from the enemy's fmall craft. Previous to the arrival of the brig, a soldier of the 58th regiment deserted from a party employed behind the Rock in gathering shrubs, &c. for fascines. The 16th, a Walon deserted to us, by whom we were informed, that the enemy had every thing prepared in their lines to bombard the town. At another time we should have been greatly alarmed at this intelligence; but our thoughts were too much engaged with the pleasing, though uncertain hopes of relief, to reflect on the consequences of a bombardment. evening, our apprehensions concerning the convoy were totally dispelled, by the arrival of a brig laden with flour, which communicated the joyful news that Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney had captured, off the coast of Portugal, a Spanish 64 gun ship, five of 32 and 28 guns, with seventeen merchantmen, belonging to the Caracca Company, going

from Bilboa to Cadiz; and that, with a FLEET OF TWENTY-ONE SAIL OF THE LINE, and a large convoy of merchant-ships and transports, he was proceeding to our relief. Every idea of opposition at this information immediately vanished; and we once more anticipated the flattering prospect of seeing the British slag again triumphantly displayed in the Mediterranean.

The weather, on the 17th, was very hazy; but clearing up the fucceeding day, one of the prizes arrived without any opposition from the enemy. The midshipman who brought her in informed us, that when he parted with the fleet on the 16th, Sir George was engaged with a Spanish fquadron off Cape St. Mary's; and that, just before they lost fight of them, a ship of the line blew up; but he was at too great a distance to distinguish whether she was friend or foe. In the evening, one of the armed Caracca prizes came in, but no further particulars of the engagement could be learned. Our anxiety concerning the eyent of the action was however removed, a few hours afterwards, by the appearance of the convey off Europa. The wind, at that critical time, unfortunately failed them, and the vivid flashes of lightning, by which we had discovered the fleet at the first, only served to exhibit them to us, driven by the current beyond the rock. The Apollo frigate, Capt. Pownall, with one or two merchantmen, nevertheless got in about eleven; and by the former, the Governor and

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garrison were acquainted with the agreeable tidings of a complete victory over the Spanish Admiral, who, with three others of his squadron, was taken; one was run ashore, another blown up in the engagement, and the

rest dispersed and A dish aid of

We now found, that the plan for relieving Gibraltar had been conducted at home with fuch secrecy and prudence, that the enemy never suspected that Sir George meant to convoy the transports to the Straits with so strong a fleet. By their intelligence from Brest, they understood he was to separate in a certain latitude, and proceed, with the main body of the men of war, to the West-Indies. Thus deceived, they concluded that the transports with their convoy would fall an easy prey to their squadron, which consisted of eleven men of war, all chosen ships from their grand sleet.

At day-break, on the morning of the roth, the enemy unmasked one of their fourteengun batteries. The guns, with those in the fort, were all elevated, and the lines reinforced with two regiments of infantry. The Governor, notwithstanding these appearances, ordered a royal salute to be fired at six o'clock from Willis's. The Panther man of war was decorated, and also fired a salute on account of this victory. About seven the Edgar arrived, with the Phænix prize of 80 guns, having on board the Spanish Admiral, Don Juan de Langara y Huarte. This ship had lost her mizen and main-top-masts, but

seemed little injured in the hull. The Admiral, who was wounded in the engagement, was conducted on shore in the evening to lodgings in town, and had every attention and compliment paid him, which were due to his rank. At night, Admiral Digby, in the Prince George, worked round Europa with eleven or twelve ships; but Sir George remained with the crippled prizes, and with the main body of the fleet, off Marbella, a Spanish town, formerly of note, sixteen

leagues to the eastward of Gibraltar.

The 20th, being the anniversary of the King of Spain's birth-day, Admiral Barcelo's ships were decorated according to custom. When the colours were struck in the evening, the flag-ship, with her confort of 50 guns, was hauled close in land; and the next day a large party began to erect a battery on the shore for their protection; being apprehensive, probably, of an attack from the British fleet. The night of the 21st, the enemy unmasked the other batteries in the lines, which again caufed a general diffurbance amongst the inhabitants. Every thing feemed now prepared to fire upon the town. The convoy continued beating up; but the prizes were fo damaged in their rigging, that they could not be expected to make the Bay till the wind vecred round to the east. Early on the 22d, feveral men of war, in coming into the Bay, were carried down under the enemy's batteries, near Point Mala, which occasioned a general alarm in their camp. Drums beat to arms,

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and their artillery opened in an instant. The boats of the fleet, however, were ordered to their assistance, and the ships were towed back without receiving much damage. One man was killed, and two wounded, on board the Terrible; all of them Spanish prisoners.

Sir George, on his arrival off the coaft of Barbary, had fent intelligence to Mr. Logie, to prepare supplies for the garrison. Three vessels, therefore, sailed in the course of the 22d for Tetuan, to bring over what was at hand. The conful had provided cattle, fafcines, pickets, &c. in readiness for the ships when they arrived; but, to his furprife, the ships fent in the hurry of business, under convoy of the Bedford, were transports, fitted up for the reception of troops, with many weeks provisions on board; and before the births could be removed to admit the fupplies, the wind came easterly, and the ships were obliged to return without them. This overfight was of great detriment to the garrison, as at this period we might have procured fresh provisions, which with economy would have ferved for some months. The garrison vessels were afterwards fent for these articles; but after Sir George Rodney's departure, most of them were detained by the vigilance of the enemy's cruifers.

We learned by the Childers, on the 23d, that Sir George was at anchor, with the prizes, in Tetuan Road; and waited only a favourable wind to join the remainder of the fleet in the Bay. As the town of Tetuan has

frequently been mentioned in the preceding pages, and probably will as often occur in the course of the subsequent; the reader will perhaps not be displeased to find in this place a short description of it: Tetuan is a very ancient town in Barbary, fituated to the fouth-east of Ceuta, about fix miles from the fea, on a river which meanders beautifully through a pleasant country; but which has a bar at the entrance, that renders it unnavigable for large ships. Small vessels get up about two miles, as far as Marteen, which is the quay and port of Tetuan. The town is walled round with fquare towers at different distances, to flank the curtains. It is built on the gentle flope of a hill; and the houses being white, with flat roofs, have the appear-The ance at a diffance of an encampment. buildings are so contrived, that a person may go from one end of the town to the other, without descending into the streets; and in this manner their women, by occupying the upper stories, visit each other without being exposed to the fight of the male fex in the ftreets below.

The town has a manufactory, and carries on a confiderable trade, principally in barter: the road is, however, so exposed towards the east, that ships cannot remain there during the Levant winds. The Moors exchange cattle, poultry, and fruit, for other articles; and when there is a truce between the powers, supply several parts of Spain with provisions. The oranges of Tetuan

are esteemed the largest and best-flavoured of

any in that part of the globe.

The Enemy, we imagined, were not a little alarmed by the cafual appearance of our ships on the morning of the 22d; as, for feveral days after, they were bufy in removing cannon from their artillery-park to the different batteries along the coaft. At Algeziras, the top-masts and yards of the men of war were struck, and the ships hauled as close in land, under the protection of the new battery, as the depth of water would admit. Several Spanish officers were now permitted to return on their parole to Spain. The 24th, the Childers failed back to Tetuan; and foon after arrived a British letter of marque from Newfoundland, laden with falt-fish.

Whilst the fleet remained in the Bay, the Governor and Garrison were often honoured with the presence of the Royal Midshipman, Prince William-Henry; and when that youthful hero, on his return, laid his early laurels at the feet of his Royal Father, he presented, at the same time, a plan of the garrison, in the relief of which he had made his first naval essay. In that plan were delineated the improvements which that place had undergone, and the new batteries erected on the heights since the commencement of the blockade.

The mention of his Royal Highness brings to my recollection a circumstance which occurred whilst the fleet was in the Bay. The Spanish Admiral, Don Juan Langara, one morning visited Admiral Digby, to whose charge the Prince was intrusted; and Don Langara was of course introduced to his Royal Highness. During the conference between the Admirals, Prince William retired; and when it was intimated that Don Juan wished to return, his Royal Highness appeared in his character of midshipman, and respectfully informed the Admiral, that the boat was ready. The Spaniard, astonished to see the son of a Monarch acting as a petty officer, could not help exclaiming, "Wells" does Great Britain merit the empire of the sea, when the humblest stations in her Navy are supported by Princes of the Blood."

Three of the enemy, on the 25th, deferted to the garrison; a fourth, attempting to defert, was retaken, and another was shot by the pursuers within musket-shot of our lines. We fired from Willis's at the horsemen who followed them, and wounded two of their horses. The deserters said it was reported, that the enemy intended bombarding the town the succeeding day. For several preceding months we had reason, from their operations, to think fuch an event not improba-Seven or eight mortar-batteries had been distributed along their lines, in which, according to our intelligence, were upwards of forty mortars: these, with the cannon bearing on the garrison from their gun-batteries, amounted in all to upwards of 100 pieces of ordnance. They therefore were

not unprepared for fuch service; but whether the circumstance of the Spanish Admiral and officers being lodged in town might not at that time in some degree influence the conduct of their friends, or whether they were overawed by the strong naval force in their neighbourhood, they deferred the bom-

bardment to a more distant period,

Sir George arrived in the Sandwich from Tetuan on the 25th; and the following day, the prizes, and remaining men of war, were all at anchor in the Bay. A council of war was immediately held on the Admiral's arrival; but the subject of their debates was not made public. Late in the evening of the same day, a Newfoundland vessel with sish, coming in, approached so close to the opposite coast, that our guard-boats were obliged to bring her to her proper birth.

The Fortune floop carried over to Point Mala, on the 26th, the Spanish wounded prisoners: Admiral Langara, with his suite, still remained in town. Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney landed on the 27th at Ragged-staff, and, after visiting the Spanish Admiral, dined with the Governor. Prince William, with Admiral Digby, &c. likewise dined at the Convent. The same day, the Governor ordered those soldiers wives and children, who were not provided with twelve months provisions, to prepare to leave the garrison with the fleet: 250 lb. of flour, or 360 lb. of biscuit, was stated as sufficient for one person. By this regulation many

useless hands were sent home, which would have been a vast burthen on the garrison, circumstanced as we afterwards were. The evening of the 28th, the Childers failed for England with dispatches from the Admiral; but meeting with a gale of wind at west, the was compelled to return, after losing her fore-yard, and throwing four guns over-board. At night came in a deferter from the Walon guards.

About noon, on the 20th, a large ship appeared from the westward: on doubling Cabrita Point she was discovered to be an Enemy. Signals were instantly made for the Edgar and two frigates to attack her. In the mean time the Spaniard feemed greatly confused, but at last worked close in land, between two barbet batteries at the Point. Several broadfides were exchanged between her and the Edgar, whilst the frigates attacked the batteries. They were however after fome time recalled, the Admiral being apprehensive that they might fustain greater damage from the land, than the object in action would excuse. The same day the fecond battalion of the 73d regiment, or Lord M'Leod's Highlanders, commanded by Lieut. Col. George M'Kenzie, disembarked from on board the fleet at the New mole. and took possession of the casemates in the King's bastion, &c. This regiment was intended for Minorca; but General Eliot thought proper, with the advice of the Admirals, &c. to detain them. Their strength

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at this time was 30 officers, 6 staff officers, 50 serjeants, 22 drummers, and 944 rank and sile: an excellent reinforcement in our situation, since the scurvy had already begun to appear among us. Colonels Picton and Mawhood, with many other officers, joined their corps also by this sleet. On the night of the 29th, came in three more Walons. The Minorca convoy sailed on the 31st, under the Marlborough, Invincible, &c. The wind changing to the east in the evening, the Childers made another attempt to pass the Straits; which she effected, and carried home dispatches giving authentic accounts of the preceding victory.

Sir George, when he captured the Caracca fleet, judged that the cargoes of feveral would be useful to the garrison; he therefore brought with him what ships he thought would be ferviceable, and landed their freights along with the fupplies which Government had fent out. A great number of guns of heavy metal, and fome hundred barrels of powder, were also purchased from the Spanish prizes by the Governor, notwithstanding he had received a large fupply of the latter by the convoy. The artillery (whose constant practice it was to try the strength of powder on the batteries) afterwards compared the quality and strength of the British and Spanish powder, and found the former great-

ly fuperior.

In the beginning of February, the wind from the S. W. blew a strong gale, which,

from the foulness of the anchorge off Rosia Bay, &c. involved the fleet in great diffress. Some of them were in very imminent danger of being forced upon the rocks, particularly one of the Spanish prizes, which without doubt would have experienced that fate, if seasonable assistance had not been sent her, and the wind had not abated. The 3d, Admiral Barcelo again hoisted his flag and enfign, having secured his ships by a strong boom, and completed the battery on the land, which mounted 22 guns. Merlons were also added to the Fort on the Island, which before was en barbet.

Three deferters came in on the 5th; they were immediately fent on board the fleet, where the others had been ordered the preceding day, to take their passage for England. These men gave dismal accounts of the Enemy's fufferings in camp, where univerfal difcontent prevailed on account of the great fcarcity and dearness of provisions, We little doubted the truth of this intelligence: the neighbourhood of their camp, from our own knowledge of the country, was not capable of subfifting fo large an army; confequently they were obliged to be supplied with provisions, &c. from places at a distance; and these resources, fince Admiral Rodney's arrival, had been cut off. Our cruifers, in truth, not only obstructed these supplies, but also prevented the garrison of Ceuta from receiving the refreshments from Spain which their fituation made necessary; and our in0,

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telligence from Barbary mentioned that that garrison was in a similar, if not worse condition than their opposite friends. If Sir George therefore had continued some time longer in the Meditterranean, our enemies probably would have been reduced to greater difficulties

than we ourselves had experienced.

As this fortress is in some degree connected with the subject of the present narrative, it may not be improper to relieve the reader's attention by a brief description of it. The town of Ceuta is situated on the coast of Barbary, about 15 miles to the fouthward of Gibraltar. In the æra of the Romans it was a town of some note, but on the decline of that empire fell, like others, to the dominion of the Goths and Moors. Ceuta remained in the possession of the latter till the year 1414 when John I. King of Portugal, with a formidable force, furprised and took it. The Moors afterwards made many attempts to recover it, but in vain; and ever fince it has remained in the possession of the Christians. Upon the demise of Henry of Portugal, in 1578, that crown was feized upon by the Spaniards; Ceuta consequently became a Spanish garrison; and when the Portuguese revolted, under John Duke of Braganza, in 1640, and again established themselves into a distinct kingdom, Ceuta did not, with the rest of the Empire, return to its natural allegiance, but continued in the hands of the Spaniards, by whom it has been held ever fince.

Being a promontory, projecting into the fea, the fituation of Ceuta is not much different from that of Gibraltar. The town, which is built on the neck of land that joins it to the Continent, is strongly fortified in the modern manner. The fuburbs are at fome distance, in order to be more out of reach of the shells, in case of an attack from the land; and they extend to the foot of a mountain, at the extremity of the peninfula, on which are erected a watch-tower and castle, surrounded with a fortified wall, about a league in circumference. The fortifications are kept in good repair by flaves, who are fentenced to this punishment from the different prisons in Spain; and a strong garrison is kept in the fortress, to prevent a furprife from the Moors, who, like the Spaniards with respect to Gibraltar, have a watchful eye over it. The city is regularly furnished with provisions from the opposite ports in Spain; and being destitute of water, which was formerly conducted by an aqueduct from the neighbourhood, is supplied with that article from Estepona, a small Spanish fishing-town about nine leagues to the eastward of Gibraltar.

Another deserter came in on the 10th of February. The day following, the invalids and women embarked on board the fleet. By the 12th, the fupplies were all landed, and the rigging of the Spanish prizes being repaired, the fleet prepared to return. The fame day a flag of truce brought over some

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English prisoners: one of them, the master of a merchantman, which had been taken in her voyage to the garrison, informed us that the boom at Algeziras was a twenty-twoinch cable-rope, buoyed up by calks, to prevent our fending fire ships among their

shipping.

The Spanish Admiral, having regulated with Sir George Rodney every thing concerning the exchange and release of prisoners, was permitted, on the 13th, to return upon his parole into Spain. He was conducted, with part of his fuite, in the Governor's carriage, to the Spanish lines, where he was received by his friends, and then proceeded on to the camp. The fucceeding day, the remainder of the Spainsh officers were taken by the Fortune floop, and landed at the Orangegrove. Lieut. Williams, of the navy, who, after taking possession of one of the Spanish prizes in the action off St. Mary's, was obliged to run her ashore near Cadiz, and furrender himself prisoner, returned with another officer, on board the floop, to the garrifon. The liberal and polite behaviour of the Navy and the Governor to Don Langara and his countrymen, made a fensible and lasting impression on their minds, and was, confesfedly, of great advantage to the English prifoners in Spain; particularly to those taken in our neighbourhood, who ever afterwards were treated with great attention and humanity.

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In the evening of the 13th, the British fleet got under way, excepting the Edgar and the Panther ships of the line, the Enterprise and Porcupine frigates, which were lest behind, as great part of their crews had been removed to man the prizes. The Enemy, on their appearing in motion, immediately gave the alarm, which was communicated by signals from their towers along the coasts towards Cadiz. At dusk, sew of them were in fight from the upper part of the hill.

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CHAPTER IV.

The Spaniards renew the blockade-Attempt to burn our Shipping by nine fire-ships, but miscarry-Gun-boats-Garrison again distres-Sed-Enemy effectually cut off the supplies from Barbary-Break ground in advance from their lines-Scurvy very prevalent-Greatly relieved by the use of lemons-Mode of using this vegetable acid-Garrison obtain a few Supplies from Minorca-Enemy retarded in their operations-Spirited action between the enemy and an English polacre-Garrison obliged to quit the gardens on the neutral ground-Tangier-Speedwell cutter arrives after a spirited engagement—A spy disco-vered—Mr. Logie, the British Consul in Barbary, expelled the Emperor's dominions-Cruel treatment which he and the other British subjects experienced-Cause of this event-A memorial from the Officers of the Garrison-Great distress of the troops-The Kite cutter, Captain Trollop, arrives with intelligence that the British fleet is at the entrance of the S'raits.

THE Garrison might now be considered as in a very perfect state of defence. The scurvy indeed had begun to affect many, and threatened to become more general; but we flattered ourselves that the Enemy would give up

the intention of starving us to a surrender, and, by relaxing in their vigilance at sea, might afford us an opportunity of receiving constant supplies of those articles most essential to health. Our stores and magazines were full, a reinforcement had joined the garrison, and new spirits were insused into the troops; since they were convinced, from the powerful force sent to their relief, that we were not forgotten in the multiplicity of objects which necessarily engaged the attention of our friends at home.

ADMIRAL DUFF having returned on board the fleet to England, the command of the fquadron that remained in the Bay, confequently devolved on Captain Eliott of the Edgar, who, on the 14th of February, hoisted

his broad pendant as Commodore.

THE 16th of the same month, Admiral Barcelo removed the boom at Algeziras, and warped out to his former anchorage, immediately detaching his small craft to Cabrita Point, to intercept any ships that might attempt coming in. In the afternoon, the enemy executed two men in camp, who, it was imagined, had been retaken in attempting to desert: their bodies were not cut down until This punishment seemed however the 20th. to have little effect; for at night three others came in, having fwam round Fort Barbara. The multitude of deferters from the Spanish lines during the whole of the fiege, is one of the circumstances least capable of a fatisfactory explanation. What could these unhappy

men expect in a confined and blockaded garrifon, and even at a time when they could not
fail to be acquainted with the distress and difficulties under which we laboured? The very
act of escaping was attended with innumerable
dangers; and, should the garrison afterwards
fall into the hands of the enemy, they were
certain to meet with the severest punishment.
There is, however, a kind of heroism in the
passions: disgust, or resentment, will prompt
men to overlook dangers and difficulties
which in the line of their duty would be esteemed insurmountable.

A Venetian came in from the west, on the 21st: she spoke the British seet all well, to the west of Cape St. Vincent. The subsequent day, a Dutch prize, laden with flour, was fent in by the Maidstone privateer, which arrived herself on the 23d. Several other veffels came in during the intermediate time to the 27th: when a Spanish squadron of four line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and a xebeque, joined Admiral Barcelo from the west, and again blocked up the port. From the patched and diforderly appearance of their fails and rigging, it was conjectured that they were fitted up in hafte, and tolely for the duty of the blockade: it gave us however fome uneafiness to find them again likely to adopt their former fystem.

At day-break, on the preceding day, we discovered a vessel at anchor off Waterport, which we fired upon, supposing her to be a Spaniard: she immediately fent her boat to

Ragged-staff, and informed us that she was of Naples, and bound to London; that she had touched at Minorca, and had on board two English discharged soldiers, and two women passengers. The boat returned, and soon after went on shore at Fort St. Philip, where it remained about half an hour. In the evening the enemy fired a shot at the vessel; upon which she sent her boat a second time ashore: we answered the shot from Willis's; nevertheless at night she went over unperceived to

Algeziras.

In the beginning of March, three regiments decamped from the enemy's army, and took different routes. On the night of the 2d, two Genoese failors, who had formerly belonged to a privateer of the garrison, came over to us in a small boat from Algeziras. The following day a Spanish convoy under a Commodore arrived in the Bay, from the west. The Governor, on the 11th, ordered the garrison to be victualled monthly (bread excepted) in the following proportion: for a foldier, each first and third week, I pound of pork, 2 pound and a half of falt fish, which had been purchased from the Newfoundland ship; 2 pints of peafe; I pound of flour; quarter of a pound of raisins; I pound of rice; 5 ounces of butter; I pint and a half of oatmeal. Second and fourth week, I pound and a half of beef, 2 pound of fish, 2 pints of pease, 1 pound of rice, 5 ounces of butter, 1 pound and a half of wheat, quarter of a pound of raisins. The falt cod being indifferent in its kind, and the

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foldiers not having proper vegetables to dress with it, proved very pernicious. This article continued to be delivered for near seven months, and undoubtedly, in a great degree, promoted that dreadful disorder, the scurvy; which, before Sir George Rodney arrived, had made its appearance, and afterwards became very general and fatal. The Governor, however, in this new distribution, considered the hospital, whose proportion of falt meat was less, and more nourishing articles issued in stead.

Notwithstanding the repeated assurances from the Spaniards, that the English prisoners in the neighbourhood should be exchanged for those taken with Admiral Langara, none were yet fent in agreeably to that Admiral's promise: Commodore Eliott was therefore under the necessity of making a formal demand, and to enforce it told them, if they did not comply, he should expect the Spanish Admiral would return with the officers then upon their parole. This convinced them the Commodore was no longer to be trifled with: accordingly, on the 12th, about 390 British seamen were received on board the Fortune floop, and distributed amongst the men of war, whose crews, as I have mentioned before, were fent to man the Spanish prizes. The fame day a Moorish sloop came in from Malaga, and brought intelligence that the Enemy had fitted up several fire-ships in the Bay. In the evening, three of the 72d absented themselves from their corps: search was made the

fucceeding day, and two of them discovered asseep in a cave, behind the Sugar-Loaf-Point. They had cut up their working dresses into threds, which were tied together to favour their descent down the rock; and it is imagined the following night they would have repeated their attempt to get off. One of these men was afterwards executed, but the other was pardoned.

The Fly packet arrived the 14th, with an English mail. In the afternoon the Maidstone came in, with a settee prize, which the Captain had cut out of Malaga road. A privateer, called the Alert, beat in from the West on the 15th, notwithstanding an easterly wind. A prize following her was taken off Cabrita Point. The 17th, the Enemy sent in

41 British seamen, who were distributed as before.

The Enemy at this time were not particularly employed. Some new arrangements were made in their artillery-park; and in their camp they were bufy, collecting brushwood for fascines, which caused various conjectures in the garrison concerning their future operations. A falute and seu-de-joie were fired in their camp on the 19th, supposed to be occasioned by the birth of a son to the Princess of Asturias. The night of the 23d, the Alert sailed with dispatches for England; and on the 29th we received from the Enemy more English prisoners. In the course of the month the Garrison loss four men by desertion.

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April was not remarkable for any events of moment. On the 2d, the Porcupine frigate, Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. failed to the eastward on a cruise. The 5th arrived the Fly packet: she reported that a merchantman, bound to the Garrison, had been obliged, by a north wind, when she was almost arrived in the Bay, to pass to the eastward, and put into Tetuan, where she waited a favourable opportunity to renew her attempt. The Fortune floop, on the 6th, took over to the Enemy 300 Spaniards, who had been confined as prisoners for some time in our Navy-hospital. She returned with nine British, and two days after took over 280 prisoners. The night of the 12th, a floop, with two fettees, came in from Tangier: the former brought a packet from Mr. Logie; and the latter, cattle, and other acceptable articles. The following day we observed the Enemy forming a bridge of pontons across the mouth of the river Guadaranque. At night, the Hyena frigate, Capt. Thompson, arrived in thirteen days from England. She was chased by the Enemy's cruisers, and fired at, but received very little damage. The 20th, the Edgar, Commodore Eliott, and the Hyena, with a privateer, failed to the west, notwithstanding the Enemy's superiority in the Bay. Admiral Barcelo seemed to suspect their intentions; for instantly on their appearing under sail, he made a fignal for his fquadron to purfue. The Edgar and her confort were, however, out of

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fight before the Spaniards got abreast of Cabrita Point.

Towards the conclusion of the month, the Enemy were more active in their camp, and sometimes in the lines; to which place they brought down a great quantity of fascines. They were chiefly employed in raising the boyau, and making repairs, which were however so trifling, that our artillery did not disturb them. Besides the arrivals already noted, we received supplies by two or three boats from the Barbary coast; and in the course of the month, three deserters came over from the Enemy, one of whom swam from Tesse's battery to Land port.

May was not less barren of interesting occurrences than the preceding month. Several deserters attempted to get in, but some were so unfortunate as to be overtaken by the pursuers. These wretches were generally executed the succeeding day, but the example did

not deter others from fimilar attempts.

The 4th, the Fly returned with fowls, leather, and fruit. Two days following, the Enemy's army were under arms in two divisions, and performed a sham-engagement. One division took post on the eminence above the Stone-quarry, under the Queen of Spain's Chair, and was attacked by the other from below. After a smart cannonade, and brisk discharge of musquetry, the party above gave way; but the night prevented our observing the conclusion. The succeeding day, the Fortune received from a Spanish slag of truce

47 prisoners, very few of whom were British. At night small arms were discharged on the neutral ground, supposed to be at some deserters who were coming off. One Walon reached the barrier, and informed us that several of his comrades agreed to follow him. The 10th, two men were executed in the Spanish camp; probably, the same who were retaken.

Another deserter, belonging to the regiment of Estremadura, came on the 11th, and was remarkable for being the first native of Spain who deferted. The Spanish infantry in general is raifed upon a local establishment. Each district is required, by an ancient law called the Quinta, to furnish a certain proportion of troops; and the men are enrolled for about seven or eight years service, after which time they are permitted to return to their respective provinces: and, as the Spaniards are all strongly attached to their native fpot, defertion is confequently less common with them than with any other troops. Most of the men who deferted to us, came from those regiments in their service which are composed of foreigners.

A Swede was brought-to from Europa, the 15th, and obliged to come in. We were much disappointed in her lading, which was falt. We had a few days before received some supplies from Tangier; and on the 18th two boats arrived from Tetuan, with sowls and oil: the latter reported that the Fly packet, which had left us on the 11th, was

driven ashore on the Barbary coast by the Enemy's cruifers, who, after the crew had quitted her, took possession. We were much concerned at this intelligence; for the Fly was a fast failer, and had been very fortunate in frequently passing in and out unobserved. The 20th, came in a Moorish sloop from Malaga, with butter, raisins, and leather: the latter article was much wanted; indeed, fo fcarce was it become in the garrison, that several officers, and most of the men, had been necessitated to wear shoes made of canvas, with foles of foun yarn.

A Letter of marque arrived on the 25th from Leghorn, with wine, oil, and other articles: a very valuable cargo to the garrison. On the 30th the Enemy's army were again under arms. Their manœuvres on that day, were the attack and defence of a convoy. Their parties, as in the last month, continued arranging the ordnance in their artillery-park, and bringing down to the lines, materials for the repair of their works. Our artillery,

however, took little notice of them.

In the beginning of June we received fome feafonable supplies, by the arrival of three boats from Tetuan, and one from Tangier. By the latter we had intelligence, that the Fox packet, from Faro, and a floop, were at that place, waiting an opportunity to get in; and by this, or one of the former vessels, Mr. Logic gave information that the enemy had prepared several fire-ships, to burn our shipping in the Bay. Two months before, he

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had intimated to Commodore Eliott, that the Spaniards had five fire-ships in readiness for immediate use; and that they had once made an attempt to send them over, but the wind failed. Repeating the intelligence, therefore, at this time, was peculiarly fortunate, as the next night they attempted to put in execution their design. The same day, a Spanish ship of the line sailed from Algeziras, to the eastward.

Our naval force at this period, confifted of the Panther of 60 guns, Captain Harvey, (who, fince Commodore Eliott's departure, commanded in the Mediterranean); the Enterprise frigate, Captain Lesley; two armed vessels commanded by lieutenants, with feveral armed transports; and other ships, belonging to merchants. On the morning of the 7th, a little after midnight, the Enterprise, which was anchored to the northward off the New-mole head, discovered several sail approaching her from the opposite side of the Bay: they were hailed; but before fatisfactory answers could be received, several fireworks and inflammable fubstances were thrown on board, and fix-fire ships suddenly appeared in the form of a crescent, bearing down upon her and the ordnance-ships in the New-mole. Captain Lesley, with immediate presence of mind, instantly fired three guns to alarm his friends, and cutting his cable, drove closer in shore. The Panther and shipping, on the appearance of the Enemy, immediately commenced a brisk cannonade to retard their progress; and, manning their boats, the officers and seamen, with their usual intrepidity, grappled their ships; and, notwithstanding the sierceness of the slames, towed them clear of our vessels under the walls, where they were afterwards extinguished. Besides these six, which were intended for the New-mole, three others were lighted, and directed towards the Panther, at anchor off Buenavista: but one was towed off by

the boats, and the other two were at fo great

a distance that they drove out to sea to the eastward.

The Garrison was as early alarmed as the Navy. The drums beat to arms; the guards were all upon the defence; and the picquets, with the different regiments, affembled at their posts, and continued under arms till daybreak. The artillery from the batteries feconded the fire from the ships; but the darkness of the night prevented any certain knowledge of the effect. The wind, which was favourable for their purpose in the beginning of the night, fortunately grew still when they were most in need of it. The largest of them, nevertheless, would certainly have got into the New mole amongst the ordnance-transports, had not a few bar-shot, from a thirtytwo-pounder at the Mole-head, turned her round, and the current carried her into Rofia Bay.

The navy, on this occasion, cannot be too highly commended for their courage, conduct, and alertness. Their intrepidity overcame 30,

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a, ie every obstacle; and though three of the ships were linked with chains and strong cables, and every precaution was taken to render them fuccessful, yet with uncommon resolution and activity, the British seamen separated, and towed ashore the vessels, with no other injury to themselves than a few bruises. The defign all together, to do justice to the ingenuity of Don Barcelo, was well projected; and his squadron judiciously stationed at the entrance of the Bay, to intercept our men of war in case they had attempted to escape from the fire-ships. We afterwards were informed, that Admiral Barcelo proposed to Don Alvarez, to draw off our attention from the fouthward by opening his land-batteries on the Town. Without doubt such a proceeding would have diverted the attention of the Garrison in some measure from the shipping: but, as the Navy had the principal, nay, I may fay the fole honour of oppofing the fire-ships, their endeavours would not have been less strenuous, nor of course less fuccessful.

The hulls of the fire-ships were soon after broke up and sold to the inhabitants for sewel, and proved a most seasonable relief. Firing was become a more important article than before; which may appear very extraordinary to the reader, when he looks back to the short time which had elapsed since the departure of Sir George Rodney's sleet; but it is necessary to inform him, that the colliers

intended for the Garrison were too late, in coming round from the Downs, to join at Spithead: Sir George Rodney therefore sailed without them.

The morning of the 8th, arrived the Fox packet and another veffel from Faro; and in the course of the 10th and 12th, four boats came in from Tetuan and Tangier, with various cargoes: the Patrons reported it was current at Tangier, that we killed 14 or 15 men in the attack of the fire-ships, and that the Spaniards had feveral more fire-ships ready in the Bay, with which it is not improbable they might make a fecond attempt. Our Navy were consequently very vigilant, and kept a good look-out. For some weeks past we had been remarkably fuccessful in receiving these small and very acceptable supplies. Their cruifes, however, now began to be more alert, and appeared to be stationed with better judgement. On the 15th, a boat was taken coming in, but her confort escaped; and on the 20th, another arrived from Tangier, which brought intelligence, that a large ship, with coals and butter, bound to the garrison, was captured by the Spaniards, two days before, under the guns of Tangier. The 24th, feveral broadfides were exchanged between four of the Enemy's ships, passing to Algeziras, and our shipping and batteries at the fouthward. Some few shot came ashore, but no particular damage was received. The Enterprise had eighteen failors burnt by the existion of fome powder.

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Early on the 27th, four Spanish gun-boats, with a xebeque and two gallies, approached under cover of the night, and fired upon the Panther. A brifk discharge was however returned, and they foon retired. One shot struck the fouth pavilion, and three were fired through the Panther. This mode of annoyance the Enemy afterwards greatly improved upon. These boats were strongly built, but ill finished: they had a small mast inclining forward from the center of the boat, almost over the bow; upon which was hoisted a latine yard and fail, which, at anchor, ferved as an awning to the men on board. They rowed aftonishingly swift, and each carried a twenty-fix-pounder in the bow. We never had a good opportunity of making any fatisfactory observations on them, but judged from their fize, that they were about 70 feet long, and 20 broad.

In the beginning of July, the Panther man of war receiving upwards of 100 English prisoners from the Enemy, Captain Harvey failed for England. Some alterations and additions took place the fame day in the Garrison detail. The 4th, the Fortune brought over more British prisoners. had received some supplies in the course of a few days by two Moorish boats; and they were followed, on the 11th of July, by one from Tangier, which informed us of a fleet having been feen off that coast, and that two boats had been taken, coming into the Bay. The fleet here mentioned was the

combined fleet of France and Spain; which foon after captured our outward bound East and West India fleets, and carried them into Cadiz.

The recent attempt of the Enemy to burn the shipping and store-houses at the southward, added to the intelligence which the Governor had received of the Enemy's fleet being off Cadiz, caused him to direct particular attention towards that quarter of the garrison. Batteries for heavy metal were made on the rock above Parson's Lodge, at Rosia; and directions were given for the New Mole to be cleared of shipping, that the ordnance might have more liberty to play. Other alterations also took place in that neighbourhood. Early on the morning of the 17th, five gun-boats and four gallies fired upon the Enterprise, and shipping in the New Mole. One of the frigate's forecastle-guns was difmounted, and her fore-stay cut: some shot came also on shore.

During the remainder of the month, our firing, which had been continued at intervals, was brifker on their parties, who were principally employed in forming confiderable dépôts of fascines, casks, and timber, in the lines, and in collecting brush-wood from the country: they were likewise very busy in disembarking stores which had lately arrived. Several empty transport-vessels, in the course of this month, left the garrison for England. A man of the 58th regiment deserted to the Enemy: one also came in from the lines.

In August sew incidents occurred on either side. Our provisions began to be bad, and extremely offensive. What sew supplies we received, were rather luxuries than substantials: wine, sugar, oil, honey, onions, and articles of the like kind, composed chiefly the cargoes of those craft which arrived. Sugar was risen to two shillings and six-pence per pound, and every thing else sold in pro-

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About ten in the forenoon of the 3d, a fettee, coming in from the west, was chased by the Enemy, and taken into Algeziras. We imagined it was the Fox packet, which we then anxiously expected with an English mail; and our conjectures afterwards were confirmed. The 10th, we observed the Enemy laying a bridge of boats across the river Two days following, a brig was boarded almost under our guns, and conducted to Algeziras. It was thought to be the fame, of which we had intelligence fome time before, and was laden with variety of articles much wanted; her capture was therefore greatly lamented. The night of the 15th, fix failors deferted, in a boat, from the New mole. The succeeding day, the Fortune sloop received from the Enemy 64 prifoners. Enfign Bradshaw, of the 56th regiment, and feveral who were paffengers in the brig taken on the 12th, were of the number. At night, five more failors, who were rowing-guard, went over to the Enemy. In the night of the 25th, a Minorquin boat

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came in with wine, tea, and fugar, in eight days. The 27th and 29th, a foldier and four failors deferted to the Enemy. It was imagined the failors forced with them the mid-shipman who commanded the boat. Colonel Mawhood, of the 72d regiment, died on

the 20th.

A small boat arrived from Barbary, on the 30th, with information that the Moors permitted the Spaniards to capture every English vessel which took refuge under the protection of their guns; that the Spaniards would not allow any boats to leave the Bay of Tangier, and only waited for orders from Admiral Barcelo to burn and destroy what remained. This intelligence very fenfibly affected us. To be cut off from what we had always confidered our domestic market. was a stroke we little expected. We waited, however, more authentic proofs of this extraordinary conduct, before we could implicitly believe the defection of those whom during the present contest we had considered as our firm friends.

September was as barren with respect to material incidents, as the preceding months. The Enemy finished their ponton bridge over the river Palmones on the 2d. About a week afterwards, two foldiers of the 56th deserted. On the 23d, a slag of truce brought over the midshipman carried off by the sailors who deserted the latter end of August. The 29th, a deserter came in in the habit of a peasant: he spoke several lan-

guages fluently, and said he had been a setjeant in their service. Some suspicions arising, he was charged to remain with part of the 58th regiment at Windmill-hill. The sollowing day we remarked, that the Enemy's guards in the lines, at the hour of relieving, amounted to about 300 infantry and 70 ar-

tillery, besides cavalry.

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The fituation of the Garrison by this time was again become very interesting. blockade was, if possible, more strict and vigilant than before. Chains of fmall cruifers were stationed across the Straits, at the entrance of the Bay, and on every fide of the rock; and the late disagreeable intelligence from Tangier seemed now confirmed, by our having never heard from that quarter during the month. What little affistance we therefore received, came from Minorca; but the fupplies from that place were fo trifling, and fold at fuch enormous prices, that few were able to purchase them. We had not been favoured with a cargo of cattle for a long period, and the fcurvy began to gain confiderable ascendency over the efforts of our furgeons. Our distresses, in short, promifed to be more acute and fatal than those we had already experienced.

The Enemy's operations on the land fide had been for many months fo unimportant, as scarcely to merit our attention. However, on the morning of the 1st of October, we observed they had raised an epaulement, about 6 or 700 yards advanced from their lines.

The preceding night, our out-guards had been alarmed with an unufual noise on the neutral ground, like that of men at work: feveral large fires also appeared, and some attempts were made to burn our advanced barriers with devils, and other combustibles, which were foon thrown off without taking effect: and notice was given to the Lines, Land-ports, and other guards. This alarm, however, was not general in the Garrison. As the morning advanced, the noise ceased; and we discovered that they had set fire to the fishermen's huts in the gardens: but when the day permitted us to examine further, we observed the above-mentioned work.

The epaulement was about 30 yards in extent, of a simple construction, composed of chandeliers, fascines, and a few fand-bags; and was erected near the windmill or tower on the neutral ground, distant about 1100 yards from our grand battery. The Enemy's guns were elevated, and batteries manned; which, with other preparations, in the lines, feemed to argue that they expected we should fire, and were determined to oppose it. These appearances, probably, induced the Governor not to take any particular notice of their work in the day: but at night, orders were fent to throw a few light balls, to discover if they were making any additions. The inhabitants immediately took the alarm, upon being told that the Enemy had thrown up an advanced work, and that their batteries C

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were manned; and at night very few re-

It now feemed evident, the Enemy had determined on a more ferious attack, in case the second blockade was unsuccessful; but we were at a loss to imagine what motives could influence them to act so opposite to the established mode of approaching a besieged garrison, by erecting a work so distant, and which had no connection with their established lines.

The Enemy's batteries continued to be manned till the 2d; and in the afternoon of that day, Don Alvarez, accompanied by an officer, supposed to be the Count D'Estaing, who was expected in the Spanish camp when the last deferter came in, visited the lines. They remained three quarters of an hour at Fort St. Barbara, viewing the rock with glasses. On their return they were saluted from Point Mala; and as they passed the front line of the camp, the regiments turned out without arms. On the night of the 3d, a fmart engagement was heard off Cabrita Point, supposed to be between some vessel attempting to come in, and the Enemy's cruifers; and the next morning, a floop, with English colours reversed, was observed at Algeziras.

Early on the 4th, our advanced guards difcovered the Enemy endeavouring, a fecond time, to fix fire-faggots on our barriers. A smart discharge of musquetry was immediately directed from these posts, and from the

Queen's lines; on which they retired. At day-break we observed they had carried away vaft quantities of vegetables from the gardens, and trampled others under foot: but little, if any, addition was made to the epaulement. A parley came in on the 5th; and foon after, the Fortune floop received upwards of forty British prisoners, many of whom had been taken going from the Garrison. In the evening of the 6th, the Spanish General came to the lines, at the head of the relieving guards. Soon after he arrived, the guns were again elevated, and every preparation made, as if they had refolved to open on the Garrison. The 8th, the Town-major, Captain Burke, went out with a parley, intending to proceed to the Tower, the place appointed by custom for the officers to give and receive packets. When he got abreaft of the new work, the fentries by motions informed him he must not advance. He pointed to the Tower; but they continued inflexible: on his turning round however to return, one of them came up with his arms, and proceeded with him to the Tower, whilst another ran to acquaint the officer in the lines. The messenger after fome time returned, and both remained apparently as a guard over Major Burke, till the officer arrived; when delivering his packet, the Major returned to the Garrison.

The Enemy did not appear very anxious to complete the epaulement; their parties were employed in raising and finishing the

merlons of the batteries in the lines, raising the merlons of Fort St. Philip with fascines, and erecting a new battery near the guardhouse on the beach. The 11th, a small fettee arrived from Minorca: the patron informing us that two others were flanding for the Rock, the navy manned their boats to affift them, in case the Enemy opposed their entrance; but on getting round Europa Point, no fuch vessels appeared. A Dutch convoy was however passing: the boats therefore boldly advanced, and boarded a dogger which had got, during the fog, pretty near the Rock. She was a Dane from Malaga, laden with lemons and oranges, which the Governor immediately purchased, and distributed to the Garrison, of bester contrasted by notire

Few articles ever arrived more feafonably than this cargo of fruit. The fourty had made dreadful ravages in our hospitals, and more were daily confined : many however, unwilling to yield to the first attacks, perfevered in their duty to its more advanced stages. It was therefore not uncommon at this period, to fee men, who fome months before were hale and equal to any fatigue, supporting themselves to their posts upon crutches, and even with that affistance scarcely able to move along. The most fatal consequences, in short, to the Garrison, were to be apprehended from this terrible diforder, when this Dane was happily directed to our relief. The lemons were immediately administered to the fick, who devoured them with the greatest avidity. The falutary effects were almost instantaneous: in a few days, men who had been considered as irrecoverable, left their beds to congratulate their comrades on the prospect of once more becoming useful to

their country.

Mr. Cairnerofs, a furgeon of great eminence, who was present at this time and the remaining part of the siege, has favoured me with the following information relative to the scurvy, and the mode of using this vegetable acid; which, with his permission, I insert for the benefit of those who may hereafter be under similar circumstances.

'The Scurvy which attacked the Garrison of Gibraltar, differed in no respect from that disease usually contracted by failors in long voyages; and of which the immediate cause seemed to be the subsisting for a length of time upon salted provisions only, without a sufficient quantity of vegetables, or other acescent foods. The circumstance related in the Voyage of that celebrated circumnavigator, the late Lord Anson, of consolidated fractures distuniting, and the callosity of the bone being perfectly dissolved, occurred frequently in our hospitals: and old sores and wounds opened anew from the nature of the disorder.

'Various antiscorbutics were used without fuccess, such as acid of vitriol, sour crout, extract of malt, essence of spruce, &c. but the only specific was fresh lemons and oran-

ges, given liberally; or when they could

' not be procured, the preserved juice in such quantities, from one to four ounces per ' diem, as the patient could bear. Whilst the lemons were found, from one to three ' were administered each day as circumstances ' directed. The juice given to those in the most malignant state, was sometimes diluted with fugar, wine, or spirits; but the con-' valescents took it without dilution. Wo-' men and children were equally affected, onor were the officers exempted from this ' alarming distemper. It became almost ge-' neral at the commencement of the winter ' feafon, owing to the cold and moisture; ' and in the beginning of spring, when vegetables were fcarce.

'The juice was preferved by adding to fixty gallons of expressed liquor, about five or ten gallons of brandy, which kept it in so wholesome a state, that several casks were opened in good condition at the close of the siege. The old juice was not however fo speedily efficacious as the fruit, though, by persevering longer in its use, it seldom failed.'

The fame day that the dogger was brought in, a parley came from Don Alvarez, to inform the Governor that all intercourse or correspondence betwixt them, in future, was to be conducted by flags of truce in the Bay; which regulation continued till the peace was notified in 1783. The 14th, two gunboats, from the Orange-grove, ranged along the front of the garrison, and drove in our

fishing-boats; and on the 16th they again ranged off the Mackarel-bank, and forced our fishermen to retire. We did not much approve of this conduct, as the boats, by this means, were prevented from bringing any fish to our market. They continued, however, this practice at intervals for some time.

The 21st, the gun-boats fired upon the Enterprise and town. Captain Lesley, not chusing to remain the object of their fire, withdrew the frigate into the New mole; where the navy, under the direction of the engineers, had begun to lay a boom of masts from the New-mole head to the watering-tank. This boom, though it was considered as a difficult operation on account of the swell of the sea, was soon completed.

It was not till the night of the 21st, that the enemy threw fand in the front of their epaulement, to cover it against our fire-balls and carcasses; and on the 26th they lengthened it to the west about 50 yards, and strengthened it in front with sand. The night of the 28th, they erected two large traverses in the rear for magazines. It now presented a very compact appearance; whence we concluded that it was intended for a mortar-battery.

Though it was generally imagined in England, that the garrison had been amply provided with every article and necessary of life, when Sir George Rodney arrived with the transports and relief from England, our

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wants, in reality, were far from being supplied. In the articles of ammunition and falt provisions, the garrison had probably as much as they could dispense with, but of fresh provisions, wine, spirits, sugar, &c. we began to find a great scarcity; and the price of what remained was consequently much enhanced. The affiftance we received formerly from Barbary had now been suspended for feveral months; the enemy feemed determined to prevent our deriving support from the element that almost surrounded us; and their cruifers were too numerous and vigilant to expect any thing from the west, Thus fituated, the garrison turned their eyes on the island of Minorca, whence we already received fome very acceptable supplies. The productions of that island are various; and those articles which it did not afford, could be purchased from the prizes that were daily carried thither by the privateers. Besides this, from the great scope of sea-room, there was a greater probability of their being able to escape the enemy's cruisers. Several Garrison-boats were therefore sent to Minorca, some of which returned, in the course of October, laden with the wine of that Island, fugar, (an article become exceedingly scarce) and cheefe; with fometimes a few live flock. These articles were all fold by auction, according to a regulation established by the Governor; and, though they feldom were purchased by the lower ranks, yet afforded

upon the whole a temporary relief to the

garrison.

The 30th, we observed that the enemy had posted an officer's guard in the Mill-battery, which was the name we gave to the new work. Montague's bastion was therefore opened on it in the evening, and, by forming a cross-fire with the batteries on the heights, considerably annoyed them, and much retarded their operations. The same night, two soldiers of the 56th and 72d deserted from Upper All's-well, in the lines: they were sentries at the same post, and got down by means of a rope; but, previous to their descent, had the precaution to wet the priming of their firelocks. We also lost another man by desertion in the course of the month.

The Governor, in the beginning of November, made an arrangement of the troops, that in case the Enemy bombarded the Garrison, each regiment might know the quarters and stations which they were to take up. The 1st of the month was rather unpropitious to us: an English snow was taken to the east of the rock: at night, a foldier of the 56th regiment deferted, during a heavy shower of rain; and the following evening, two others, of the 12th and 56th, attempted to get off by swimming round the Old-mole head; but a few days afterwards, the body of the former was washed ashore near the King's bastion: we therefore concluded his comrade had shared the fame fate. In the evening of the 7th, a fmart cannonade was heard in the Straits: afterit had continued for some time, a sudden flash appeared, and a report was heard, like the blowing-up of powder. The next morning we observed that the Enemy had captured an English vessel, and were at that time towing in a gun-boat; which accounted for the

explosion.

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Our fire, about the 7th and 8th, became more animated; yet the Enemy, almost every night, made fome interior additions. had observed, for several preceding mornings, deep ruts in the fand, leading from the principal barrier to the Mill-battery; which led us to imagine that they brought at night, heavy timber, and other materials, from their dépôts in the lines. The artillery were therefore ordered to direct a ricochetting fire of small shells along this track. In the evening of the 10th, a large party, followed by a number of carts and mules, laden with different materials, advanced along the beach, from the fally-port of the ditch of Fort St. Philip, to the Mill-battery. They were perceived by the artillery at Willis's, before they had proceeded half-way; and a brisk fire was directed towards their route, which threw the mules into confusion, and obliged some to return, after having left their burthens on the beach. The batteries being reinforced, the firing was continued with great vivacity the whole The fubsequent evening our artillery were prepared, and, immediately on the party's appearing, faluted them with a warm difcharge of shot and shells, which seemed to have greater effect than the fire of the preceding evening. This circumstance convinced us of the effect of the ricochetting fire from the lower batteries, along the track from the barrier: but the Enemy were not so soon driven from the new track as from the former; and continued, notwithstanding our fire, (which must have killed and wounded many of them) to bring materials in this exposed manner, till a line of communication was finished from the lines.

An English armed polacre, called the Young Sabine, arrived on the 12th, after a spirited engagement in the bay with feveral armed veffels and three gun-boats. The Enemy attempted to board her, but were as often repulsed by musquetry: at length she beat them off, and anchored under our guns. Her cargo was cheefe, hams, and potatoes; the latter of which fold at forty-three dollars per cwt. which, according to forty-two pence per dollar, (the exchange at that time) are equal to 71. 10s. 6d. sterling. Other articles fold in proportion. In the afternoon, a Minorquin fettee arrived with the usual cargo: a Spanish gun-boat boarded her on her passage; but the patron shewing papers from Majorca to the camp, the Spaniard took no further notice than keeping her company as a convoy. The Minorquin afterwards seized a convenient opportunity, and flipped in.

In the course of the 14th, a Minorquin tartan, bound for the garrison, was taken by the Enemy: the crew however quitted her, and got ashore. The enemy the same day

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mounted twelve guns en barbet, in the battery near the Guard-house, in the vicinity of Fort St. Philip; which we had supposed was intended for mortars; and about a week afterwards they erected merlons to this work, admitting the embrasures to open upon the garrison. Two nights following, the gun-boats, which were now increased in number, fired upon the town and shipping. Three, that directed their fire on the former, were stationed off the Old-mole head, and threw several shots into the town. Several men were

wounded in the Enterprise frigate.

The night of the 17th, the Enemy threw up two places d'armes for musquetry, on the flanks of the Mill-battery; the parapets formed femicircles joining the battery, but afterwards extended in an oblique direction towards the lines. These additions appeared very flight, being only a row of casks or gabions, strengthened with half-chandeliers, and fand in front; covered on the top with fand-The 18th, we were visited again by the gun-boats: in returning their cannonade one of the thirty-two-pounders on the King's bastion burst, killed an artillery-man on the fpot, and wounded three others. The man who fired the gun escaped, but was a little fcorched with the powder.

A great number of mules were employed on the 22d, bringing forward casks, chandeliers, and other materials, from the camp. The night of the 23d, the Enemy began an approach from the lines, to the Mill-battery:

it confisted of fascines, with sand banked up in front, and commenced near the west angle of the western fourteen-gun battery, extending about 120 feet towards the advanced Guard-house in front of Fort St. Philip: the following night, notwithstanding our fire, they lengthened it about 100 feet, with chandeliers placed in a trench and filled with fascines. The enemy endeavoured to draw our attention from this quarter by another falute from the gun-boats, but in vain. As it was not improbable that the gun-boats were directed in their firing by the lights in the houses along the line-wall, and those looking towards the Bay; orders were iffued 'that no lights in future should appear in any house, barrack, or guard-house, towards the Bay, after ' feven o'clock in the evening.'

We had hitherto derived occasional assistance from the gardens on the neutral ground, though vast quantities of vegetables had been removed from thence by the enemy. On the 25th, however, they determined to expel our people altogether from the gardens; which in the course of a few days they accomplished, notwithstanding the marksmen under Lieut. Burleigh were stationed at Willis's, and in the

Lines, in order to prevent them.

From this period, our resources in respect to vegetables depended entirely upon our own attention to cultivation; which, happily for the garrison, was crowned with tolerable success, especially during the winter months, at which time the produce was increased to be almost

equal to the confumption. The supplies from the gardens had indeed begun to fail for some time before; and we soon had little reason to regret their loss. We had, besides, the additional satisfaction of reslecting that the Enemy were now cut off from a channel, through which it was not improbable they had been informed of every occurrence which happened

in the garrison.

The 26th, a Frenchman, one of the crew of the Young Sabine, deferted in a boat to the enemy. The night of the 27th, the Danish dogger, which brought us the cargo of lemons, failed; and the next morning we obferved her at anchor off Algeziras. By the 29th, the Enemy had finished the second branch of the line of approach, and begun the return for the third towards the western beach. Our fire, as they advanced, became more spirited than ever, and must have been feverely felt by the enemy in this exposed duty. The 30th was only distinguished by the arrival of a polacre from Algiers with foap, oil, wine, and candles—a very valuable cargo.

December was introduced with bad weather. The 1st, arrived the Anglicana privateer from Smyrna, and two nights after she continued her voyage towards England: Lieutenant Gage, of the Enterprise, went home passenger with dispatches. The 2d was particularly stormy, with thunder and light-

ning, which happily did not continue long, or the works of the garrison might have materially fuffered. The rain poured down with fuch violence from the heights, forcing with it vast quantities of rubbish, stones, and loose earth, that the streets leading from the hill were inflantly choaked up, and confiderable damage was done to the buildings. Enemy, notwithstanding the storm, completed their third branch, and raised the return towards the east. Though the storm did not retard their finishing what they had begun in the evening, yet the chandeliers were very much funk in many places, which employed their parties five or fix of the following evenings to repair. They also made some alterations in the direction of the fecond branch, and repaired the batteries in the lines. A brig arrived from Leghorn on the 10th; also three fettees from Minorca.

From the 10th, the Enemy added every night so considerably to the sourth branch of the approach, that on the 14th at night they joined the extremity of the eastern place d'armes; and two nights following, began a sisth branch, which on the 19th was extended to the east flank of the Mill-battery. Their operations had not been wholly confined to completing this line of communication; a mortar-battery for the sea was erected to the north of Fort St. Barbara; and large and small traverses were raised within both forts, to protect their men from our upper batteries.

About noon on the 17th, a cannonade was heard towards the west. A cloud of smoke was observed near Tangier, and we afterwards learned that the Moors were firing a falute on account of the arrival of their em-Three hundred and ninety rounds were numbered, and it was repeated the next The reader will probably recollect, that the Garrison of Tangier is to us an object of fome curiofity, as having formerly been in the possession of the English. It was ceded by the Portuguese (who had been masters of it for some time) to King Charles II. as a part of the dowry of the Princess Catharine of Portugal, and remained under the English dominion till 1684, when, the nation refufing to pay the heavy expences attending its maintenance against the repeated attacks of the Moors, the fortifications were blown up, and the garrison ordered to abandon the town. The Moors, after the place was deferted, returned; and it has ever fince continued in their possession. When the English were masters of Tangier, the works on the land fide were confidered as almost impregnable; and, for the accommodation of shipping. a mole of confiderable extent was advanced into the fea.

The present town is built at the bottom of a bay, on the side of a hill, overlooking the sea. The Moors have, in some measure, repaired the moles, and endeavoured to restore the city to its former importance; but their efforts go slowly on towards accomplish-

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tions, which will shortly be related.

The Enemy, on the 20th, began to erect small traverses in the rear of their approach. On the 21st, the Speedwell cutter, Lieutenant Gibson, arrived with government dispatches, after a warm engagement with the enemy off Ceuta, in which the Spaniards attempted to board the cutter, but were repulsed. Lieutenant Gibson was dangerously wounded in the action, which was the only cafualty on board. The 23d, arrived a privateer brig, called the Hannah, Captain Venture, last from Lifbon. She brought some excellent fupplies; and the day following, two other vessels from Liverpool got in with variety of provisions: the cargoes of these ships were fold by auction for 300 per cent. profit.

It was about this period, fome letters of acurious tenor were discovered in the possession of the deferter who came in, the 20th of September, in the dress of a peasant, and said he was a ferjeant. They were directed to Colonel Nugent, of the Hibernian corps, in the Spanish service; and the purport of them was, ' that Europa was the most eligible place ' to attack the garrison: acknowledging hav' ing received feveral fums of money, and concluding with expressing his fears lest he

should be discovered; therefore desired the

'Colonel would concert fome measures for his 'escape.' The man was immediately ordered into close confinement, and remained a prifoner for some time, till, an opportunity offering, he was sent away from the garrison. We were afterwards informed by other deserters, that he was sent in as a spy, and liberal-

ly rewarded for this hazardous service.

The Enemy, having completed their approach to the Mill battery, were employed in dressing the communication, and raising fascine traverses in the rear, for their greater protection. The 26th, and following nights, their carpenters braced with head-rails the chandeliers, which, owing to the late rains, had given way in feveral places. They were fo very noify in this duty, as to induce a brifk fire from our batteries. The 30th, a settee, becalmed off Europa, going from Algeziras, was boarded and brought in by our boats. Many private letters were on board, which mentioned the confiderable loss the Enemy. fustained from our fire. There was also some money, and a quantity of clothes. day a settee got in from Minorca.

Our carpenters, in the beginning of January, were very bufy in erecting stages and temporary cranes, in Camp and Rosia bays, and upon the Line-wall, above the Navyyard; which led us to imagine, that the Go-

vernor had received intelligence by the Speed-well, that a convoy might soon be expected. The reason for erecting these machines so far to the south, and at such a distance from the garrison store-houses, was the apprehension of being annoyed in disembarking the provisions at Ragged-staff, &c. from the enemy's advanced battery, which was now finished, and reported to mount eight thirteen-inch mortars. These precautions will appear to be very prudent and essential, when the reader, on a farther perusal, is informed of the range and essect of the enemy's sire. Some alterations were also made in the works at the New mole.

The 11th, a Spanish flag of truce, with two Moorish gallies, came over from the Orange-grove, having on board Conful Logie, his Lady, and all the British subjects who had been resident in Barbary. We had long complained of a neglect in that quarter, but were now convinced, to our forrow, that fuch accufations, were premature and ungenerous. The mercenary and avaricious difposition of the Emperor had been bribed by the Spanish Ministry, with a present of one hundred thousand cobs, (about £.7500 sterling) and a promise of the same sum annually, with the redemption of a hundred African prisoners; on condition that he should deliver up, for a certain period, the ports of Tangier and Tetuan, and banish from his dominions the Conful and subjects of Great

Britain. Besides the present of money, and the redemption of a hundred prisoners, the Emperor had permission to import from Spain, grain, which was so remarkably scarce in Barbary that a famine was apprehended. Without this circumstance to urge as a palliative for entering into a treaty with his avowed and natural enemy, the Emperor would probably have found it a difficult task to persuade his subjects to desert their old Allies.

As this defection of the Moorish Monarch was of much importance to the garrison, and was in itself an object not undeserving political remark, I shall subjoin a short relation of some transactions previous to this event; with an account of the injurious treatment which Mr. Logie and the British subjects experienced

before they quitted that country,

I had formerly occasion to mention, that in the early part of 1779, overtures were made by the Spaniards to the Moors, to farm the ports of Tangier, Tetuan, and Larache. Of this General Eliott received immediate information, by a confidential message from the Emperor of Morocco. It did not appear that the Emperor, in this instance, was actuated by any other impulse than friendship. But since, by refusing to accede to their offers, he might subject his coasts to be insulted, it would of consequence be prudent to arm his cruisers, in order to enable him to act on the defensive; he therefore requested that the

English would supply him with naval stores for three new vessels which he had lately built, the value of which, on calculation, did not

amount to fifteen hundred pounds.

Such apparent difinterestedness, and so modest a demand, had a proper effect with the Governor, who, confidering the Emperor's alliance of the first consequence to the welfare of the garrison, recommended to Government to double the quantity of stores, that they might secure his friendship. Ministers at home, however, did not consider his alliance in the fame light with the Governor and Conful, as Sir George Rodney arrived the January following without stores, or as much as an answer: and the Spaniards, (having then declared war) increasing in their proposals, the Emperor, after repeated applications to Mr. Logie, to know when he might expect the fupplies he had given him to understand were coming from England, at length, by degrees, permitted the Spaniards to capture all British vessels under the protection of his guns. The Conful remonstrated against fuch proceedings, but in vain: the answer generally received was, that the Spaniards had the Emperor's leave; and if they chose to take him from his own house, the Emperor would not oppose them.

These indignities Mr. Logie was necessitated to overlook. He found the Spanish influence daily gaining ground: he had therefore no alternative, but tacitly to submit to the evils of his situation. He contrived, ne-

vertheless, to acquaint General Eliott with

this change in their affairs.

Though there appeared little prospect of doing further service to the garrison of Gibraltar by remaining in Barbary, Mr. Logie still continued to reside at Tangier. The natives were partial to the English, and personally attached to him; and these circumstances he imagined might probably be

improved to fome advantage.

Thus matters proceeded till the beginning of October, 1780, when a party of the Emperor's black troops, which were quartered in the neighbourhood of Tangier, came to Mr. Logie's house, and, being introduced, informed him they had orders from their mafter to abuse and insult him in the grossest manner; which they immediately put in execution, by spitting in his face, seizing him by the collar, and threatening to stab him with their daggers.

Two days after this transaction, Mr. Logie was ordered to attend the Emperor near Sallee. The 13th, he began his journey, guarded by one of the Emperor's chamberlains, and a party of horse. They arrived at the camp on the 20th; and the same evening Mr. Logie was ordered into the Emperor's presence. After various questions relative to Gibraltar, to which such answers were given as were least likely to please, the Emperor addressed himself to his troops, and a great mob that were assembled on the occasion, saying, 'the English were an avaricious, proud, head-

ftrong people; they always attacked the head: but when people came to beg, they. ought to crawl up by the feet. He had however deprived them of every benefit they formerly derived from his country; concluding with ordering the Conful to be taken to Sallee. Mr. Logie objected to this mandate, informing the Emperor he was ready to attend his camp; but that his Sovereign's fervice did not permit his trifling away his time in visiting towns.

The Emperor, after this interview, seemed to relax in his severity to the Consul; allowing him to return to Tangier, and consoling him with the promise that the British subjects should not be molested by the Spaniards. The 26th of October, Mr. Logie arrived at Tangier, and found the Emperor had not

deceived him.

Affairs remained quiet till the 26th of November, when an order came to fit up all the British boats, at the Emperor's expence, as he was determined to fend the English away fatisfied. The Conful however anticipated his intention, by getting them completed himself by the succeeding evening. night of the 28th, the Spaniards, informed of the Emperor's resolution, sent a party on shore to burn the boats. They were discovered by the guards, and confined: but in confideration of a fum of money, they were the next day liberated. Two days following, the Conful attended to hear the Emperor's orders, which were brought by two of his

fecretaries: they expressed, that the Emperor had sold the port of Tangier to the King of Spain; in consequence of which, every Christian, except of that nation, was to quit the Town and Bay; awarding slavery as the punishment of those who remained after the

ist of January, 1781.

Mr. Logie was no fooner acquainted with this order, than he departed for the Emperor's camp, then near Tetuan, in order to represent the impossibility of removing their property on fo short a notice. He arrived on the 2d of December, but could not procure an audience. The 4th, he had intelligence from Tangier, that a fecond order had compelled the British subjects instantly to remove to Marteen. Mr. Logie made several attempts to have this cruel order reverfed, but in vain. He at length procured a friend to mention this delicate point to the Emperor, who apparently relented, faying, the English should have permission to remain twenty days to collect their effects; and fo far flattered them, as to make them believe they were not to be removed till the British fleet arrived, if it might be expected foon. Mr. Logie was however afterwards convinced, that the Emperor at this time was informed his orders had been executed, as the British fubjects, amounting to 109, arrived at Marteen, a few miles from Tetuan, the fubfequent evening; having been forced to abandon their vessels, houses, and all their property; and compelled to fubmit to the greatest

imposition, for the use of camels and mules, to remove their bedding and wearing-apparel. The value of the effects left behind, Mr. Logic computed to amount to upwards of

fixty thousand pounds.

The heavy expence attending their removal from Tangier, with their stay at Marteen, to their arrival at Gibraltar, Mr. Logie was obliged to disburse. The Emperor's order on the 26th of November, having so much imposed upon them, they had laid out what money they were possessed of, in purchasing such articles as they judged would be useful at Gibraltar, imagining they were to be conducted immediately to that garrison.

The Emperor removed on the 17th of December to Tangier; whence he usually sent, once or twice every week, some insulting message to the Consul, charging the English with having cheated his Ambassador, and being indebted to him several thousand cobs for maintaining the garrison of Gibraltar;

with others equally false and abusive.

Mr. Logie, on the 26th of December, was informed that the Emperor had given up all the British subjects as prisoners to the Spaniards, and that the succeeding day they were to be removed to Algeziras. Being affured of the truth of this intelligence by one of the Emperor's servants, he burnt all his public papers, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. The 28th, the Conful embarked with Mrs. Logie (who had attended him through all these troubles) and about

twenty more, on board a schooner, without being allowed time to take in any refreshment for their voyage. Others, under similar circumstances, were put on board other vessels. They were guarded by two Spanish cruisers, and for the first night put into Ceuta Bay: the next morning they proceeded across the Straits, and about noon anchored off the Orange-grove, but soon after were ordered by Admiral Barcelo to moor at the entrance of the river Palmones. Here the Consul was detained till the 11th of January sollowing, by which time an answer arrived from Madrid concerning their suture destination.

During this period, no offer was made to fupply them with provisions or necessaries, though the Moors were permitted to purchase whatever they wanted. Mr. Logie therefore applied to the French Charge des affaires at Algeziras, who very generously dispatched such articles as he judged would be most acceptable. The 11th, they were conducted to Gibraltar.

The removal, or rather expulsion, of the British subjects from Barbary, was attended with other unfortunate consequences besides depriving us of provisions; our connection with Portugal became afterwards more precatious; and the Governor was cut off from a source of information, by which he was acquainted with the Enemy's operations both in camp and at Cadiz. Mr. Logie had always contrived to procure pretty certain intelligence of the Enemy's motions, by those Moors who were in his interest; for, the Spaniards allowing them to bring various articles to the ar-

my before Gibraltar, and the fleet at Cadiz, and Mr. Logie lending them money to carry on this advantageous trade, they faithfully communicated whatever came to their knowledge. The last information Mr. Logie was the bearer of himself, which was that the enemy had a great number of fire-ships in

the rivers, ready for immediate use.

The 16th of January, a brig came in from Madeira in four days with feventy butts of wine. The mafter had left London with a cargo to exchange at Madeira; but a violent gale of wind had driven him to fea with his cargo incomplete, and half his crew ashore. The same day, the Moorish vessels which brought over Conful Logie, returned to Algeziras. Two days following, the Tartar privateer arrived with various articles from England: she brought His Majesty's manifesto for commencing hostilities against the Dutch.

On the 19th, some experiments were made at Algeziras, from two new Spanish boats, with mortars on board. We had fome time before learned that they were preparing fuch vessels, and that they intended soon to try them against the garrison. Their construction was upon a plan fimilar to that of the gunboats: the mortars were fixed in a folid bed of timber, in the centre of the boat; and the only apparent distinction was, that they had long prows, and braced their yards more athwart the boat when they fired.

The 21st, the serjeant commanding one of our out-guards, deserted to the enemy: he

went towards the Devil's tower, and once flopped, as if undetermined to proceed or not. He belonged to the 56th regiment, and left a wife and family behind: he had always been esteemed of good character, and was much confided in by his officers. Some pecuniary matters were supposed to be the reason of his deferting. This was the fourth man which we had loft in this way within the course of a The 28th, a ship arrived from Leghorn with various articles. In her passage she picked up at fea the long-boat of the Brilliant frigate, Captain Curtis, which we had been anxiously expecting for some time with difpatches from England. On the 25th and 27th, three of Hardenberg's brigade had deserted; and this day a rope was found near the Signalhouse, by which we imagined the last two of them escaped. The 29th and 3cth, two or three fettees arrived, from aloft, with the produce of Minorca. By them we were informed that the Brilliant was got fafe into Mahon, having been chased through the Straits by the enemy's cruifers in the night.

The enemy's working parties had for several weeks been less numerous: their occupation was principally confined to repairing the damages done by the weather; securing themselves against the effects of our firing, by splinter-proofs and traverses; and collecting dépôts of different materials, in various parts of their lines. Their advanced patroles frequently approached very near our out-posts, but seldom waited a second discharge from the sentries.

On our fide the engineers were indefatigable in putting every thing in the best state of defence. The enemy, it must be confessed, dealt openly in warning us, so long before-hand, of their intentions; and the Governor was exceedingly active and diligent in preparing against

whatever circumstances might occur.

The 1st of February, we found, behind the the rock, the bodies of two deferters, who, in attempting to escape from the garrison, had been dashed to pieces. One of them was a man of the 56th, who was missing the day preceding; the other, a serjeant of the 73d, who deferted fome months before. The 3d, we observed the Enemy's artillery examining the ordnance in their lines. The morning of the 8th, a deferter from a Catalonian regiment came in, and reported, that the Enemy posted every night a chain of sentries along the skirts of the governor's meadow, which were constantly visited by patroles of cavalry, to keep them alert; and that a captain's guard, besides artillery, mounted in the St. Carlos's battery, as they called the advanced work. He faid the camp was well supplied with provisions, &c. but that the men were fickly, and numbers of them deferted.

It was about this period, that the Officers in Gibraltar presented a memorial, through the commanding officers of the different regiments, to the Governor, requesting his Excellency, as he must be convinced of the truth of the contents, to support it with his approbati-

on and interest.

The memorial stated, 'That the Officers of his Majesty's feveral regiments of foot, ferving under his Excellency's command, had been necessarily exposed to a great variety of inconveniences fince the commencement of the blockade, independent of the additional duties which they had been required to dif-' charge: That, in particular, their pay, which constituted their chief, if not their ' fole support, had, at different times, suffer-' ed a great diminution by the exorbitant rate of exchange; which they stated to have fluctuated, during a certain period, between 40 and 42 pence per dollar, Gibraltar currency: ' That every article of clothing, and ftill more, those effential to life and health, ' were so advanced in price, that, with the ftrictest economy, their pay was totally inadequate to the expences absolutely indispen-' sable in their present situation; a situation ' which, they apprehended, precluded them; in a great measure, from participating with the officers at home in the extensive promotions which had of late taken place in the ' army. They therefore appealed to the pa-' ternal feelings, the justice, and the humani-' ty of his Excellency; trusting that, through his recommendation and intercession, such 'affishance and protection might be granted them, as their fituation and fervices defer-' ved:' Concluding with a request, ' that His

Excellency would be pleased to lay their ' prayer, with all humility on their part, at

conded by another of a fimilar import; but no official answer was received to either.

It must be confessed, that under these circumstances, the situation of the officers was by no means flattering. Whatever obstacles might be in the way of their promotion, they could not help feeling the peculiar hardship of their fituation; nor was the inactive and tedious service of a blockaded garrison at all calculated to divert their minds, or to foothe them into an acquiescence with their fortune. They reflected, with no very agreeable sensations, upon the preferment which had been liberally bestowed upon young officers in England; while many subalterns in Gibraltar had ten or twelve years, or upwards, of firice duty and fervices to plead. Nay, the fituation of fome of them was peculiarly discouraging: for their friends had repeatedly offered to raife companies to secure their rank; but of such consequence was the fasety of Gibraltar esteemed by the Ministry, that orders were fent to forbid any officers leaving the garrison, unless replaced by others from England. It is but rustice to them, however, to observe, that they in general submitted to the evils of their fituation without murmur or repining; and that, preferring their country's good to every partial confideration, they never publickly testified their discontent, except in the two respectful memorials which they presented to their Governor.

A privateer, on the 9th of February, arrived from Mahon: she ran through ten cruisers,

besides six gun-boats, and was chased by a xebeque, but escaped them all. The 17th, she continued her course for England. Mr. Logie, who carried home dispatches, was a passenger, with several others. The 19th, and 20th, arrived two polacre ships from alost.

Our supplies from the eastward were now pretty regular, and the boats and vessels in general very fuccessful in their voyages. When the reader confiders the variety of difficulties and dangers attending this intercourse, he cannot but admire the perseverance of these foreigners. Their vessels were generally of light burthen, and open, excepting a small scuttle abaft, which, with the other parts of the vessel, was usually filled with part of their cargo. Their passage was seldom performed in less than five days, and sometimes it exceeded ten, and fourteen. Their course was all the way along the Enemy's coast; and even when arrived within fight of the Port, the danger was greater than before, from the number and vigilance of the Enemy's cruifers: the horrors of a Spanish gaol stared them in the face, with the chance of lofing probably their ALL. One circumstance indeed was in their favour; their vessels, in the rigging, resembled those of the Enemy. To the chance of deceiving them they were nevertheless unwilling entirely to trust: it was their custom therefore to make the Rock, if posfible, about fun-fet; then strike fail, and lieto, and at night push for the Bay. By manduvring in this manner they frequently arrived fafe; and in that case, it must be confessed,

they were amply recompensed.

The 26th, the regiments in garrison began to be reviewed: after the review, each regiment marched to its alarm-post, and discharged several rounds of parapet siring. The 28th, a brig under Genoese colours came over from Algeziras: the crew reported, they had injured their mast, and put into Algeziras for another, but that the Spaniards had ill treated them; they therefore came over to remedy their loss. To this story the Governor did not give implicit credit: a guard of a subaltern and twelve men was sent on board, and after being for some time detained, her cargo, which

was fruit, was fold.

The want of bread in the beginning of March began again to be severely felt : many families had not tasted any for several days. The poor foldiers, and still more the inhabitants, whose finances would not allow them to purchase articles from the Minorquin veffels (the cargoes of which, by the way, were chiefly luxuries,) were in intolerable diffress. Biscuit-crumbs sold for rod. and is. per lb. The allowance of the troops was also curtailed, and many Portuguese fishermen left the garrison for want of this article. Towards the conclusion of the month, the invalids of the garrison embarked on board the Enterprise frigate, and St. Fermin armed ship. The 27th, the former, with the Fortune floop, failed for Minorca; and the St. Fermin was

to have accompanied them, but in getting out of the New-mole some accident befel her, by which she was detained. In the course of the month, several small crast arrived from Minorca; and we lost two men by desertion.

The beginning of April, the Spanish Admiral called in all his cruifers, and fome movements took place in their disposition, which feemed to indicate the expectation of a superior force. The 2d, we observed their artillery laying the mortars in the Mill-battery; which confirmed us in the conjecture. The fucceeding day, a British cutter, called the Refolution, arrived with rum, coals, and fugar, in twenty-nine days from Plymouth. The master informed us, that he left A FLEET, which was coming to our relief, at anchor in Torbay. Our joy at this news was greater, if possible, than when we were told of our former relief. The exigencies of the garrison, since Admiral Rodney's departure, had been as fevere, if not more fo than be-Since the foldier, for himfelf, only received weekly 51 lb. of bread; 13 oz. of falt beef, 18 oz. of pork, both of them almost in a flate of putrescence; 21 oz. of butter, which was little better than rancid congealed oil; 12 oz. of raisins; \(\frac{1}{2}\) a pint of pease; r pint of Spanish beans; I pint of wheat, which they ground into flour for puddings; 4 oz. of rice, and i of a pint of oil: what then must be the fufferings of those who had a family of fmall children to support out of this pittance! or what must be the distress of the inhabitants, who had no affistance from the stores!

The night of the 3d, the St. Fermin, with the Brilliant's tender, which had been forced by a gale of wind to put into Gibraltar, failed for Mahon: two xebeques immediately gave chace, and, we afterwards learned, captured the former.

It being observed that the enemy had stationed at Cabrita Point, (though at some diftance from the land) a floop and two light brigs, supposed to be fire-ships, the Captains of the privateers proposed cutting out the floop, and burning the other veffels: the plan was mentioned to the Governor by an officer of the garrison, who had permission to take with him a party of volunteers from the different corps, and join in the expedition. About eleven o'clock on the night of the 4th, they proceeded in four boats. When they fet out, the night was very favourable for the enterprise; but before they reached the vessels, the moon suddenly shone forth, and they reluctantly returned. Whether the Spaniards discovered the boats or not, is a matter of doubt; it is probable they did, as the next morning four gun-boats joined them from Algeziras, and the floop removed farther to the fouthward.

The enemy, on the 5th, scaled several of their ordnance in the batteries round the Bay; two frigates were also placed in front of eight vessels, supposed to be fire-ships: these motions convinced us that the enemy were aware of the fleet which was expected. The evening of the 7th, the Eagle privateer, of

fourteen guns, arrived in fourteen days from Glasgow: a xebeque, a sloop of fourteen guns, a galliot, and eleven gun-boats, engaged her in the Bay; but by warm fighting, and good feamanship, she escaped. The Captain informed us, that the fleet had failed, and he was much furprifed in not finding them arrived. The following day, the Spanish General visited the lines and advanced works. The 9th, only two xebeques and the gun-boats were at Algeziras, the rest of their cruisers having left the station. The 11th, a felucca came round Cabrita, with oars, and with a press of sail; immediately upon entering the Bay, the made a fignal, which was answered at Algeziras by an English ensign at the main-top-gallant masthead. Soon after, a boat went over to Ceuta, and the xebeque which was stationed at the point was called in with the gun-boats. In the evening many fignals were made from the west; and about midnight arrived the Kite cutter, Captain Trollop, with the joyful news that the Convoy was at the entrance of the Straits, under charge of ADMIRAL DAR-BY, with the BRITISH GRAND FLEET.

deposit form of making

much executed flock, under the remmand of Admirish bear, was in deat from our the sta

CHAPTER V.

fourteen guns, arrived in fourteen days from

Admiral Darby relieves Gibraltan .- Spaniards bombard the town .- Soldiers guilty of irregularities. - Town frequently on fire, and greatly injured. - Gun and mortar-boats very troublesome to the Navy .- Admiral Darby returns to England. - Cartain Curtis arrives with a convoy of victuallers .- Town in ruins. -Gun boats renew their attacks on the Garrison. - Fatal effects. - Inhabitants much alarmed by their attacks .- One of the Enemy's magazines blown up. General Eliott adopts a mode of annoying the Enemy's camp, and constructs prames to appose the gun-boats. -Bombardment abates .- The Helena floop of war arrives, after a warm action with the Enemy.-Singular byftem of firing, from the Enemy .- Melancholy fate of a matrofs .-Enemy make additions to their works, - Firing increases on both sides .- Death of Major Burke.-Gallant behaviour of a working. party. - A conspiracy discovered in the Navy. -Enemy, by their operations, demonstrate their intention of besieging the Garrison in form.-Ineffectual attempt to destroy their batteries. - Several cutters taken. - Enemy finish their batteries .- General Eliott projects a fally, which proves successful.

AT day-break, on the 12th of April, the much-expected fleet, under the command of Admiral Darby, was in fight from our fignal-

house, but was not discernible from below. being obscured by a thick mist in the Gut. As the fun, however, became more powerful, the fog gradually rose, like the curtain of a vast theatre, discovering to the anxious garrison one of the most beautiful and pleasing scenes it is possible to conceive. Convoy, confisting of near a hundred vessels, were in a compact body, led by feveral men of war: their fails just enough filled for steerage, whilst the majority of the line of battle ships lay-to under the Barbary shore, having orders not to enter the Bay, left the enemy should molest them with their fire-ships. The extasses of the inhabitants at this grand and exhilarating fight are not to be described. Their expressions of joy far exceeded their former exultations. But, alas! they little dreamed of the tremendous blow that impended, which was to annihilate their property, and reduce many of them to indigence and beggary.

As the convoy approached the Bay, fifteen gun-boats advanced from Algeziras, and forming in regular order under the batteries at Cabrita Point, began a smart cannonade on the nearest ships, seconded by the gun and mortar batteries on the land. A line-of-battle ship and two frigates, however, soon obliged them to a precipitate retreat; and, continuing to pursue them, the crews of several deserted their boats, and took resuge amongst the rocks. Had our ships advanced at this critical juncture, and manned their boats, the whole

might probably have been destroyed, and the Garrison by that means been rid of those disagreeable neighbours, which afterwards so harassed and annoyed us; but the frigates having dispersed them, thought no more of the bum-boats, as some Naval officers contemptuously called them, and left them to be re-

possessed by the fugitives.

The enemy, on the land side, were far from being idle spectators of this relief. On the first intimation of Admiral Darby's approach, preparations, it is imagined, were made in the lines, and a reinforcement of artillery ordered down from the camp, as at day-break, before the fleet was well in sight, we remarked that their cannon were elevated, and the spunges and rammers reared against the merlons. These, with other appearances, indicated an intention of opening on the garrison.

Our private letters had, for some time before, mentioned that the Spaniards proposed
to bombard Gibraltar, if the garrison was a
second time relieved: but the truth of this
intelligence was doubted, it being conceived
that no beneficial consequences could arise to
them from such a cruel proceeding. We
however overlooked the predominant characteristic of the nation, which particularly in
this instance, seems to have influenced them
more than any other motive, and even to have
carried them beyond that line of prudence and
caution, which in military affairs ought to be
strictly attended to.

About three quarters past ten o'clock, the van of the convoy came to an anchor off the New mole and Rosia bay; and, as if this was the fignal for the enemy to open, a smart fire immediately commenced from Fort St. Philip, followed by all the batteries which bore upon the garrison. The number of ordnance bearing on the place was as follows: the King's, or Black battery, mounting 14 guns, 12 bearing on the garrison; Fort St. Philip, 27 guns, 11 bearing on the garrison; Infanta's battery, of 7 guns; Prince's and Princes's batteries, of 14 guns each; Fort St. Barbara, 23 guns, 6 bearing on the garrison: these, with about 50 mortars, mounted in the lines, and in St. Carlos's battery, amount to 114 pieces of artillery; all of heavy metal, being twenty-fix-pounders, and thirteen-inch mortars. Start Bound 20019

The enemy's cannonade was inflantly returned from the garrison; but our artillery had orders to disregard their lines, and notice only the St. Carlos's battery, which confequently soon slackened its fire. The miserable and terrised inhabitants, who just before were congratulating each other on the arrival of the fleet now changed their exultation to sorrow, and slocked, old and young, men, women, and children, in the greatest confusion, to the southward, leaving their property, unsecured, to the mercy of the soldiers. The shells from the St. Carlos's battery were directed towards the New mole: the Convoy, however, had been warned not to

anchor within the range of their fire: the shipping, therefore, were not in the least molefted. A fettee was funk near the wateringtank, and numbers of shells fell on the red fands, and in the neigbourhood of South-Port, which added no little to the alarm of the fugitives from town. The enemy's other batteries were chiefly directed to Willis's, the Lines, and particularly the ground upon which the troops were intended to have been encamped. Between one and two o'clock their firing abated, and in a short time ceased. Of this favourable ceffation the Inhabitants availed themselves, to secure such valuable property as could be expeditionally removed; but the heavier articles, which the avaricious and hardhearted hucksters had kept concealed in their flores, to bring forth in fmall quantities when the prices fuited, were all destroyed in the courfe of the bombardment.

About five o'clock, the batteries of the enemy again opened, and the firing continued, without intermission, the remainder of the day, and the fucceeding night. It did not, however, interrupt the disembarkation of the fupplies. Five hundred men, with a proportion of officers, were ordered for that duty: they were afterwards confiderably augmented; and fuch was the labour and diligence of the garrison, that the stores were landed, with the affiftance of the navy, in nine or ten days. Our casuals, on the 12th, were but few: Lieut. Boag, of the artillery, was wounded; ow good bad

also several non-commission officers and

privates.

The bombardment was continued the 13th, and feveral foldiers were killed and wounded in their quarters. In the course of the day, a hundred and fifty men were ordered to remove ammunition to the magazines on the hill, and an additional number to join the party employed in landing the supplies. The 14th, the gun and mortar-boats fired upon the shipping, but were soon obliged to retire. Several barges attended, having officers in them, who seemed to give directions how to point their cannon. Our batteries ceafed firing this day, but the enemy's ordnance were kept going with great vivacity. They appeared to have got the exact range of the heights; even the Royal battery did not escape their shells. Ensign Martin was slightly wounded with splinters of stones. No arrangement of the troops was yet known; and the former distribution, given out in November, was totally overthrown by the extensive range of the enemy's fire. Officers, however, whose quarters were damaged, received marquees from the public stores, to encamp at the fouthward; and the diffressed inhabitants were accommodated with tents.

It being remarked that the enemy's fire confiderably abated about noon, the Governor ordered the town-guards to affemble at twelve o'clock; by which regulation less danger was apprehended in relieving the men on duty. The night picquets were likewise ordered to occupy the casemates under the Grand battery, that they might be at hand to reinforce the northern guards, in case of alarm. The total strength of the picquets, at this period, was two captains, nine subalterns, nine serjeants, nine drummers, and three hundred and ninety-one rank and file. The cause of the cessation in the enemy's fire at noon, arose from a custom, pretty general in Spain, and common, I believe, in most warm climates, that of indulging themselves with a meridian nap. This luxury the Spaniards could not refuse themselves, even in war; and it was invariably attended to during all their future operations against Gibraltar.*

Vice-Admiral Darby, with the ships of war, continued cruising in sight of the Rock: the service however requiring dispatch in landing the supplies, he detached Rear-Admiral Sir John Lockart Ross to superintend that duty in the Bay; and the garrison party was augmented to upwards of a thousand men, besides officers. The evening of the 14th, the enemy's shells were very profusely distributed; some that did not burst we examined, and on drawing the suse, found inflammable matter mixed with the powder: these combustibles set sire to a wine-house in the green

calemates under the

This will not appear so extraordinary when the reader is informed that, during the insurrection at Madrid, in 1766, the insurgents, as mentioned by Major Dalrymple, in his Travels through Spain, regularly indulged themselves with their siesta, and then returned to their different places of rendezvous. Government did the same; so that there seemed to be a sleepy convention, for a few hours, every day, between administration and the mob.

market, near the Spanish church; and before the fire could be extinguished, four or five houses were burnt to the ground. Detachments from the regiments and guards in town were immediately ordered to quench the slames; but the enemy's cannonade became so brisk, that great consusion ensued. From this moment, we may date the commencement of the irregularities into which, through resentment and intoxication, the soldiers were betrayed. Some died of immediate intoxication, and several were with difficulty recovered, by oils, and tobacco water, from a

dangerous state of ebriety.

Though riot and violence are most contrary to that spirit of regular discipline which should always prevail in military affairs, fomething may yet be urged in extenuation of the conduct of the troops, which has been so much the subject of reprehension amongst the people interested. The extreme distress, to which the foldiers had been reduced by the mercenary conduct of the hucksters and liquor-dealers, in hording or rather concealing their flocks, to enhance the price of what was exposed for fale, raised amongst the troops (when they discovered the great quantities of various articles in the private stores) a fpirit of revenge. The first and second days, they conducted themselves with great propriety; but on the eve of the third day, their difcipline was overpowered by their inebriation; and from that instant, regardless of punishment, or the intreaties of their officers, they were guilty of many, and great excesses. The enemy's shells soon forced open the secret recesses of the merchants, and the soldiers instantly availed themselves of the opportunity to seize upon the liquors, which they conveyed to haunts of their own. Here, in parties, they barricaded their quarters against all opposers, and, insensible of their danger, regaled themselves with the spoils. Several skirmishes occurred amongst them, which, if not seasonably but a stop to, by the interference of officers, might have ended in serious consequences.

It did not appear through all their intemperance, that these irregularities arose from any cause so much as a spirit of revenge against the merchants. A great quantity of liquor, &c. was wantonly destroyed; and, in fome cases, incredible profusion prevailed. Among other inflances of caprice and extravagance, I recollect that of roafting a pig by a fire made of cinnamon. The offenders were at first confined and reprimanded, which the Governor judged would have a greater effect than punishment; but relapsing a second time, he was convinced his lenity was difregarded; and he was therefore compelled to use more rigorous measures.

I have thought proper to digress a little upon this subject, not in justification of the soldiers, but to acquaint the world with the truth; as some, who have related the occurtences of this period to their friends, have omitted doing the garrison the justice to annex

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the account of their former hardships. Befides, had the troops been in the highest degree abstemious, the enemy's fire would soon
have destroyed what was only the sooner consumed by their extravagance; for the inhabitants were too much alarmed for the safety of
their own persons, to attend to the security of
their essess. I forgot to mention in its place,
that, previous to the bombardment, the sick
in town had received orders to remove when
the siring commenced: on the 13th, therefore,
the men were conveyed to the Naval hospital
at the southward.

The 15th, the bombardment was continued with greater vivacity. Not content with discharging their ordnance regular, they faluted us almost every instant with a volley of eight or ten cannon, besides mortars. Our batteries remained filent, and the guns at Willis's were drawn behind the merlons, to fecure them against the enemy's shot. It was observed, they directed a great number of shells, towards the working-parade, and about the Victualling-office. In the morning, the gun-boats again attacked the ships of war and transports; and the Navy returned a smart fire. About noon, Lieut. Budworth, of the 72d regiment, and Surgeon Chesholme, of the 56th, were wounded by a splinter of a shell at the door of a northern casemate in the King's bastion. The former was dangerously scalped, and the latter had one foot taken off, and the other leg broken, befides a wound in the knee. The troops in

town, in the afternoon began to encamp at the fouthward, and to be regularly distributed amongst the casemates in town. The following was the arrangement. To the Hanoverians were allotted the bomb-proofs under the Grand battery, occupied by the picquets, which in consequence removed to Land-port gate-way, and Prince of Hesse's casemate. The 12th, 39th, and 56th regiments, were ordered to possess Montague's casemate with the Galley-house, and Waterport gateway: those who could not be accommodated in thefe quarters, encamped above the South barracks, and Navy hospital on the declivity of the hill: the 72d regiment totally withdrew into the King's bastion, and the 58th and 73d regiments remained in the fouth barracks: the artillery and engineers were difposed of on the same plan. Several days elapsed before the troops were properly fettled. The ground on which they were to encamp, was very steep and rugged: it was neceffary to level it into terraces, before the men could pitch their tents. The regimental flores were also to be removed, and other duties of a fimilar nature executed, before the troops could be confidered as properly established.

The gun-boats attacked the shipping on the 16th, and endeavoured to molest the parties employed in landing the provisions: but a line-of-battle ship, and two frigates, soon obliged them to retire. In the course of the day, the women and children who had taken refuge with their husbands and friends in the casemates in town, were ordered to remove, and encamp at the fouthward. Though this order, from motives of humanity, was not strictly enforced, yet it greatly relieved the men, and in a measure removed our apprehensions of some infectious disorder being generated from their crowded and confined fituation. The officers were under the necesfity of participating with the men in these accommodations; and by their presence, often restrained them from excesses into which they otherwise would have entered. The same day, the Queen's lines, Main, New-mole, and Rosia guards, were ordered to be Cap-

tain's guards.

The enemy, on the 17th, first reached the Rock gun with shot from the seven-gun battery. Colonels Ross, Green, and Picton, were appointed the same day to rank as Brigadiers; and Captain Wilson of the 72d regiment, Lieutenant Holloway of the engineers, and Captain Picton of the 12th regiment, were appointed their brigade-majors. Two field-officers, with a captain from each regiment, and one subaltern for every fifty men, were ordered to superintend the difembarkation of provisions. In the afternoon, the shells of the besiegers set fire to the stores in the Spanish church. Parties were instantly detached from the main guard, 72d regiment, and other corps in town, to remove the provisions. The Lieutenant-Governor with his Aide-de-camps was prefent, encouraging the men to perform this duty

with expedition. The enemy's fire at this time was remarkably spirited; nevertheless the greater part was faved by the activity of the parties. Many calks of flour were brought into the King's bastion, and piled as temporary traverses before the doors of the fouthern casemates, in which several persons had been killed and wounded in bed. These traverses, however, did not continue long; for the men, when the fpoils in the town became fearce, confidered those barrels, which the enemy's shot had pierced, as lawful prizes. The contents were foon scooped out and fried into pancakes, a dish which they were very expert in cooking, and the upper easks, wanting support from below, gave way, and the whole came to the ground. Though the flour by this means was in a great measure lost to Government, yet the number of accidents which these traverfes prevented, greatly overbalanced the value of the article. Traverses of another nature were afterwards erected in their room.

The gun-boats, on the 18th, fired again upon the shipping and men of war cruising in the Bay. The Minerva and Monsieur, frigates, had several men dangerously wounded, and the Nonsuch had a mast crippled. The Navy, after this attack, no longer considered these boats in the same despicable light as on their first entrance into the Bay. In the course of the day, a shell fell through the arch of the galley-house, where part of the 36th, and some of the 12th regiments

were quartered; it killed two, and wounded four privates. In consequence of this unexpected casualty, the troops removed thence, and joined their regiments at the fouthward.

Our batteries, especially at Willis's, by this time exhibited the fatal effects of fo vigorous a bombardment. The ordnance had been withdrawn on the artillery ceasing to fire: but the merlons were now considerably damaged, and fome of the cannon dismounted and injured. The Lines were almost choaked up with loofe stones and rubbish, brought down by the shot from the rock above; the traverses along the line wall were greatly injured; and the town every day approached towards a final demolition. The engineers, however, were ordered to prepare materials for repairing the Queen's battery at Willis's, and parties of workmen were employed at night in carrying up from below fand-bags, and other requisites for that purpose. New traverses were also begun along the different communications, higher, stronger, and at shorter distances, than the old ones.

The gun-boats renewed their attack, the 19th, on the shipping, but were soon obliged to retreat. In the course of the day, the terrace store-house was set on sire. The campequipage of the garrison being in an adjacent house, parties from the regiments in town were ordered to remove them with the greatest expedition. The men generally received some gratuity from the Governor for these hazardous duties. The following day, the

fupplies being landed, the Fleet in the evening prepared to return to the westward. Before they weighed, their good friends the gunboats gave them a parting salute, and did some
damage. By six o'clock the whole were under
way. Many merchantmen, freighted with
merchandize, and articles much wanted in
the garrison, returned with their cargoes; the
merchants refusing to take them, on account
of the bombardment. Great numbers of the
inhabitants, and officers' ladies, likewise embraced this opportunity of leaving the garrison.

The impatience of the British Admiral to disembark the supplies, that he might not lose the opportunity of the easterly wind to return from the Mediterranean, had prevented the garrison from unloading the colliers that had arrived with the sleet: these ships were therefore skuttled in the New mole, to be discharged at leisure. The ordnance transports were also ordered within the boom for the same purpose. In the course of the 20th, the Victualling-office was on fire for a short time; and at night, the town was on fire in sour different places; but the public stores being safe, no attempts were made to extinguish the slames.

The enemy's cannonade and bombardment continued still very brisk. The 21st, forty-two rounds were numbered in two minutes, between six and eight o'clock. The garrison slag-staff on the grand battery was much injured by their sire: the upper part was obliged to be cut off; and the colours, or rather the

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glorious remains, were nailed to the stump. The evening of the 22d, the combustible matter in their shells setting fire to some fascines at Waterport, Lieut. Cunningham, of the 39th regiment, was wounded in extinguishing them. The fate of this young gentleman may be confidered as extraordinary. On examining the wound, which was in the head, it appeared fo trifling that the furgeon judged his skull unhurt; and his seeming recovery confirmed the opinion. Something more than a fortnight elapfed, when he complained of a pain in his head: he immediately took to his bed, and in a short time expired. After his decease, a considerable fracture was discovered, with a quantity of extravasated blood encircling the brain,

The gun and mortar-boats, on the 23d, fired upon our parties ranging the provisions at the fouthward. Two hundred and fixty thot and forty thells were discharged, several of which fell about the camp and magazines. 'The wife of a foldier of the 58th regiment was killed behind the South barracks, and feveral men wounded. The bombardment from the lines was now in some degree abated, in consequence of their batteries being shaken and injured by their own constant cannonade. We observed, during this day, a number of mules, with carts, bringing materials to the lines to repair them. Our artillery, at night, annoyed them with a few rounds from the

batteries above Willis's.

The 24th, a shell fell at the door of a case-mate, under the south flank of the King's bastion, and wounded four men within the bomb-proof. This casemate had been appropriated as a magazine for the bastion, and the powder had only been removed to the opposite casemate a sew days previous to this accident. In the afternoon, a soldier of the 12th regiment deserted from Land-port guard; in consequence of which, the town-guards were ordered to assemble, the subsequent day, at two o'clock P. M. The Enemy, however, not increasing their fire as was expected, the guards afterwards mounted as before.

The garrison-orders of the 26th expressed, that any foldier, convicted of being drunk or afleep upon his post, or found marauding, should be immediately executed. measures, rigorous as they may appear, were certainly necessary, and wefe, in reality, too long deferred. The foldiers were now arrived at so high a pitch of licentiousness, that no respect, or even obedience, was paid to their officers on duty. Such behaviour, if not curbed in time, too commonly induces very ferious consequences. At the same time that this order was iffued, the regiments quartered at the fouthward were commanded, in case of alarm, to affemble, in two lines, on the Red fands, the British in front, and the Hanoverian brigade in the rear. The troops in town had their stations likewise allotted them.

In the afternoon of the 27th, a convoy of twenty victuallers, under charge of four frigı,

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gates and the Fortune floop, arrived in thirteen days from Minorca. It now appeared that the Governor did not entirely depend on receiving fuccours from England, but thought it prudent to obtain supplies from other quarters, left any accident should prevent the British fleet arriving in time to his relief. Thus determined to provide against fortuitous events, he had fecretly ordered provisions to be purchased from the prizes taken aloft, and shipped on board vessels that were hired for that purpose. Captain Curtis, of the Brilliant frigate, had the charge of this valuable Convoy, and the fuccess attending the enterprise demonstrates with what secrecy it had been conducted. They were ignorant of Admiral Darby having been in the Mediterranean, and were agreeably surprised to find from the enemy no opposition to their entrance.

The provisions thrown in by the British Admiral were not yet stored; nor had they any further protection against the weather, than a covering of canvas, formed from the sails of the colliers that were run ashore in the New-mole. Under these unavoidable circumstances, it was peculiarly unfortunate, that the rains at this period should be unusually heavy, and of long continuance. The troops seemed to be the most material sufferers from this inclemency of the weather. The rain, that poured down in torrents from the face of the hill, soon broke down the loose banks of earth raised to cover their tents, which, being pitched on the declivity of the

hill, were swept away by the force of the stream; and thus the satigued soldier, who scarcely was one night out of three in bed, was frequently exposed at midnight to a deluge of rain. These missortunes, however, taught them to provide against such suture accidents; and in a few months, after some labour and attention, their quarters were more comfortable and secure.

The remainder of the month was remarkable for excessive rains, attended with most dreadful thunder and lightning, which, during the night, in addition to the fire from the enemy, had an awful and tremendous ef-The bombardment continued warm and well supported the 28th; but the enemy did not appear to have any particular object. In the early part of the day, they in general fired pretty fmartly: about noon their batteries flackened, and from twelve till two o'clock almost totally ceased: after two they recommenced, and perfevered till the fucceeding meridian. During the night they directed their fire principally to the heights and lines; as probably they had information, by the last deserter, that we employed every night, parties to clear and repair those works. which to bus.

The morning of the 30th, we discovered the gun and mortar-boats approaching the garrison: they took their stations off the town, to avoid the fire from the frigates, and varied very little from their former attacks. Five shot landed on Windmill-hill, which ðr,

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was esteemed a remarkable long range. We returned a brisk and well-directed fire; and they retired. It was remarked that the land-batteries were in a measure silent during their stay. In the evening, an Hanoverian, with some others, was detected marauding in a store: they were given in charge to a sentry, but the former attempted to escape: the sentry called to him to stop, otherwise he would fire; which, not complying with, the sentry killed him on the spot. A general return of casualties, &c. for every month, is inserted at the conclusion.

Early on the 2d of May, arrived two fettees from Algiers, laden with sheep, wine, and brandy. The enemy now feemed to have given up the idea of blockading us to a furrender. No cruifers had been observed out fince the departure of Admiral Darby. In the evening, a shell from the garrison fell upon the eastern traverse, in the St. Carlos's battery, under which was their magazine, and, communicating with the powder, blew it up. The explosion was not loud; but the damage was fo very confiderable, that the ordnance was filent for feveral days. Our artillery annoyed the enemy greatly during their confusion, though they kept up a brisk discharge from the lines, at the rate of two hundred and fifty rounds an hour. The day following, Lieut. Willington, of the artillery, was wounded at Willis's. The 5th, a foldier of the 58th regiment was executed on the Grand-parade, at the door of the store where

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he was detected plundering. His body hung till fun-set, as an example to other of-fenders.

The enemy's cannonade and bombardment continued to be wide and fcattered, apparently having no particular object. Shells were yet lavishly expended; and, what was very fingular, many of those which fell blind, contained, on examination, a vast quantity of fand mixed with the powder. We could not otherwise account for this unusual circumstance, than by supposing the powder was stolen by their people in the laboratories. Other shells still diffused, on their explosion, combustible matter, which, fetting fire to the loofe timber and wood dispersed amongst the ruins of the town, which was now completely destroyed, greatly endangered the King's stores and magazines. This induced the Governor, on the 6th, to publish a placart, fignifying to the inhabitants, that fuch materials of this nature, as were not removed out of the reach of the enemy's fire, would be converted to the King's ufe. The morning of the 7th, the gun and mortar-boats fired upon the Town and the New-mole: they stayed about an hour, and then retired. We returned upwards of four hundred rounds with great vivacity; which greatly displeased the Governor: "There would be no end," he faid, " of expending ammunition, if we " fired every time they came, and while they " were at fo great a distance: in future," he ordered, " no notice to be taken of the gun"boats, unless they approached within the distance of grape." The 8th, Captain Fowlis, of the 73d, was wounded in the lines.

The enemy's fire was now more regular: we no longer experienced the fudden fits that induced them to discharge a whole battery at a volley: it amounted, about this time, upon an average, to fifteen hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours. The 9th, Lieut. Lowe, of the 12th regiment, a superintendant of the working-parties, loft his leg, by a shot, on the slope of the hill under the Castle. He faw the shot before the fatal effect, but was fascinated to the spot. This sudden arrest of the faculties was not uncommon: feveral instances occurred to my own observation, where men, totally free, have had their fenfes fo engaged by a shell in its descent, that, though sensible of their danger, even so far as to cry for affistance, they have been immediately fixed to the place. But what is more remarkable, these men have so instantaneously recovered themselves on its fall to the ground, as to remove to a place of fafety before the shell burst. The gun and mortarboats repeated their visit on the 11th, but fired from so respectful a distance, that scarcely a shot came ashore. Our batteries were marned; nevertheless, not a gun was returned. Lieutenant Thornton, of the 12th regiment, was wounded the same day with splinters of stones, thrown up by a shot which grazed betwixt his legs.

The buildings in town, at this time, exhibited a most dreadful picture of the effects of so animated a bombardment. Scarce a house north of the Grand-parade, was tenantable; all of them were deferted. Some few, near South-port, continued to be inhabited by foldiers families; but in general the floors and roofs were destroyed, and the bare shell only was left standing. The Governor and Lieut. Governor, however, maintained their quarters, having parties constantly employed in repairing the damage. Both had bomb-proofs; and the former afterwards had a large tent, pitched on a rifing fituation fouth of the Red fands, where, with his fuite, he generally remained during the day, returning at night to town; but the Lieut. Governor constantly refided in town; having accommodations in the King's bastion.

The evening of the 12th, the gun and mortar-boats fired upon the garrison from off the Old mole, seconded by a very warm fire from their land-batteries. Several shells from the former ranged as high as the Signalhouse, and some fell over the rock. They discharged a hundred and eighty shot and forty-six shells, and then retired, throwing up the usual signal of a rocket from each boat. Though our batteries were manned, the garrison remained silent. About the 13th, and for a few succeeding days, the enemy's shells were directed for an unusual long range. One fell on the forecastle of a collier in the New mole, and pierced both decks, but did not

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burst. Two fell amongst the provisions on the New-mole parade, and another in the middle yard of the South barracks: a splinter of the latter flew to the Navy-hospital. The 14th, a shell fell into the small armoury, near South port, but fortunately did little injury. The 17th, the Jews synagoue and other buildings were burnt down. The following day, a shell from our upper batteries blew up the Guard-room in the place d'armes of Fort Barbara. Our engineers were at this time every night employed in clearing the works, filling up shell-holes, and repairing the glacis and traverses at Water-port. The enemy's fire feldom exceeded a thousand rounds in the course of twenty-four hours: their batteries were much shaken with the firing, and parties were constantly bringing supplies of ammunition to the lines, and different materials for the repair of their works.

An attempt was made by the navy, on the the 19th, to cut off a polacre becalmed near Europa point: but a breeze springing up, she escaped. The gun-boat soon after came out, apparently with an intention of averging this affront; but the wind freshening, they returned. The cannonade from the enemy was now principally directed at our upper batteries. The rock-gun, mounted on the summit of the northern front, was become as warm, if not warmer than any other battery; and scarcely a day passed without some casualties at that post. The gun and mortar-boats, early in the morning of the 20th,

repeated their attack on the garrison and shipping. They were arranged in two divisions, these to the northward directing their fire towards the King's bastion and South port, but most of their shells broke on the face of the rock; whilst the southward division annoyed the shipping and camp. Their usual signal for retiring was made about a quarter past three o'clock. On this occasion we returned a few shots from the town-batteries.

At the commencement of the bombardment, the out-guards of Bay-fide and Lower Forbes's had been withdrawn from those barriers, and an officer's guard stationed every night in the Flêche, a work erected near the Inundation at the foot of Land-port glacis. On the morning of the 21st, the fentries at this post observed a man advancing, with great circumspection, along the causeway: inflead of answering when challenged, he immediately dropped. Lieut. Wetham, of the 58th regiment, the officer on duty, suspecting he came to reconnoitre, instantly, with the ferjeant, went out to feize him; but the man rifing, he purfued, and was within a very fhort distance of securing him, when he fell into a shell-hole near Bay-side, and the man escaped. It was imagined that curiofity had prompted him to make trial of the alertness of our fentries. His hat, which fell off in his retreat, his firelock with bayonet, and pouch filled with twenty-nine rounds of ammuniboats, carly in the injuring of the goth

tion, which were hung on the palisades of the barrier, were afterwards brought in.

Early on the morning of the 22d, a splinter of a shell, which fell and burst on the Church-battery, ranged upwards of two hundred yards, and cutting the apron of the morning-gun on the South bastion, fired it off. This singular circumstance, happening some hours before day-break, not a little surprised those who heard the report, and were ignorant of the cause. Our fire was now increased to about a hundred and sifty rounds in the twenty-sour hours, the enemy's parties being repairing the lines of approach. Their cannonade, on the contrary, was reduced, upon an average, to near six hundred and

fifty rounds.

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The night of the 23d, the gun and mortar-boats renewed their attack upon the camp, which, in its consequences, was more dreadful than any we had hitherto experienced. The filence observed by the garrison during their preceding visits, emboldened them, on this occasion, to advance so near, that we could diffinctly hear their officers give orders to the men, who frequently cried out to us, in Spanish, to " take care." During the first and fecond rounds, the shells fell over Windmill-hill into the fea; but this mistake they foon rectified, and the attack became exceffively fmart. Two shells fell within the Hospital wall, and a shot passed through the roof of one of the pavilions. A shell fell in a house in Hardy-town, and killed Mr. Israel,

a very respectable lew, with Mrs. Tourale, a female relation, and his clerk. Another, from the St. Carlos's battery, fell into a house near South shed, in which were fifteen or fixteen persons: the shell burst; but all escaped, except a child, whose mother had experienced a fimilar fate some time before. A foldier of the 73d regiment was killed in his bed by a shot; and a Jew butcher was equally unfortunate. In all, feven were killed, and twelve or thirteen wounded. A fplinter of the shell which was so fatal amongst Mr. Ifrael's family, is now exhibited, as a curiofity worthy of notice, in Sir Ashton Lever's valuable museum, where this affecting story is also related. The filence of the garrison, when the destructive effects of this attack were made public, caused great secret discontent amongst the foldiers; and proper reprefentations being made to the Governor, he ordered the artillery to return their fire when they repeated their visit.

The evening of the 27th, the engineers, with a strong party, repaired the Queen's battery, (Willis's.) The new merlons were raised with sand-bags on the base of the old ones, and the whole was completed before morning-gun-fire. The following day, a squadron of Russian men of war passed through the Straits to the west. Whilst they remained in sight, the enemy increased their fire upon the garrison. The same day arrived the General Murray privateer and a polacre from Minorca, with wine, brandy, lemons, and salt; and in the evening, the Enterprise fri-

gate, with seventeen ordnance-ships and transports, sailed for England. The enemy discovered them before they quitted the Bay, and repeated their signals towards Cadiz. The garrison flag-staff, on the Grand battery, was now so mutilated, and the flag so much torn by the enemy's shot, that it became necessary to erect a new one, which was done the night of the 28th; and it served to engage the attention of the enemy in the succeeding

day's firing.

The morning of the 29th, the Flora and Crescent frigates, which had conveyed the Minorca ordnance-ships to Mahon, appeared from the east. Captain Peere Williams, in the former, flood towards the Bay, and being informed by Captain Curtis, that the Enterprife had failed the preceding evening, put about, and followed his confort, the Crefcent, which was then chasing two vessels, apparently Dutchmen, under the Barbary shore: and soon after they disappeared, we heard a cannonade to the west; which most likely proceeded from the enfuing engagement, as we afterwards learned that the ships chased were Dutch frigates. Captain Williams, in this action, took his opponent; but the Crescent, from some unfortunate accidents, was compelled to furrender to her adversary. The Crescent was however retaken by the Flora; but being greatly damaged, both the and the Flora's prize afterwards fell a prey to some French cruifers. At noon the same day, two artificers were executed at the White

Convent in Irish Town for marauding; and the following day, one of the 58th suffered for the same offence. The 31st, in the evening, a ship under Ragusan colours, attempting to get round Europa Point to proceed to Algeziras, was driven under our guns, and obliged to come in. She was laden with wheat and barley, bound from Barcelona to Cadiz; and her cargo was condemned as a lawful prize.

The enemy's bombardment was considerably abated towards the close of the month. Their objects for some time were the upper batteries, and particularly the Royal battery, whence they were greatly incommoded. They often attempted to reach Land-port and the lines with grape from the advanced mortars; but it seldom ranged farther than the Inundation. Our engineers, notwithstanding their fire, continued making such repairs as their cannonade rendered necessary.

About two o'clock, on the morning of the 1st of June, the gun and mortar-boats faluted us as usual: they were in three divisions, and wounded three or four men. We returned the fire from different batteries between King's bastion and Buena-vista. During this attack, an incident happened which I will beg leave to infert. A soldier, rambling about the town, accidentally found, in the ruins of a house, several watches and other articles of value, which he immediately made prize of; but how to secret them afterwards, was a subject that required the

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utmost reach of his invention. He was fenfible he could not fecure them in his quarters, as every foldier of his regiment was examined on his return from duty to his bomb-proof. He refolved, therefore, on a fingular expedient: taking out the wad, which served as a tompion to a gun on the the King's bastion, he lodged his prize, which was tied in his handkerchief, as far as he could reach within the gun, and put the wad in its former place. In times of peace, he could not have devised a better repository; but unfortunately the gun-boats came in the evening, whilst he was fast asleep in his casemate, not apprehending any danger to his fecreted treasure: this richly-loaded gun was one of the first that was discharged at the enemy, and the foundation of his future greatness was dispersed in an instant.

The enemy's cannonade, in the beginning of June, decreased to about five hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours: the King's, or Black battery, (as it was called by the garrison,) with the two fourteen-gun batte-

ries in their lines, were filent.

The morning of the 3d, the gun-boats repeated their visit about the same time as before. In this attack two ferjeants, of the 12th and 58th regiments, were killed, and two privates wounded: many shells fell among the tents of the different regiments, and two shot in the hospital-yard. A corporal, going with the relief at Land-port, had the muzzle of his fire-lock closed, and the

barrel twifted like a french-horn by a shell, without injury to his person. We returned the fire from the town-batteries, hoping by that means to engage their attention from our camp. The 4th, the Governor commemorated the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, by a falute at noon of twentythree cannon, and forty-three mortars, being the number of ordnance that bore on the St. Carlos's battery. The fire began at the Rock mortar, feconded by the Old mole, and fo on from right to left till the whole were difcharged; the enemy, indulging themselves as usual with a siesta, did not immediately return our fire; but in the early part of the day, they had made the town pretty warm, and fired twice or thrice through the royal standard.

In the course of the 4th, a Tartan was taken coming in from the east: the crew, however, escaped to the garrison in their boat. A Spanish squadron of two line-of-battle ships, three xebeques, and two bomb-ketches, also arrived the fame day at Algeziras, from aloft. With this reinforcement, their naval force before Gibraltar amounted to two ships of the line, five xebeques, two ketches, feveral half-gallies and armed veffels, with fifteen or fixteen gun and mortar-boats. These latter were become so active, that we could never promise ourselves a night's repose without being disturbed by a cannonade; and their attacks were more vexatious from the impoffibility of being able to retaliate, they pre-

fented to us so minute an object. Whenever the alarm was given of their approach, which was generally a little after midnight, the fouthern part of the rock was in immediate commotion. Their effects had been found fo destructive, that all were upon the look-out: the troops were ordered from their tents, to places where they were covered from the shot; but the shells were directed into the most sequestered recesses. Such was the terror of the miserable inhabitants, that many of them fled nearly naked to the remote parts of the rock; and even here they could scarcely deem themselves secure: in short, no fcene could be more deplorable than their diffress on these occasions.

The enemy's bombardment from the land was continued with little variation: they appeared indeed to have no other object than the expenditure of ammunition. In their camp, large parties were constantly bringing brush-wood for fascines from the country; and others were employed in disembarking stores, from small vessels which were daily arriving

from all quarters.

The 9th, we were alarmed with the blowing-up of one of the enemy's magazines, fituated at a small distance from the Catalonian
camp to the west of the Queen of Spain's
chair. The different explosions that succeeded the first, resembled a continual roll of
fire, like repeated vollies of musquetry; from
which circumstance we conjectured, that
it was their repository for live shells, and

and fixed ammunition. Their drums immediately beat to arms; and the whole army, confisting of thirteen battalions besides cavalry, affembled in front of the camp. Parties were instantly detached; but the splinters of the shells kept them for some time at a confiderable diffance. The shells however at length ceafed to displode: they advanced, and removed powder, &c. from a neighbouring magazine, to a place fouthward of the fire, where meeting afterwards in great numbers, our artillery endeavoured to reach them with a large shell from Willis's; but the diftance was beyond the range of a fea-mortar. From the long continuance and fuccessive loud reports, it was thought they must have fustained great loss not only of ammunition, but of men; but as the splinters were seen, with glasses, to range much farther than the fpot where the detachment first assembled: and remarkable economy was afterwards obferved in the article of shells.

The following day, a line-of-battle ship, proceeding from Point Mala to the eastward, was fired upon from the garrison, and obliged to put about and anchor at Algeziras. A flag of truce came the day after to the New mole, to know the cause of our firing upon her, being a Neapolitan man of war. The Governor answered, that the first shot was to bring her to; which she not obeying, every succeeding one was fired to sink her. The night of the 11th, the gun and mortar-boats, according to custom, bombarded the camp,

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killed a child, and wounded a woman. They retired much fooner than usual; which we attributed to their having received some damage, as our grape was heard to firike them. We returned ninety-fix rounds of. various kinds. Their land-batteries, during the attack, directed their fire principally towards the King's bastion, and along the linewall in town, whence, they observed, we for fome time past generally fired when they came over. The 14th, being the anniversary of Corpus Christi, the festival was noticed by the enemy's shipping with the usual flags of decoration, and the customary falutes: repeated vollies were likewife discharged from the lines: which, being unexpected on our fide, killed and wounded feveral.

Though their bombardment in general, at this period, scarcely exceeded 450 rounds in twenty-four hours, yet the batteries at Willis's, notwithstanding the recent repairs, were again greatly damaged. The enemy's shot, though fired at fo great a distance, frequently pierced feven folid feet of fand-bag work. To obviate this, strong wooden frames, called caissons, were constructed of the same dimenfions as the merlons; which, when well rammed with clay, and covered in front and on the top with junk cut in lengths for the purpose, were expected to refift better than the temporary repairs, that had been done during the feverity of the enemy's fire. The enemy also adopted the same mode in capping the merlons of Fort St. Barbara.

A flag of truce, on the 15th, informed us that two ships had been captured leaving the garrison, and that the prisoners were ready to be sent in. The Fortune sloop in consequence, the next day, brought over 141 English and Jews, men, women, and children. It was remarked, that the enemy the preceding day continued their bombardment during the flag of truce; but a firici ceffation was observed this day, owing, as we imagined, to some representations. We observed, on the 20th, a new camp of 112 tents in the rear of Barcelo's battery, north of Algeziras. The day following, Montague's bastion was opened on the enemy, as parties were repairing the St.

Carlos's battery.

The bombardment now decreased daily, The fire of the enemy was chiefly directed to our upper batteries, for the town was almost a heap of ruins: they fometimes threw a long ranger; but these shells seldom did any injury. The night of the 24th, the gun-boats fired upon the camp, but were at fuch a diftance, that little damage was received, though they expended four hundred shot, and seventy shells. We returned eighty-eight rounds, principally small shells, whose fuses were so accurately cut, as to break just over the boats. The 27th, we observed another encampment (capable of quartering two battalions) at the Tower between the river Palmones and Algeziras. Many were of opinion that this camp, with that at Barcelo's battery, was occupied by militia. The gun and mortar-boats again

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bombarded our camp about midnight for two hours: they then made their usual signal, and, as we imagined, were gone back; but soon after they returned, and re-commenced a brisker fire than before; killed and wounded twelve or sourteen, the greatest number of which were of the 39th regiment. This was the most important loss which our troops had yet experienced from the gun-boats; but we concluded ourselves in some degree fortunate in not suffering more considerably; as most of the regiments, imagining the bombardment over for the night, were in bed when they returned.

The difagreeable and frequent repetition of these attacks prompted the Governor to adopt, if possible, some expedients to annoy their camp in return. The distance was conceived to be within the range of shells from the Oldmole head: accordingly a thirteen-inch feamortar was removed to the extremity; and fix cannon, five thirty-two-pounders, and one eighteen-pounder, were at the same time funk in the fand behind the Old mole, and then fecured with timber, &c. at different degrees of elevation. These arrangements had been for fome time in agitation; and being now completed, he determined to make the experiment. About ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 28th, fix rounds were discharged from each: three of the shells burst in the enemy's camp, and one over it. The other two disploded in their passage: all the shot went home. A battalion of Spanish guards,

happening to be under arms, were greatly alarmed, and dispersed three different times: at length they were affembled, and marched off towards the left. This being only intended as an experiment, the artillery foon ceased firing; but it is scarcely possible to express the general satisfaction which this success diffused through the garrison. The mortar was loaded with from 30 pound to 28 pound and a half of powder at the usual elevation; the thirty-two pounder with 14, and the eighteen with o pound of powder; the latter, all

forty-two degrees.

The Governor, besides this plan of retaliation, devised other schemes to cover and protect his camp, if possible, from future at-Two brigs were ordered to be cut down and converted into prames, each to carry four or five heavy cannon; which were to be moored between the New mole and Raggedstaff, at such distance from the works as to be eafily protected, and yet far enough out to keep their boats at a respectful distance. Artificers from the garrison assisted the navy in fitting out these vessels. One of them, being finished previous to the before-mentioned experiment, was moored at the distance of about half musquet-shot from the New-mole head. She was named the Vanguard, mounted two Spanish twenty-fix pounders, and two twelves, and was rigged like a fettee. The enemy's fanadron, on the 20th, was reinforced with five xebeques and two gallies, from the east. At night failed a packet for Faro, in Portugal.

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The 2d of July, additional tents were pitched at the new camp near the tower, north of Algeziras. About one in the morning of the 4th, the gun-boats repeated their attack; but, contrary to their former custom, numbers of their shot and shells fell amongst the shipping. The Porcupine frigate, Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. and an Indiaman, each received a shot; and the Brilliant's bottom was struck with a splinter of a shell, which burst under her; but no particular damage was received in the garrison, except two men being flightly wounded. The Governor retaliated by ordering fix rounds of shot and shells to be fired into their camp, from the guns and fea-mortars at the Old mole: the cannon were pointed indifcriminately for the camp; but the mortars were laid for the fascine and artillery parks. One of the shells fet fire to a hut, and alarmed them exceedingly. As the Governor now determined to retaliate in this manner, we were in hopes it would deter them from fo frequently disturbing us.

The enemy continued making gabions, and bringing much wood into the camp: on the other hand, our people were employed in repairs, and additions to the works. Traverses were erected at the Royal battery, and parties were employed on the north front, from the Rock-gun, to the Old-mole head. The 10th, a brig was taken, coming in from the east, by the enemy's cruisers, who for some weeks past had again kept a very vigilant look-out. The crew escaped, however, to the rock; and they

had thrown the letters over-board, before they

abandoned the veffel.

The bombardment, which, by almost imperceptible degrees, had been decreafing, on the 12th nearly ceased. The cannon in their feven and fourteen-gun batteries were all drawn back, to facilitate, as we imagined, the repairing of the platforms, and inner part of the batteries. The 13th, some troops at the tower decamped, and in a few days afterwards a regiment marched away from the Algeziras camp. The 15th, two fettees and a brig failed from Point Mala, with gabions, to the west. One vessel had failed thence on the 13th. These materials, we conjectured, were for some new works in the neighbourhood; but we were afterwards informed that they were taken to Minorca, and were used in the approaches carried on against St. Philip's. Their firing was now confined to the night, and, unless we provoked them, scarcely ever exceeded thirty rounds.

The Spanish General visited the Lines on the 18th; but a fire breaking out in his camp, he returned immediately on its appearance. In the evening, the caissons for the Queen's-battery being carried up to Willis's, and the sand-bags brought from Pocoroca clay-pit, the engineers at dusk, with a party of three hundred and eighty men, began to re-establish the merlons; and by the morning-gun fire of the 19th, the old sand-bags were removed, the caissons placed, and filled with clay, sand, and junk, and the battery made sit for the reception of artillery. The Governor was pre-

fent the whole time, and expressed the highest approbation of the diligence and activity of the party. The caissons were made of oak timber, joined by strong iron bolts. Whilst they were at work, the gun-boats fired upon the camp, and were seconded by the landbatteries on the town: a hundred and thirtytwo rounds were returned on the boats, and fixteen shells thrown into the enemy's camp. One of the artillery and one of the 73d regiment were wounded.

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The morning of the 20th, the enemy fired a falute from the Lines, followed by a feu-dejoie from the army drawn up in two lines in front of their camp, concluding with a grand discharge from their shipping and small craft at Algeziras. The troops in garrison changed quarters on the 21st: the 39th and Hardenberg's regiments relieved the 72d, and other detachments in King's and Montague's bastions, Waterport-casemate, and Picquet-yard. The 58th, 72d, and 73d regiments encamped; the 12th regiment remained on their ground; and the 56th, Reden's and La Motte's, occupied the South Barracks, and other quarters. The enemy, on the same day, decamped from the ground north of Algeziras. Brigadier Ross sailed, on the night of the 22d, in a boat to Faro; and the following day, a privateer arrived in eight days from Mahon, with a packet. Two days afterwards, a boat arrived from Portugal. The patron informed us, that the army at that time before Gibraltar principally confifted of militia regiments,

the regular troops having embarked for the West-Indies: he further said, that the Spanish sheet had sailed from Cadiz on a cruise. Soon after this boat arrived, a large steet, of upwards of seventy sail, appeared from the west: when abreast of Europa, we discovered amongst them a ship of the line, two frigates, two cutters, a bomb-ketch, and several armed vessels: they did not display any colours. This proved to be the steet which afterwards blockaded Mahon.

Our camp was alarmed, on the 27th, with the report that the gun-boats were approaching. The batteries were manned, and the regiments affembled; but the enemy not appearing, they returned to quarters. The fignals for seeing the boats in suture, were ordered to be a salse fire, and two guns from

the shipping.

August was introduced by an attack from the gun-boats. They came upon us by surprise; for we had no signal from our guard-boats. This was afterwards accounted for, by the enemy having taken a circle; by which means our guard-boats, when they began to fire, were without, and the gun-boats between them and the garrison. Our fire in return was well served, and appeared to do some execution: twelve large shells and fisteen shot were likewise thrown into the camp from the Old-mole: several of them burst just as they fell, consequently promised to do mischief. The land-batteries seconded the fire from the sea, but we did not experience

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any cafualties. Two days afterwards, the other prame, called the Repulse, mounting five twenty-fix-pounders, was moored about musquet-shot to the southward of the Vanguard, and the same distance from our batteries. These vessels were of such annoyance to their boats, that whilst they remained out, we never afterwards were so much disturbed at the southward.

The artillery at Willis's endeavoured, on the 4th, to fet fire to the canes and weeds in the gardens; but they were too full of fap to take fire. This attempt attracted a brifk cannonade for fome time from the enemy. Early in the morning of the 6th, a shell fell into a tent behind General La Motte's quarters, at the fouthward, in which were two men of the 58th, afleep. They were not awakened by its fall; but a ferjeant in an adjacent tent heard it, and ran near forty yards to a place of fafety, when he recollected the fituation of his comrades. Thinking the shell had fallen blind, he returned and awakened them: both immediately rose, but continued by the place, debating on the narrow escape they had had, when the shell exploded, and forced them with great violence against the gardenwall, but miraculously did no further mischief than destroying every thing in the tent.

On the morning of the 7th, before the haze was quite dispelled in the Gut, a fignal for an enemy was made by the Spaniards at Cabrita Point. As the fog dispersed, we discovered, at a considerable distance, a vessel

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becalmed, but rowing towards the garrison with the current. Fourteen gun-boats were then advancing from Algeziras to intercept her; upon which, Captain Curtis, of the Brilliant, ordered out Sir Charles Knowles. with three barges, to endeavour to get alongfide, and receive any dispatches the vessel might have on board, whilft he attended the towing out of the Vanguard and Repulse prames, to cover them, and protect her. Sir Charles personally executed his orders, and returned with a packet from Government. The veffel by this time was about a league and a half from the garrison, and the headmost gun-boat within shot, advancing apparently with an intent to board: stopping, however, at the distance of a few hundred yards, she poured in a discharge of round and grape shot, and was immediately seconded by her conforts aftern. The vessel, which we now discovered to be a King's sloop of war, returned the falute with a broadfide and mufquetry from her quarter-deck; and a spirited action commenced. Appearances at this juncture were fo greatly in favour of the Spaniards, that the garrison gave up the sloop for loft. Becalmed a league from the Rock, and fourteen gun-boats, each carrying a twentyfix-pounder, full of men, cannonading her on every fide with grape and round-shot; a xebeque also bearing down with a gentle breeze; were circumstances which seemed to preclude the possibility of escape. After maintaining, however, a very warm, judicious,

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and well-ferved fire, often obliging the boats to retire, the westerly breeze at last reached her; and not long afterwards she was safe under our guns. She proved to be the Helena floop of war, fourteen fmall guns, Captain Roberts, in fourteen days from England. Her loss during this action was much less than could have been possibly imagined, when we confidered the showers of grape and round shot that every instant surrounded her: she had only one killed and two wounded; but her upper rigging and fails were much cut and injured. We attributed the hull's being scarcely touched, to the construction of the gun-boats; for, being originally intended to annoy at a distance, their cannon could not be depressed. The enemy however did not escape so well: numbers were seen to drop in the boats from the musquetry of the sloop, and several were towed off disabled; which were very convincing proofs that their lofs was confiderable.

A settee was taken on the 12th by the enemy's cruisers. The crew, excepting three Jew passengers, escaped to the garrison: they informed us, that great preparations were making in the French and Spanish ports for some grand expedition: the object was however kept secret; but many at Minorca suspected St. Philip's to be the place.

The enemy's bombardment, if we may now call it by that name, scarcely exceeded, at this time, THREE shells in the twenty-four hours, which the soldiers (conjecturing that

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fome allusion might be intended, by that fuperstitious nation, to the sacred Trinity) jocosely, though protanely termed, Father, Son,
and Holy Ghost. It is not indeed altogether
improbable, that the Spaniards might entertain some bigoted respect for that mystical
number, and, considering the British in the
light of heretics, might apprehend some efficacy from it, in the great work of converting the
Garrison to the Catholic faith: at least it is disficult, on any more reasonable ground, to account for their exactly continuing to fire
neither more nor less, for so considerable a period.

The mention of this circumstance brings to my recollection another, of a ridiculous nature, which ferves to demonstrate the thoughtlessness of the English soldiers, who can jest in the hour of danger, and indulge their prejudices at the expence of what other nations, however differing in fentiment, generally agree to hold in a degree of respect. It is first to be remembered, that, according to the articles of capitulation, by which the garrifon was furrendered to Admiral Sir George Rooke, it was stipulated that the inhabitants fhould be tolerated in their religion: the old Spanish church was therefore continued as a place of worship for those of the Roman-Catholic persuasion, and, as is usual in Roman-Catholic churches, was decorated, amongst others, with figures, as large as life, of our Saviour and the Virgin Mary.

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At the commencement of the firing, when the foldiers were engaged in a fuccession of irregularities, a party of them affembled in the Spanish church, to carouse and be merry. In the midst of their jollity, the image of the Virgin Mary was observed in the ruins by one of the party, who instantly proposed, as a piece of fun, to place her Ladyship in the whirligig*. The scheme seemed to meet with general approbation, till one, wifer than the rest, stopped them with a remark, that it would ill become them, as military men, and particularly Englishmen, to punish any person without a trial. A court martial confequently fat, with mock ceremony; and her Ladythip was found guilty of drunkenness, debauchery, and other high crimes, and condemned to the whirligig, whither she was immediately carried in procession. The Governor, (who, notwithstanding the firing, regularly attended the parade) at guard-mounting discovered the poor Virgin in confinement; but expressed his disapprobation of the action, and ordered her instantly to be removed to the White convent, where, by the bye, she was by no means exempt from further infult and difgrace. If a bigoted Spaniard could have beheld this transaction, he probably would have thought the English worse than heretics'; and would have concluded, that their impiety

^{*} A machine erected at the bottom of the grand parade, for the punishment of scolding women, or others guilty of triffing misdemeanors.

could not fail to attract the special vengeance of Heaven.

The night of the 15th, the gun and mortar-boats bombarded our camp; their dispofition extending from off Little bay to the Old-mole head: their fire, as had been the custom for some time before, was seconded by a risk cannonade from the Lines, which was very judiciously served. Many of their shells burst in the air, over the shipping; but the ships continued filent. Our artillery retaliated from the Old-mole head, and fmall shells were discharged from the elevated guns, which feemed to answer very well. One of the 72d regiment was killed; two of the artillery, and two of the 73d, with a boy, an inhabitant, were wounded. In this attack, a shell fell amongst some naval stores, in a ground ward of the Naval Hospital; and the most dreadful consequences might have been expected from this accident, if the fire had not been happily extinguished by the picquet, which the Governor had ordered, some time before, to affemble here to prevent, if poffible, fuch cafualties. The other picquet, which mounted at the fouthward, was stationed for the same purpose at the Newmole.

A schooner arrived from Faro on the 17th, with fruit, onions, and falt. In the evening, a flag of truce came from the enemy, in anfwer to ours of the preceding day. The day following, another boat arrived from Faro: fhe brought a packet, with some private letters from Lisbon, which intimated the probability of our receiving a visit from the combined fleet, then cruising off Cadiz. At night several guns were heard in the Gut, and a number of signals made at the Point. The succeeding morning, his Majesty's cutter the Kite arrived from England, with duplicates of the Helena's dispatches. In her passage she engaged a French cutter of twenty guns, and had three men killed and six wounded. The enemy's cruisers endeavoured to intercept her, but were driven to leeward. A boat also arrived about the same time from

Portugal.

The firing from the garrison now varied according as the enemy's parties presented themselves: at this period they were busy in repairing Fort St. Philip, and in securing their works against the approaching rainy season. Our engineers were repairing the communications and batteries at Willis's, &c. A foldier of the 73d deferted to the enemy the 25th: he had been absent from his corps five days, during which time he had concealed himfelf on the rock. Hunger probably preffing him, he determined to make a bold attempt to get off: accordingly stuffing a fand-bag with grafs, he came to Land-port, and placing, unobserved, the bag upon the spikes of the palisades, jumped, unhurt, on the glacis; then running over the Caufeway, he foon cleared Bay-side barrier, and, though many hundred rounds of musquetry were fired from Land port and the Lines gnards, he escaped. He

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was the fourth man lost by defertion in the course of six weeks.

Early the 27th, four men, who had been impressed from a privateer in the Bay, deserted from the Repulse prame. The next morning we were visited again by the gun and mortarboats; but they scarcely staid one-third of their former time. We returned nine shot and fifty-eight shells, which, from the shrieks and piteous cries we heard, must have done execution. We annoyed them in camp from the Old-mole, as usual; and the artillery attempted to reach them from Willis's but in In this attack a wounded matrofs was killed by a shell in the Hospital. The circumstances attending this man's case are so melancholy and affecting, that I cannot pass them over in filence. Some time previous to this event, he had been fo unlucky as to break his thigh: being a man of great spirits, he ill brooked the confinement which his case demanded, and exerted himself to get abroad, that he might enjoy the benefit of the fresh air in the court of the hospital: unfortunately, in one of his playful moments, he fell, and was obliged to take to his bed again. He was in this situation, when a shell from the mortar-boats fell into the ward, and rebounding lodged upon him. The convalefcents and fick, in the fame room, inftantly fummed up strength to crawl out on hands and knees, whilst the fuse was burning; but this wretched victim was kept down by the weight of the shell, which after some seconds burst,

took off both his legs, and scorched him in a dreadful manner: but, what was still more horrid, he furvived the explosion, and was fensible to the very moment that death relieved him from his misery. His last words were expressive of regret that he had not been

killed on the batteries.

The enemy's attention to the blockade feemed now to be revived. Their cruifers were increased and constantly on the watch. The force in the Bay at this time was one ship. of the line, a xebeque having a broad pendant, a frigate, and five xebeques, with the gun and mortar-boats, and small armed craft. The arrangement of these vessels for the purpose of blockading the garrison, appeared to be as follows. When the wind was west, two xebeques and four gun-boats anchored at Cabrita point, cruifing at night at the entrance of the Bay and in the Straits: when easterly, the frigate, xebeques, and four gun-boats, cruised some between Ceuta and Europa, and others in the Gut: one xebeque was generally observed to lie-to off Europa point, at the entrance of the Bay. Though this disposition apparently obstructed all intercourse between the garrison and our friends in Portugal and Minorca, yet opportunities sometimes occurred, when boats flipped out unobserved, and returned with the same success.

The evening of the 30th, the enemy's cannonade, which, except when the boats fired on our camp, feldom exceeded three shells in the twenty-four hours, was pretty

fmart for an hour or two; occasioned by our firing on their working-parties. Such starts of retaliation they were often provoked to, by our annoying their workmen in the batteries.

The prames had been found fo useful, that in the beginning of September, the Navy began to fit up the Fortune floop, in order to add her to their number. The 5th, a flag of truce from the enemy brought over-Pratts, an inhabitant of gibraltar, who had been taken by the Spaniards in the Fox packet, about twelve months before, and whom, as it was faid, the enemy for some time had objected to exchange. By this man we were informed that the Duc de Crillon, with ten thousand men, had landed at Minorca, and that it was reported he was to be joined by a French army from Toulon. The evening of the 7th, the Captain at Willis's again endeavoured to fet fire to the weeds, &c. in the gardens, which from their height afforded great cover to the enemy's advanced fentries; and in executing these orders a brisk cannonade was returned by the enemy, which continued till day-break. Our carcasses and light balls frequently took effect; but the canes were too green to be burnt to any purpose. In the course of this firing, several shot from the Lines ranged as far as the South barracks. and New mole. Great numbers of gabions were now observed in the enemy's fascinepark.

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The evening of the 12th, they fired a grand falute from their lines and shipping, and a feu-de-joie in camp. After the falute, they continued to cannonade from the lines, though for some days before they had only fired their mystical number in the twentyfour hours. We imagined this falute to be on account of the Duc de Crillon's having gained fome advantage at Minorca. the course of their firing, on the 15th, a circumftance happened fimilar to one which occurred in May; and both of them may be confidered as extraordinary. A shell from the Lines fell upon the rock, above the Red fands, and glanced off in a direction nearly at right angles with its range: it rolled to the bottom of the Princess of Wales's lines. burst on the platform of one of the thirty-two pounders, and a splinter cutting the apron of the gun, fired it off: the shot took away the railing at the foot of the glacis, and lodged in the line-wall near Ragged staff.

We observed on the 16th, that the enemy, during the preceding night, had thrown up three banks of sand in zig-zags, beginning at the centre of the fourth branch of approach, which seemed intended as a line of direction for a new communication to the St. Carlos's battery. In the evening, the Governor ordered the artillery to direct a brisk fire on this work, which was continued till day-break of the 17th. The enemy returned the fire reluctantly, from a wish, as we imagined, not to increase ours. The next morning,

we observed they had retained the fand thrown up the preceding night with casks; and from the materials feen in the vicinity of the works, other additions seemed intended to be made. At night, Crouchett's howitzer battery and Montague's bastion were opened, and, with Willis's, &c. were kept constantly going. About mid-night the gun-boats, attended by a bomb-ketch, as we conjectured, came over, and, contrary to their former practice, directed their fire towards Willis's, the Lines, and north end of the Town. determined were they to land their shells, that one went over the rock, and many fell on the hill; and, in attempting to imitate us, in bursting their shells in the air, several disploded in their mortars. They staid two hours and a half, and expended a hundred and thirty shells and eighty seven shot, and their land-batteries were not fo sparing as the night before. We returned a fmart fire on both fea and land, and retaliated on their camp, as usual.

A shell, during the above attack, sell in an embrasure opposite the King's lines bomb-proof, killed one of the 73d, and wounded another of the same corps. The case of the latter was singular, and will serve to enforce the maxim, that even in the most dangerous cases, we should never despair of a recovery whilst life remains. This unfortunate man was knocked down by the wind of the shell, which, instantly bursting, killed his companion, and mangled him in a most dreadful

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manner. His head was terribly fractured, his left arm broken in two places, one of his legs shattered, the skin and muscles torn off part of his right hand, the middle finger broken to pieces, and his whole body most severely bruifed, and marked with gun-powder. He presented fo horrid an object to the furgeons, that they had not the smallest hopes of faving his life, and were at a loss what part to attend to first. He was that evening trepanned; a few days afterwards his leg was amputated, and other wounds and fractures dreffed. Being poffeffed of a most excellent constitution, nature performed wonders in his favour, and in eleven weeks the cure was completely effected. His name is Donald Ross, and he now enjoys his Sovereign's bounty in a pension of one shilling a day for life. A non-commissioned officer of artillery also lost his thigh on Montague's bastion; and a private of the 12th regiment, both his legs: the latter died foon after the amputation was performed.

The morning of the 18th, a deferter from the Spanish guards came in from the St. Carlos's battery. He was pursued by four of the enemy, but in vain. He gave information of the enemy's intention to erect some new batteries. About ten o'clock in the evening, a shell from the Lines fell into a house opposite the King's bastion, where the Town-major, Captain Burke, with Majors Mercier and Vignoles, of the 39th regiment, were sitting. The shell took off Major

Burke's thigh; afterwards fell through the floor into the cellar: there it burst, and forced the flooring, with the unfortunate Major, to the cicling. When affistance came, they found Major Burke almost buried amongst the ruins of the room. He was instantly conveyed to the Hospital, where he died soon after the wounded part was amputated, much lamented by his friends as an amiable and worthy member of fociety, and by the Governor as an indefatigable officer. Majors Mercier and Vignoles had time to escape before the shell burst: they were nevertheless flightly wounded by the splinters; as were a ferjeant of the 30th, and his daughter, who were in the cellar underneath when the shell entered. This house had escaped almost untouched during the warmest period of the bombardment, till this unfortunate shell fell in, which deprived the garrison of this active and valuable officer.

The enemy did not increase their works the fucceeding day, but debouched the fourth branch of the approach about the centre. In the evening, the Helena and Kite, with a privateer, left the Bay for England, and a schooner for Portugal. Lieut Lowe, of the 12th, who had loft his leg, and the invalids, went home in the former. Our firing was increased at night by the Catalan batteries; and Crouchett's was still kept open. The 20th, Capt. Fowlis, of the 73d, was appointed Town-major.

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Our working-parties were employed by the engineers, on the 21st, in repairing Princess Caroline's battery, at Willis's, 'which, owing to the spirited behaviour and example of the officers, was cleared, the caissons placed, filled, and the battery completed before night, under a most heavy fire from the enemy. When the work was finished, the party defired to give three cheers: but they were over-ruled by the Captain of artillery, who recommended to falute the enemy with three rounds from each gun; which was immediately put in execution. The party had not a man materially hurt during the warm cannonade; but, in returning to be dismissed, a serieant of La Motte's, who had braved the dangers of the day, was killed by a randomshot below the artillery-guard. Our firing continued with great vivacity on the 22d, particularly with small shells from the Royal battery, Willis's, and Montague's bastion: these were kept going in the day; and at night these batteries, with the Catalans. Crouchett's, and batteries at the entrance of the Lines, were in action. The enemy in return were not sparing of ammunition: in the preceding twenty-four hours they fired feven hundred and feventy-five shot, and fifty-feven shells. The garrison discharged feven hundred and feventy-three rounds of different species.

The enemy's new works were erected with casks, covered and retained by fascines, with fand in the front. About two hundred men

appeared to be employed in the day; but they were often compelled to retire, our ordnance was fo well ferved and directed. The gunboats, on the morning of the 24th, visited us as usual; and it was thought that a bomb-ketch again attended them. They pointed their fire principally towards the Victualling-office, in town, and Willis's: some shells fell in the New mole, but few ashore at the southward. We returned their fire, and retaliated

from the Old mole on their camp.

Early in the morning of the 25th, the fafcine-capping of the merlons of Fort Barbara took fire from the enemy's guns, and burnt extremely fierce. The officer at Willis's immediately directed a brisk fire on the Fort; which the Governor afterwards increased, by opening the Grand battery. The firing however from the latter did not answer so well as was expected; owing perhaps to the unevenness of the platforms, which are of stone, and much worn: nevertheless, the enemy were obliged to evacuate the Fort, without extinguishing the fire. At day-break we saw only five fascine-merlons standing: the other feven were all destroyed, with some gun-carriages, traverses on the rampart, and fascine-work in the ditch. We imagined that this accident would render the Fort useless for some time; but they convinced us that our conclusions were premature, by firing, probably out of bravado, a few shot in the course of the day; which killed one of the 58th, and wounded another. In the morning, about feven, the

Flying-fishcutter, of twenty guns, arrived with ordnance-stores and intrenching tools: she informed us that government had engaged twenty cutters, of her force, for the same purpose. A sebequeand four gun-boats opposed

her passage, but in vain.

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The 26th, Lieut. Clarke, of the 56th, died of a decline. In the course of the day, the enemy began to clear Fort Barbara, and in the evening to lay fascines, (a great number of which were in the neighbourhood of the Fort) towards repairing it. Our fire continued to be well directed, and confiderably annoyed them. The 27th, a man was discovered near Catalan bay, by the guard at Middle-hill. A party of the navy immediately went round, and took him up. He proved to be a deferter from the 72d regiment; but the wretch was fo famished with hunger, and fo bruised in getting down the rock, that his life was despaired of. The 28th, the enemy capped two merlons of Fort Barbara. Their parties were very diligent in making gabions and fascines: the former we imagined were removed, as they were finished, to the Lines and advanced works, as we had observed feveral behind the fourth and fifth branches of the approach. This circumstance, with their unufual activity in completing others, confirmed our late intelligence, that they intended additional batteries near the St.

The firing from the garrison now exceeded feven hundred rounds in the twenty-four

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hours, and the enemy frequently returned eight hundred, and fometimes more. Our cafuals confequently began again to be pretty frequent amongst our parties, which, in a great measure, was owing to the want of prudence in the men, who were become fo habituated to the enemy's fire, as fearcely to regard their shot. In fact, if a shell was at their feet, it was almost necessary for the officers to caution them to avoid its effects. It was really wonderful to behold with what undaunted coolness they persisted in their feveral occupations, though exposed to the enemy's whole artillery: indeed the generality appeared totally callous to every fense of danger.

Both fides continued indefatigable in their operations. The enemy finished two or three merlons in Fort Barbara, erected traverfes near the Tower, in the rear of the new communication, and were continually bringing large quantities of fascines, &c. to the Lines. On the other hand, our engineers caiffoned the terrace-batteries, replaced the fand-bags before the merlons of the Queen's battery, and had parties daily employed in repairs. The 30th, a foldier of the 72d loft his legs by a shot from Fort Barbara, from which they continued occasionally to fire. He bore amputation with prodigious firmness, but died foon after, through the lofs of blood, previous to his being brought to the Hospital. This fact being represented to the Governor, the ferjeants of the different re-

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giments were ordered to attend the Hospital, to be taught by the furgeons how to apply the tourniquets; which was afterwards productive of very beneficial consequences. Tourniquets were also distributed to the different guards, to be at hand in case of nefacteeuring day.

ceffity.

The enemy, for feveral days, had made very little addition to the new communication, and the third return appeared ftill unfinished. A party of the enemy was however difcovered from Willis's, on the evening of the ist of October, working to the west of the Mill-battery; and they persisting in their labour, our fire was increased from the batteries below; which brought on a warm return. At day-break we observed, at the extremity of the new approach, a large epaulement, of forty-five gabions long, two in height, and four or five in breadth. On the top were feveral layers of fand-bags, and fand was banked up to protect it in front. It was fituated within the western place d'armes of the St. Carlos's battery, towards the beach, in a direction forming a very obtufe angle with the front of the Mill-battery. Our engineers immediately agreed that this epaulement was intended for mortars; which induced the Governor, in the course of the 2d, to order two embrasures (masked at the Old-mole head, to cover the mortars which we usually fired into their camp) to be opened, and two howitzers to be kept in action from thence. At night, our firing at inter-

vals was so astonishingly brisk, that the whole north front, from the Rock-gun to the Molehead, was obscured in smoke. This fire was continued, with little intermission, till day-break; and though the enemy did not return it warmly, they made up for their silence the succeeding day. During the twenty-four hours they discharged twelve hundred and sixty-three rounds, and the preceding day, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight; which to us was a proof that they were considerably galled by our fire.

We had observed, for some weeks, a party of the enemy creeding a building upon an eminence, near the Stone quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair, which at length turned out to be a fignal-tower; but no use was made of it till the beginning of this month, when we discovered that it was intended to give information to their batteries in the lines. when our working-parties were going up the hill. On their marching up the morning of the 3d, a fignal was made from the tower, and their batteries immediately increafed their fire on the heights: on their return in the evening, the fignal was repeated. This practice they continued for some time. At night, the body of a foldier of the 12th regiment, who attempted to fwim to the enemy from Waterport, was discovered floating near the Repulse prame. The failors on the watch, imagining some large fish had got foul of their cable, darted a harpoon into the body, 781,

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but foon found out their miltake. The fucceeding morning we observed that the enemy had thrown up a cover, from the eastern shoulder of the new battery, to the western magazine of the St. Carles's: they also raised a shoulder on the western extremity, and erected five traveries in the rear.

Our firing, on the 4th, was ordered to be diminished; only Montagues's and the Hill batteries were kept going: few flot were now used, as the enemy seemed to pay little attention to them; and we had ocular proofs daily of the annoyance from the small shells, which immediately made them defift, and get under cover. The same day a mutiny was discovered on board His Majesty's cutter the Speedwell, Lieut. Gibson; and four of the ring-leaders were feized and confined. The plan of this conspiracy was, to murder the officers of the watch, cut the cable, and run away with the veffel to Algeziras, where they computed the would fell for a handsome sum, which was to be equally divided amongst the people interested, who were then to depart for England. Near half the crew were concerned; and the same evening, if the wind continued favourable, the scheme was to have been put in execution. Happily one of the party, (I believe, a Spanish deserter) confessed in time to render the whole abortive. It was somewhat singular, that Mr. Gibson had been fo unfortunate, when in England, as to have the cutter he then commanded run away with by the crew, into a French port, whilst he and his officers were ashore.

The enemy, on the night of the 4th, threw up a line of calks and fand, extending upards of fixty feet in a parallel line to the front of St. Carlos's. Some additions were also made to the new battery. The raising of the former work induced many to believe, that they were come at last to the determination of besieging the garrison in form; and that this, with other works to be erected, would be the first parallel of attack. It was a lucky circumstance, in some respects, to have an enemy fo tardy in their operations. Our troops were now accustomed, by fix months bombardment, to the discharge and effect of heavy artillery: their firing had pointed out our weak places, which the Governor and engineers had been indefatigable in strengthening, so that the garrison was now really in a better state of defence than at the commencement of the bombardment. In the nights of the 5th and 6th, the parallel, as we called the line to the east, was extended about a hundred feet, and the new mortarbattery raised with fascines. Small traverses were also made in the rear of the new approach from the fourth branch.

The gun and mortar-boats had now been absent some time; probably owing to the repairs which the mortar-boats necessarily demanded. On the evening of the 7th, they however renewed their visit, much earlier than was customary, and staid upwards of

two hours. Their shot seemed all directed at our prames, whilst their shells, the fuses of which were remarkably dark, were thrown ashore. They fired about three hundred shot, and twenty-three shells, killed one of the 73d, and wounded two of the 12th. We returned forty-three thot, fixteen grape, and two hundred and feventy-nine fhells. The 8th, two mortars were mounted in the new mortar-battery; and from the pickets marked for the platforms, we concluded it would mount eight mortars. In the afternoon, a shell fell into a house in town, in which Enfign Stephens, of the 30th, was fitting; imagining himself not safe where he was, he quitted the room to get to a more fecure place; but just as he passed the door, the shell burst, and a splinter mortally wounded him in the reins, and another took off his leg. He was conveyed to the Hospital, and had suffered amputation before the furgeons discovered the mortal wound in his body. He died about feven o'clock, much regretted as a promising young officer.

The enemy's parties appearing numerous within the new works, our firing from the garrison was increased on the 11th, and was as briskly returned. The Governor however ordered the artillery to be less profuse in future, unless some casualty demanded an additional fire; for their less, he was of opinion, bore no proportion to our expenditure. Our small shells were also decreasing very fast;

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and the enemy appeared too well covered with traverses in the new works, to be much annoyed by them. The succeeding day our fire scarcely exceeded a hundred rounds; and the enemy's was equally diminished.

Their naval force before Gibraltar at this time was rather infignificant, though perfectly fufficient for the blockade. Most of their xebeques had left the station, as we imagined, to block up Mahon; and only one line-ofbattle ship, one frigate, one xebeque, and two bomb-ketches, with the small craft and gun-boats, remained in the bay. The 13th, the Governor ordered our lower batteries to be filent, in order to prove whether the enemy could be diverted from firing on the town, as their batteries, contrary to the usual practice of besiegers, seemed to be guided in a great measure by ours; and the manœuvre had the defired effect. Their parties were now employed chiefly in finishing the interior part of the new mortar-battery.

The garrison, on the 15th, fired only forty rounds; and the enemy did not exceed twice the number. The night of the 18th they were heard hard at work; but this circumstance produced no additional fire from us, as our artillery had been limited to a certain quantity since the Governor ordered the firing to decrease. The subsequent morning we observed they had erected a battery, of six embrasures, joining the second branch of the new communication, and bearing on Waterport and the town, about twelve hundred

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yards from the grand battery : only four merlons appeared finished: the other three were in a rude state, with a number of fascines, pickets, and planks lying about the work; and at the debouchure of the fourth branch. The Governor, in the morning of the 19th, or dered a warm fire on the new battery, which the enemy instantly returned. One of our carcasses set fire to the first branch of the new approach, and it burnt for some time. The following morning we found they had removed the fand to extinguish the fire, and displaced many of the fascines, which, with other materials, were lying in a confused manner in the vicinity of the breach.

The night of the 20th, we were visited by the gun-boats; but their flay was much shorter than usual, owing to a brisk easterly wind fpringing up: one of their shells slightly wounded Affistant-engineer Evans. This attack we imagined was intended to engage our attention from the land fide, where the enemy were heard bufily at work: it had not however that effect, as our batteries directed an additional fire, and continued it the whole night. At day-break we found they had repaired the breach made by the fire, and strengthened the merlons of their gun-battery with gabions and fand heaped up in front.

The situation of this battery afforded a more ferious appearance than any operation yet undertaken by the enemy. Colonel Tovey, the commandant of artillery, therefore recommended to the Governor to open upon

it without loss of time, from such heavy guns and howitzers as might be foon brought to bear upon it; affisted at the same time, with some thirteen-inch shells, and a few red-hot that from an eighteen-pounder or two. The following morning theenemy had almo? completed the battery; the Governor was therefore induced to comply with the representation of Colonel Tovey, and ordered the upper batteries, &c. to be opened on the enemy's works, and to continue to fire from his direction. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, (a captain and two subalterns, with the artillery picquet, manning the lower batteries) the firing commenced, and was continued with unremitting spirit and regularity the remainder of the evening and night. The enemy, in return, discharged repeated vollies from their lines; but to little purpose. Our artillery foon drove them from the battery, which frequently was fet on fire by the carcasses, but extinguished. On the morning of the 23d we had the mortification to find, that, notwithstanding the heavy firekept upon it in the night, five of the embrasures were marked with fand-bags, to enable the whole better to resist the effect of our shells. The work was nevertheless considerably damaged, though not in a degree equal to our expence in ammunition. The firing at noon was therefore ordered to cease, as we had expended fifteen hundred and ninety-fix shot, five hundred and thirty shells, (most of a heavy nature,) ten carcaffes, and two light balls .-

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It must appear almost incredible, that a battery at fuch distance should be able to resist fuch heavy ordnance, without being levelled to the ground; but indeed few works were ever erected fo ftrong and compact. The St. Carlos's battery was filent the whole time; and from the lines they returned a thousand and twelve fhot, and three hundred and two shells. Our loss was not very great; but on the enemy's fide, many were observed to fall, and feveral to be carried into the lines: their gallantry, we may therefore imagine, coft was immediately puraneled by the resh ment

The fucceeding night they repaired the damage done by our fire, and erected two traverses in the rear of the gun-battery: it is probable they were working also on the platforms: and during the two following nights they strengthened it with other additions. The 25th the enemy's fire was rather fingular. In the afternoon, about nine, their batteries, for near an hour and a half, discharged repeated falvos from both cannon and mortars; not directing their fire to any particular object, but scattering their shot in every direction towards the garrison, and bursting the shells principally in the air. In the afternoon, about three, this mode of firing was repeated, and continued nearly the same time. The 26th Lieut. Vicars, of the 56th, was flightly wounded in the lines.

The night of the 29th, a brisk cannonade was heard towards the west; and soon after by the moon we discovered a cutter engaging

a frigate, a xebeque, and feveral gun-boats. The cutter answered a fignal made from the Brilliant at the commencement of the action, by which we knew her to be a friend. After the engagement had continued very warm for a confiderable time, the firing ceased, and the was obliged to submit to so superior a force. The succeeding night, the Unicorn cutter arrived, and four boats from Faro: the former informed us, that the parted company with feveral cutters bound for Gibraltar. The fruit, &c. brought in the Portuguese boats, was immediately purchased by the Governor, for the use of the fick in the Hospitals: and fome of the crew were confined, being fufpected to come as spies. The 31st, the enemy's engineers were observed placing pickets to the westward of the fix-gun battery; apparently with a view of extending that work. Since our last attack upon it, the firing on both fides was much diminished. In the course of the month, three men deferted from the garrison.

The night of the 2d of November, the fignal was made for the approach of the enemy's gun and mortar-boats, which for fome time had not paid us the regular visits they formerly did; owing, as I have remarked before, to the repairs which the boats, we imagined, must necessarily demand: but the Vanguard and Repulse prames firing several shot, they retired. The 3d, the Fortune prame, mounting sive twenty-six-pounders, was towed out, and moored to the southward of the Vanguard. The next day, about feven in the evening, thirteen gun and fix mortar-boats fired brifkly upon the garrifon, feconded by the Lines: they staid near an hour and a half, and threw a vast number of shells; but few were directed towards our camp. Lieut. John Frazer, of the 73d, had his leg that off on Montague's bastion; and Lieut. Edgar, of the 56th, was wounded with splinters of stones. Two of the 58th and 73d were likewise wounded. The enemy continued, on the 6th and 7th, to make some few alterations, and collect fafcines, gabions, and other materials at their lines, and various parts of the approaches. The parallel they also strengthened; but the fix-gun battery still remained masked with fand-bags., to white post no motimes official

As it appeared of greater consequence, at this period, to annoy the enemy from the Oldmole head, which formed an excellent crofsfire with the other batteries, than to fire into their camp; the mortars used for that purpose were removed, and the embrasures at the extremity, with two others adjoining, were ordered to be unmasked, and so altered as to admit of four howitzers bearing on the new battery. During the night of the 11th, the enemy erected an additional battery of fix embrafures, westward of the other, where the pickets were observed at the close of last month. This work was retired a few yards, but joined the extremity of the shoulder of the old battery, and extended almost in the fame direction towards the beach. It appear-

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ed very strong, and seemed to be intended against the Old-mole head, and Water-port.

Duting the night of the 12th, many fignals were made in the Gut and along the Coast. In the morning we observed a cutter standing for the Bay: a xebeque and three gun-boats attempted to intercept her, but she got in without firing a gun. She was called the Phœnix, and was laden, on government account, with ordnance stores. Col. Ross, who had left the garrison some months before, was a paffenger, and returned to take the command of his regiment, the 72d, or Royal Manchester Volunteers. The Lieutenant who commanded the cutter, informed us that he parted company with two others, destined for the garrison, on the 11th, at which time one of them was engaged with two of the enemy's cruifers. In the afternoon fome fignals were made at Algeziras: a cutter was observed standing in for the Bay, chased by a frigate; and we confequently concluded it must be one of the two mentioned by the Phænix. At this time feveral gun-boats were cruifing off Cabrita Point and at the entrance of the Bay, waiting to intercept her. In the Straits the wind was W. but N. W. in the Bay, and not very firong. About fix in the evening she came up with the gun-boats and an armed xebeque: a fmart engagement immediately commenced. Whilst she was retarded by these, a second division of gunboats from Algeziras cut her off from the garrison; and the frigate coming up, after a most

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On her appearance, fix barges were ordered from our frigates to affift her, and a fignal was hoisted on board the Brilliant, which she answered. The boats rowed out a considerable way, and, the evening being dark, found themselves amongst the enemy's gun-boats, whence with some difficulty they extricated themselves. The subsequent morning, we had the mortification to see the cutter towed into Algeziras by five gun-boats, with colours slying, and other marks of exultation and

vigorous and resolute refistance, she struck.

triumph.

The enemy about this time adopted the mode of cutting the fuses of their shells, fo that most of them which were fired for a long range burst in the air. They continued their practice of making fignals at the tower above the Quarry, whenever our parties were affembled, or appeared at work: and the shot were in general better directed than before; but their effects against the works were considerably weakened by pieces of junk hung over the merlons of the batteries. Our workmen were chiefly employed at Willis's, in repairing the Tower-battery, &c. and at the Old-mole. Other detachments were also engaged in various duties on the north front. The night of the 15th, the enemy lengthened the parallel confiderably, and, the fucceeding night, made further additions. In the forenoon of the 16th, a long-ranged shell, from the St. Carlos's battery, burst in the air over Hardy-town, and a splinter of it slew into

the sea, beyond Buena-vista, a distance of more than three miles. Another shell fell, in the course of the morning, at the foot of a wine-house, south of the barracks; and several burst high in the air over fouth shed. We attributed these uncommon long ranges to the force of the wind, which, blowing in the same direction in which the shells were thrown, undoubtedly increased their velocity. Mr. Tingling, affiftant engineer, was wounded the same day at Willis's. A boat arrived on the 18th from Faro: the crew were feparately examined, before they were permitted the liberty of the garrison. The patron of this boat informed us, that feven cutters, destined for Gibraltar, had been taken by the Spaniards.

Two deferters came in, about feven in the evening of the 20th; one a corporal, the other a private in the Walon guards. The former appeared to be very intelligent, and informed us of many circumstances with which we were not before acquainted. new mortar-battery, he faid, was called St. Paschal's; and corroborated our intelligence, that it mounted two mortars and fix elevated The two fix-gun batteries were named St. Martin's. He further acquainted us, that the camp was principally composed of militia regiments: that the men were much diffatisfied with their situation, and greatly harrassed in raising the additional batteries: that they had fuffered lately very severe losses from our fire; particularly instancing the 22d and 23d

of the preceding month, when feven officers and eighty men were killed and wounded. One of the latter was an engineer of rank, who died three days afterwards. We had remarked, in the course of the above firing, an officer to be particularly active, which we now found to be this engineer: he braved, for a confiderable time, the dangers of the day, but at length fell, and was carried off. This deserter gave the Governor further information, respecting the strength and arrangement of their guards; and the next morning was conducted to Willis's, where he described to him various parts of the enemy's works and camp. It had always been customary for the Governor to detain the deferters at the Convent a few days, till he was fufficiently informed of every particular; but these he immured fo close, that, excepting fome general information, the Garrison had an opportunity of learning but few circumstances, till an event took place, which will presently be related.

The firing from both fides varied as objects offered. Many of the enemy's shells ranged as far as the fouth barracks; and others, agreeably to their newly adopted plan, burft in the air. The morning of the 22d, a foldier of the 58th regiment, who had been missing several days, was seen to go into Fort Barbara, from behind the rock. The following day the enemy mounted guns in the St. Martin's battery; and a party was employed in completing the fix eaftern em-

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brasures, which were now unmasked. We kept upon them our usual fire of small shells from Willis's and the upper batteries; but the lower ordnance were silent. In the course of the day the Governor reconnoitred the enemy's works; and it was reported that all the batteries were to be again opened upon them, as soon as the sour embrasures for the howitzers, at the Old-mole head, were com-

pleted.

The night of the 23d, the beliegers added to the parallel a return of cask-work to the west: it appeared very flight and trifling. The two fucceeding days, their parties were very active in finishing the batteries, which, on the 26th, exhibited a perfect and formidable appearance. This was the crisis which the Governor considered as proper to frustrate all their views, by destroying these stupendous works, the construction of which had cost them such immense labour and expence. By the deferters, who came in on the 20th instant, he was acquainted with the inactivity which prevailed throughout the enemy's camp, and with the ftrength of their advanced guards. Lulled into fecurity by their superiority of force, they never suspected the garrison capable of attempting so bold and hazardous a coup-de-main. The Governor, however, fecretly conceived this important defign, and never imparted his intention till the evening in which it was put in execuWe hells but ourse the at all upon or the com-

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The gates were no fooner flut, after first gun-firing, on the evening of the 26th, than he ordered a confiderable detachment to afsemble on the Red fands at midnight, with devils, fire-faggots, and working implements, to make a fortie on the enemy's batteries. The General, Field, and other officers to be employed on this fervice, were convened in the interim, and the disposition of attack communicated: but, lest some matters might have escaped him in the multiplicity of arrangements, the Governor defired every perfon to propose, without restraint, whatever would, in his or their opinion, further promote the faccess of the enterprise. The following are the heads of the orders iffued on this occasion. strengest disa bus alor

' EVENING GARRISON-ORDERS.

he orand parade, under the

Gibraltar, Nov. 26, 1781.

forward' Counterfign, STEADY and

All the grenadiers and light infantry of the garrison, and all the men of the rath and Hardenberg's regiments, officers, and non-commissioned officers now on duty, to be immediately relieved, and join their regiments: to form a detachment, consisting of the 12th and Hardenberg's regiments complete, the grenadiers and light-infantry of all the other regiments, (which are to be completed to their full establishment from

the battalion companies;) one captain, three · lieutenants, ten non-commissioned officers, and a hundred artillery; and three engineers, feven officers, and twelve non-com-' missioned officers overseers; with a hundred and fixty workmen from the line, and forty workmen from the artificer company. Lach man to have thirty-fix rounds of am-" munition, with a good flint in his piece, f and another in his pocket. No drums to go out, excepting two with each of the regiments. No volunteers will be allowed. The whole to be commanded by Brigadier General Ross; and to affemble on the Red fands at twelve o'clock this night, to make a Sortie upon the enemy's batteries. The ' 39th and 58th regiments to parade at the fame hour on the grand parade, under the ' command of Brigadier General Picton, to ' fustain the fortie if necessary.'

These were the principal orders for forming the detachment. At midnight the whole were assembled; and being joined by a hundred sailors, commanded by Lieuts. Muckle and Campbell, the detachment was divided into three columns, agreeably to the following disposition.

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The detachment being formed in three lines, the right column in the rear, and the left in the front, tools for demolishing the works were delivered to the workmen, and the following directions for their destination communicated to the principal officers.

'The right column to lead and march through Forbes's barrier, for the extremity of the parallel; keeping the eaftern fences of the gardens close on their left. The ' centre immediately to follow, marching through bay-fide barrier, and directing their route through the gardens for the mortarbatteries. The left column to bring up the rear, marching along the strand for the gunbatteries. No perfon to advance before the front, unless ordered by the officer commanding the column: and the most profound filence to be observed, as the fuccess of the enterprise may depend thereon. The 12th and Hardenberg's regiments to form in front of the works, as fulfaining corps; and are to detach to the right and left, as occasion may require. The referve to take ' post in the farthest gardens. When the works are carried, the attacking troops are to take up their ground in the following manner. The grenadiers of Reden's and La Motte's behind the parallel; the 30th and 73d flank companies, along the front of the fourth branch; and the 72d grenadiers and light-infantry, with their right to the fourth branch, and left to the beach."

companies entered the St. Carlos's battery

By the time the destination of the columns was made known to the different officers, and other arrangements had taken place, the morning of the 27th was far advanced; and as the moon had then nearly finished her nightly course, the detachment, about a quarter before three o'clock, began its march, by files from the right of the rear line, for the attack. Although nothing could exceed the filence and attention of the troops, the enemy's advanced fentries discovered the right column before they passed Forbes's barrier, and after challenging, fired upon them. Lieut. Col. Hugo, finding they were alarmed, immediately formed the attacking corps, and pushed on at a brisk pace for the extremity of the parallel; there finding no opposition, he took possession, and the pioneers began to difmantle the works. Part of Hardenberg's regiment, which was attached to this column, mistook the route of the grenadiers, owing to the darkness of the morning; and in pursuing their own, found themselves, before they discovered their error, in front of the St. Carlos's battery. In this dilemma, no other alternative offered but pressing forwards, which they gallantly did, after receiving the enemy's fire. Upon mounting the parapet, the enemy precipitately retreated, and with great difficulty they descended the stupendous work, forming with their left to the tower, They were thus fituated, when Lieut. Col. Dachenhausen, at the head of the 39th flank companies, entered the St. Carlos's battery,

and naturally mistaking them for his opponents, fired, and wounded feveral. Further mischief was however prevented by the counterfign; and the Hanoverians joined the remainder of their corps, which now formed en potence, in front of the parallel. The 73d flank companies were equally successful in their attacks; and Lieut. Col. Trigge, with the grenadiers, and light company of the 72d regiment, carried the gun batteries with great gallantry. The ardour of the affailants was irrefistible. The enemy on every fide gave way, abandoning in an instant, and with the utmost precipitation, those works which had cost them so much expence, and employed so many months to perfect. dolqxa do nament

When our troops had taken possession, the attacking corps formed, agreeably to their orders, to repel any attempt which the enemy might make to prevent the destruction of the works, whilft the 12th regiment took post in front of the St. Carlos's battery, to fustain the western attack; and the referve, under Major Maxwell, drew up in the farther gardens. The exertions of the workmen and artillery were wonderful. The batteries were foon in a state for the fire-faggots to operate; and the flames spread with astonishing rapidity into every part. The column of fire and fmoke which rolled from the works, beautifully illuminated the troops and neighbouring objects, forming all together a coup-d'ail not

possible to be described.

In an hour the object of the Sortie was fully effected; and trains being laid to the magazines, Brigadier Ross ordered the advanced eorps to withdraw, and the sustaining regiments to cover their retreat: but, by some oversight, the barrier at Forbes's was locked, after the stank companies had returned; which might have proved of serious consequences to Hardenberg's regiment, as they were, from that circumstance, under the necessity of following the 12th regiment through bay-side.*

Several small quantities of powder took fire whilst the detachment was on its retreat; and just as the rear had got within the garrison, the principal magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion; throwing up vast pieces of timber, which, falling into the flames, added to the general conflagration. Although the enemy must have been early alarmed, not the smallest effort was made to fave or avenge their works. The fugitives feemed to communicate a panic to the whole; and, inflead of annoying our troops from the flanking forts, their artillery directed a ridiculous fire towards the town and our upper batteries, whence we continued a warm and well-ferved discharge of round thot on their forts and barrier. Only two officers and fixteen privates were taken pri-

It was not a little fingular, that these two regiments, which at the memorable battle of Minden had fought by each other's side, and, according to the natural course of events, could never expect to meet again, should be employed a second time on the same occasion, and be the only entire regiments out.

feners, and little opposition being made, very few were killed in the works. The guard, from the best information, consided of one captain, three subalterns, and seventy four privates, including the artillery.

Thus was this important attack executed beyond the most sanguine expectations of every one. The event challenges greater admiration, when we reflect that the batteries were distant near three quarters of a mile from the garrison, and only within a few hundred yards of a belieging enemy's lines, mounting one hundred and thirty-five pieces of heavy artillery. The detachment had four privates killed; Leut. Tweedie, of the 12th regiment, with twenty-four noncommissioned and privates, wounded; and one missing, supposed to be left wounded in the batteries. Of this number, Hardenberg's regiment had two killed and twelve wounded. The ordnance spiked in the enemy's works amounted to ten thirteen-inch mortars, and eighteen twenty-fix-pounders.

General Eliott's anxiety on the occasion would not permit him to wait the issue within the garrison; but acquainting the Lieutenant Governor with his intention, he accompanied the Sortie, and expressed the highest approbation of their behaviour by the following public orders: that "the bravery and conduct of the whole detachment,

" Officers, Sailors, and Soldiers, on the glori-

ous occasion, furpassed his utmost acknowledgements."

Although the attack was not totally exempted from those little derangements which naturally attend night expeditions of this nature, yet, to the honour of the whole. neither musquet, working tool, nor other implement, was left behind: a volunteer indeed of the 73d regiment loft his kelt in the attack, which the Governor being acquainted with, promised him a substitute in return; and not long afterwards presented him with a commission in an established corps. When our troops entered the batteries, the written report of the commanding officer was found in one of the splinter-proofs, which, when the guard was relieved, was to have been fent to the Spanish General. The report expressed that " nothing extraordinary had " happened;" which, it must be acknowledged, the captain had been a little premature in writing.

Before the detachment returned from the Neutral ground, Lieut. Col. Tovey, of the artillery, died. He was succeeded by Major Lewis in the command of that depart-

ment.

The night of the 27th the enemy were alarmed with an explosion in the ruins of their batteries; and immediately directed a smart discharge of musquetry, with ground and grape shot, towards the spot. We imagined they suspected that we had made a second sally, to finish the destruction of what remained; and their error probably would have continued some time, had they not been

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undeceived by our throwing a shell amongst the ruins; after which they instantly ceased. By the number of lights feen in their camp, we had reason to conclude that their army asfembled on the alarm. The enemy had not yet thought proper to take any measures towards extinguishing the flames, but avenged themselves by a brisk cannonade upon the town. In their camp feveral men were executed, who probably might be some of the unfortunate actors in the late difgrace. The 30th, their batteries continued burning in five different places: when they ceased to smoke, the works feemed completely destroyed, nothing but heaps of fand remaining. Five dismounted mortars could be seen in the St. Carlos's battery from the fummit of the rock; one gun also in St. Paschal's, and three in the St. Martin's. At night we fired feveral rounds of grape at their horse-patroles, which, fince their late misfortune, appeared more numerous than before.

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undeceived by our throwing a fisell amongft the rains; after which they inflantly ceafed.

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enemy had not The Spaniards determine to restore their batteries.—Establish several defensive posts.— Repair their works; but are considerably retarded by the besieged .- Description of a newinvented depressing gun-carriage.-Gallant behaviour of the Mercury, ordnance-ship .-The Vernon Store-ship arrives with several gun-boats, in frames; also the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, with a reinforcement of men. Singular quality of quick fight in two boys belonging to the garrison. - Spaniards resolve to make a vigorous attack upon Gibraltar, under the command of the Duc de Crillon .- Begin to convert large vessels into BATTERING-SHIPS at Algeziras .- A party of Corsicans arrive, and offer to act as volunteers in the garrison during the siege. - Enemy's army reinforced. Unfortunate accident in a magazine at Willis's .- A strong reinforcement of French troops joins the enemy's army .- The Duc de Crillon assumes the command of the Combined Forces; and the Besiegers batteries for some time are silent.

THE Spaniards, for several days, appeared totally at a loss how to act after their recent disgrace. Their batteries continued in slames; nor were any attempts made to extinguish the sire. In the beginning of De-

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roused from their reverie; upwards of a thoufand men were at work, making fascines, &c. for which purpose large quantities of brushwood were collected from the country. From these operations we concluded that they were resolved to restore their works, when sufficient materials were prepared.

The 1st of December, a flag of truce brought letters from the English prisoners lately captured in the cutters bound to the garrison. Not a syllable was mentioned by the Spanish officer of the late transaction; nor did he even enquire whether we had taken any prisoners. As we had observed the enemy to post strong guards in the stone guardhouses on the neutral ground, particularly in the centre one, the Governor ordered the artillery to endeavour to dislodge them. Anfwers were returned, on the 2d, to the letters brought the preceding day: letters also were fent from the prisoners taken in the fortie, to their friends in camp. The Spanish officer, on receiving the letters, appeared much furprised, put them in his pocket, but was filent; and the boats parted. One of the officers taken prisoner was the Baron Von Helmstadt, an Enfign in the Walon guards, with the rank of Captain: the other was Don Vincente Freese, a Lieutenant of artillery. The Baron was dangerously wounded in the knee, and not without many intreaties submitted to amputation. When the furgeons first informed him that an operation was absolutely

unavoidable, he refolutely opposed it: amputation, he faid, very feldom succeeded in Spain; besides, he was then betrothed in marriage to a lady, and would rather risk his life than present himself before her with only one leg. The Governor, being told this determination, immediately visited the Baron, and used every argument to persuade him to comply. His mistress, the General said, must undoubtedly esteem him the more for the honourable wound which he had received in the fervice of his country; and, as to the operation being fatal, he might almost affure himfelf of a certain recovery, fince, in the many fimilar cases which had occurred in the garrifon during the fiege, our furgeons had been generally fuccessful; and, to convince him by ocular proof, ordered feveral mutilated convalescents into the room. This generous attention of the Governor had a powerful effect on the Baron, who, no longer able to refift his importunities, at length confented to the operation. The enemy, the night of the 3d, repaired the damage done to the third branch of approach; and did some trifling work at the fourth branch. The next day, a flag of truce from the enemy brought letters of thanks from the Spanish General, Don Martin Alvarez, and the Walon guards, to the Governor, for the humanity shewn to the prisoners taken in the batteries. In the boat came some poultry for the wounded Baron; also clothes and money for the officers. Their guards in the lines now appeared to be about

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eight hundred infantry, with a hundred artillery, besides fixty or seventy cavalry for patroles. The Governor, on the 5th, ordered, " that no officer of the line, commanding at " a post, should interfere in the mode of " loading, pointing, or firing the cannon. " If at any time he judged it necessary to fire " upon the enemy, he was to point out the " object to the artillery, and submit it to their " opinion, whether it was practicable or not." The morning of the 7th, a cutter appeared from the west, and after an obstinate action with the enemy's gun-boats, was obliged to strike. In this engagement we observed that the enemy had made fome alterations in the construction of their boats, which before would not allow the guns to be depressed.

Notwithstanding our fire, the enemy seemed determined to establish themselves at the Centre stone guard-house, round which, on the night of the 7th, they made a trench, and also lined with fascines part of the fourth branch of approach. Our firing continued to vary, as their operations were more or lefs noticed: in the day we directed it principally to parties observed near the Tower, and at night to the Centre guard-house; against which they had heaped up fand, and continued every evening to make other additions. The garrison at this period was so extremely fickly, that a hundred men were curtailed from the working parties; and the officers fervants, with others who usually were exempted from these duties, ordered to assist, to

lessen the fatigue of their comrades. Near seven hundred were at this time on our hospital lists. The Unicorn cutter failed, in the night of the 12th, with dispatches for England; and the following evening, the Phænix,

with duplicates.

The operations of the enemy feemed now entirely defensive. The Western stone guardhouse, on the beach, was unroofed in the fame manner as the Centre guard-house, and firengthened with fand; with a trench dug round at some distance in the front. We imagined that strong guards were stationed every night at these posts, to protect their remaining works. The evening of the 16th, about ten o'clock, one of the enemy's advanced fentries, near Bay-fide, fired his mufquet; which was taken up by others in the gardens, and the alarm spread to the lines, and thence to the camp. Lights were immediately observed moving about, and the drums beat to arms. After some hours confusion they were calm and quiet. Their works, particularly the St. Paschal's battery, continued to smoke in several places, on the 18th. No ordnance could now be feen in any of the batteries: their fire was rather fmart, but no particular object feemed to engage their notice.

Brigadiers Ross and Green were appointed, in the orders of the 20th, to be Major Generals in the army; and the next evening General Ross sailed in a boat for Faro, on his acturn to England. General Green some

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time afterwards received a letter of service, and Lieutenant Holloway, his Brigade Major, was appointed his Aide-de-camp. The same day a slag of truce brought over several letters, with money and clothes for the prisoners. At night the enemy extended the fourth branch, in the same direction, towards the Western stone guard-house; and several pickets were driven, and sascines laid in the ruins of the batteries, in order to retain the sand, and prevent it being washed down by the rains. The night of the 23d, they raised an epaulement on the top of the Centre guard-house, and finished the first line of the new

approach from the fourth branch.

Two foldiers of Hardenberg's, and the 72d regiment, on the 25th, attempted to defert by a rope from Mount Mifery: the former got down, though the rope broke; which accident was the cause of the latter being retaken. A few days after, a ferjeant of the artificers was ordered to reconnoitre the place where this deferter descended; and he got down far enough to discover the unfortunate man dashed to pieces at the foot of the precipice. The night of the 27th the enemy made several additions to the Centre guardhouse. The Baron Von Helmstadt being dangerously ill about this period, (not in consequence of the operation he had undergone, but from some inward malady) flags of truce were daily paffing and repaffing, to inform his friends of his dangerous situation. The 28th, the Baron died; and the following day his body was carried to the New mole, accompanied by the grenadiers of the 12th regiment, with the usual honours of war, where two barges waited to convey it to the enemy's camp. The Governor, and principal officers in the garrison, with Don Vincente, attended the ceremony. The fowls and other refreshments sent by his friends, with the money not used by the Baron in his sickness, were also returned, to the most minute article.

The enemy, on the night of the 30th, added to the trench in front of the Centre guard-house, which a few evenings before they had altered from its original form. Our engineers the fame night erected a blind of canvas, &c. in front of Princess Anne's battery (Willis's) which the engineers afterwards caissoned, when their fire became less warm on this new object. Another was afterwards placed before the Princess Amelia's, for the fame purpose. The materials with which the works at the northward were now repaired, were collected from the coal ships that had been run ashore in the new mole after Admiral Darby's departure. The fides of these vessels were cut up, under the direction of the engineers, into large folid pieces of fuch form and dimension as the purpose dicated, to which they were to be applied. Of these materials the batteries at Willis's were at this time formed; the angles being connected and fecured by ftrong knees and bolts, having transverse pieces within,

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which were also kneed. When the caissons for the merlons were thus framed, they were filled in the front with layers of junk, and fand-bags behind. The height of the merlons were between ten and eleven feet; and the upper parts were supported by strong beams across the embrasures, forming hoods (as the engineer called them) over the muzzles of the cannon; these hoods were three feet deep, and extended about fix feet in length over the embrafures; by which improvements the guns were preferved from being broken by the shells in their descent, and the artillery-men on duty were well covered. The folid construction of these new works, and the adoption of a fimilar mode in repairing the other defences of the garrifon, will account in a great measure for the general cafualties of the troops not being fo numerous as might otherwise be expected; and, to evince the permanence of them, no other proof, I imagine, need be adduced, than that upwards of one hundred shot-holes have been plugged up in the front of one merlon, and yet the battery was not materially damaged.*

^{*} When the Enemy's proceedings afterwards rendered fome alterations necessary in the works at Willis's, the ship-timber was found very useful in surther securing the upper batteries, and in protecting our artislery. The height of the parapets permitted the engineers to erect splinter-proofs between the guns, of curved pieces of timber cut from the bottom of a ship, which were placed against the breasts of the merlons, and made bomb proof by layers of sand-bags, which also formed a traverse across the battery. By these additions the communications between the ordnance were covered, and the batteries well traversed against the enemy's eastern ensilade fire.

Two ordnance-ships arrived in the course of December. As we are now arrived at the close of the year, it may not be impertinent to insert a return of casuals, from the 12th of April to the 31st of December, 1781, that the reader may have an idea of our general loss in that period.

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The New Year's day of 1782 was remarkable for an action of gallantry which is worthy of being rescued from oblivion. An officer of artillery at Willis's, observing a shell falling towards the place where he stood, got behind a traverse for protection; which he had scarcely done, ere it fell into the traverse, and instantly entangled him in the rubbish: one of the guard, named Martin, obferving his diffress, generously risked his own life in defence of his officer, and ran to extricate him; but finding his own efforts ineffectual, called for affistance, when another of the guard joining him, they relieved the officer from his fituation; and almost at the same instant the shell burst, and levelled the traverse to the ground. Martin was afterwards promoted, and rewarded by the

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afthe Governor; who at the same time told him, "he should equally have noticed him for "relieving his comrade." Several similar instances of heroism occurred during the siege, which were equally honourable to the garrison.

The enemy persevered in carrying on their works: the Centre guard-house now began to assume a regular figure. The ditch formed three sides of an hexagon, extending to the rear in obtuse angles with the front; and the fascine-parapet, joining the building, was lengthened each way. Materials continued to be daily brought down to the lines, and advanced works. Their workmen were however confiderably annoyed from the Oldmole head and Montague's bastion, in repairing the fourth and fifth branches of the approach. The ship, St. Philip's Castle, in Government service, arrived on the 4th from Mahon, with dispatches from General Murray: on board her came feveral prisoners taken by that General in a fally made from Fort St. Philip's. The enemy endeavoured to cut her off from the bay, but could not accomplish it. She returned to Minorca on the 10th. Since their army had landed at Minorca, the enemy's attention to the eastward was visibly abated; nor did they make fo many fignals from the tower on the Queen of Spain's chair, as had been their custom formerly. The fubsequent evening our prames made the fignal for the approach of the gun-boats: an easterly wind however

springing up, they threw up their rockets, and retired. We could not otherwise account for their not firing in an easterly wind, than by imagining they were apprehensive of some accident in their magazines, which, being in the stern of the boat, might run fome danger of being blown up by the sparks from the discharge of their ordnance. The night of the 7th, besides making additions to the Centre guard-house, the enemy debouched from the fifth branch, and dug a trench about fifteen or twenty yards towards the east. A court of enquiry, on the 8th, fat on Antonio Juanico, the spy who was difcovered in the Faro boat; and fome time afterwards he was ordered to prepare for execution. The Governor however at last pardoned him.

The enemy, about this time removed feveral guns from the camp to the lines, taking others back. Most of their cannon (we had reason to imagine for some time past) had been greatly damaged by the firing; as the shot, at periods, were observed not to fly with the same velocity as at first. The last deferter faid they had spoiled three sets of guns from the commencement of the bombardment. In the night of the oth, they raised the epaulement joining the Centre guard-house; and opened four embrafures, two on each fide of the building. They were all masked with fascines, and appeared solely for defence. The night of the 12th, the enemy formed a trench from the debouchure of the fifth branch, e

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to the front of the ruins of the St. Carlos's battery, towards the western beach: part of it was lined with fascines. They also raised a place d' armes on the east flank of the St. Carlos's battery, joining the fifth branch. At night failed the Henry and Mercury ordnance-ships to the westward. Don Vincente Freeze went passenger in the former for England, with the prisoners taken in our fortie, and those fent by General Murray. About the 14th, or 15th, the enemy raised another place d'armes on the west flank of the St. Carlos's battery, and joining the ruins of the St. Paschal's battery; and the subsequent evening strengthened and capped it with fafcines. In the night, fignals were made in the Gut, and at day-break two cutters appeared at the entrance of the Bay; but the wind blowing fomewhat northerly, and dying away, they were driven to leeward by the current: a frigate and eleven gun-boats from Algeziras immediately gave chace, and foon after they were joined by a frigate and xebeque from Ceuta. The cutters finding it impossible to make the bay, and observing the force of their purfuers, prudently crowded fail to the eastward. In the afternoon some of the gun-boats got within range, and a few rounds were exchanged; but the wind freshening towards fun-fet, the cutters evidently left the enemy confiderably aftern. When night prevented us from continuing our obfervations, they had indeed gained fuch a

distance, that we did not in the least doubt

but they would escape.

The enemy had made for feveral preceding evenings confiderable additions to the centre redoubt; and on the night of the 17th, they raifed a work embracing each extremity of the fascine-ditch which was in the front of it: this post now appeared finished. They likewife raifed and threw fand in front of the place d'armes, and brought vast quantities of different materials to their advanced works. Their firing was not at this period remarkable; but, as they directed their ordnance principally among our working parties on the hill, we experienced a few cafuals. Our batteries in return were well ferved; and the fire pointed to all quarters. In the morning of the 18th, just after gun-firing, fignals were made from the enemy's advanced works, which were repeated to their camp. The batteries at the fame time kept up a brisk fire, all in a low This gave us reason to think they were apprehensive of another sortie: and the following morning the four embrafures in the centre redoubt were unmasked, and animated with four howitzers; and a confiderable number of troops left the lines foon after daybreak: all which circumstances served to countenance our conjecture. In the evening of the 20th, the artillery at Willis's discovered a party of the enemy erecting a line of communication from the fourth branch to the centre redoubt. The Old-mole head and Montague's were immediately opened on

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them, in addition to the upper batteries; and we plied them so briskly, that the party were obliged to retire about midnight, leaving the work, as the morning evinced, in great confusion. The subsequent night, notwithstanding our fire, they raised and strengthened the new communication. In this duty they were well covered by a brisk fire from their lines; and which, from the repeated vollies discharged, afforded room to think that their workmen had suffered materially the night before.

The night of the 23d, they repaired the parapet of the St. Carlos's battery nine fascines in height, and began to rebuild the magazine in the rear. Great quantities of fascines, &c. were in and about the battery. The fucceeding afternoon, about four o'clock, the Governor opened the lower batteries on this work, and our fire was exceedingly well ferved for fome hours. The carcaffes feveral times fet fire to the fascines, but the enemy as frequently extinguished it. At first their batteries returned our fire sparingly; but receiving a reinforcement of artillery-men from the camp, the cannonade became warm on both fides. Our lower batteries ceased in the evening. The next day, the Governor renewed his endeavours to burn these works. The carcaffes were equally fuccessful as the preceding day, but their guards and workmen foon extinguished the fire. The Spanish lines returned the cannonade with great vivacity, having in the twenty-four hours discharged one thoufand and forty-five shot, and eighty-three shells: our batteries diminished their fire about four in the afternoon. The carcasses used by the artillery on this occasion were made of the enemy's blind shells, in which were perforated three large holes, and the cavity filled with composition. They were found to answer extremely well; some of them burning fresh a quarter of an hour after the enemy had smothered them with sand, which was the

mode they adopted to put them out.

We observed, on the 27th, four large piles of fascines at the eastern extremity of the parallel. We were not at all at a lofs to guess their meaning in placing these fascines to the eastward; as it was evident, that they wished to draw off our attention as much as possible from the St. Carlos's battery. The manœuvre did not however answer. The following evening about ten o'clock arrived the two cutters, which had been purfued by the enemy's cruifers to the eastward; the largest of them, called the Viper, was of four hundred and fixty tons burthen, mounted twentyeight guns, and was efteemed the largest veffel of her kind ever built; the other was the Lively, of fourteen guns; both laden with ordnance-stores. They informed us that the evening of the day they were chaced through to the east, several of the gun-boats got up and engaged them, but were foon beaten off; at length the wind freshening, the boats were left aftern. The breeze, they faid, increased to a brisk gale, which, as the gun-boats were fome leagues from land, might greatly diffrefs

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This conjecture appeared confirmed by none of them being observed to have returned to the bay. The night of the 28th, the enemy took down half of the old tower, or windmill, which they probably thought was too conspicuous an object of direction for our artillery in the night: they added also considerably to the St. Carlos's battery, and made fome alterations in the centre redoubt, which they palisaded in the rear, and within it hung a barrier-gate. The same night, arrived the Dartmouth Tartar cutter with stores. The night of the 30th, our opponents were observed very busy to the eastward of the centre redoubt. We instantly opened upon them, and drove them from the place. day-break we found they had traced out a work of five fides, with a large opening in the rear, and erected before it a screen similar to ours at Willis', but so injudiciously placed, that the workmen behind were not at all concealed from our upper batteries. This work was never carried on; and the screen some time afterwards was knocked down, and removed. Our engineers, of whom little has been mentioned for some time, were indefatigable in repairing the splinter-proofs, magazines, traverses, and communications, along the north front, which were damaged by the enemy's fire: the King's, Queen's, and Prince's lines, had likewise a share in their attention. Parties were also engaged in securing and repairing the skeleton traverses, formed of timber and fand-bags in front of the doors, windows, &c. of the grand magazines near the New-mole; and deposits of fascines, fand, and other materials, were collected in different

parts of the garrison.

In the beginning of February, great numbers of mules continued bringing fascines, &c. to the enemy's lines; and by the number of gabions missing from their fascine-park, it was thought they had concealed them in different parts of the approaches for new works. The St. Carlos's battery appeared nearly completed: it confifted of an epaulement with two shoulders; five dodging traverses were erected in the rear, and behind them two larger ones for magazines: the latter, however, were not of the same form as those erected before. A gate was also hung at the opening of the fifth branch, and the places d' armes, on each flank of the battery, seemed finished. Part of the parallel joining the fifth branch, in extent about forty yards, was likewise lined with fascines and repaired. In this state were their works near the Tower, when, on the night of the 2d, they restored the western part of the St. Martin's battery, making only five embrasures to open upon the Town and Waterport. Our firing was pretty fmart at this period; but their artillery did not exceed a hundred, or a hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours.

In this tedious and uninteresting manner affairs proceeded; every night the besiegers making some trisling addition to their advanced works. The afternoon of the 7th, one of

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their shells set fire to a magazine box on the Queen's-battery (Willis's) in which were a few loaded small shells and cartridges. These instantly blew up, and fired an adjoining gun, but did not the smallest injury to the officers or any of the guard, though the former were close to it when the accident happened. On hearing the explosion, the enemy immediately increased their fire, and continued it the remainder of the evening. The enemy added, on the night of the roth, another embrafure to the new battery; and two nights following, they prolonged the parallel about forty yards to the eastward. Vast quantities of materials were at this time scattered in various parts of their works.

The afternoon of the 15th, some practice was made from a gun mounted upon a newconstructed depressing-carriage, the invention of Lieut. Koehler, of the Royal Artillery, which was highly approved of by the Governor and other officers present. The gun was fixed in a bed of timber, the under fide of which was a plane parallel to the axis of the piece: from this bed, immediately under the centre of gravity, projected a fpindle eight inches in diameter. This spindle passed through a groove formed for its reception in a plank, the upper fide of which was also a plane: upon this under piece the bed and gun recoiled, being attached to it by a key passing. through the spindle. The bed and gun by these means were at liberty to move round upon the axis of the spindle, and when fired,

flided upon the under plank in the line directed by the groove. The under piece was then connected, by a strong hinge in front, to two cheeks of a common garrison-carriage, cut down to be little higher than the trucks. The gun could be laid to any degree of depression under twenty degrees, by a common quoin resting upon the cheeks of the carriage; but when greater depression was necessary, two upright timbers, with indented steps, were fixed to the cheeks; by which, with the affistance of a moveable plank, to slide in upon the steps, and a quoin, the back part of the plank, upon which the gun flided, was elevated at pleasure by iron pins in the uprights; and the gun depressed to any angle above twenty and under feventy degrees.

Many advantages, besides that of immediate depression, resulted to the artillery from this invention. The carriage, when the gun was depressed, seldom moved; the gun sliding upon the plank to which it was attached by the spindle, and returning to its former place with the most trifling assistance. When the Thot was discharged, and the bed with the gun had recoiled to the extremity of the groove; the matrofs, by turning round the gun to lie horizontally across the carriage, (which was done with the greatest facility) was also enabled to load under cover of the merlon, unexposed to the enemy's fire, and avoided the difficulty of ramming the shot upwards. It equally allowed the gun to be fired at point blank; and (by turning the muzzle to the back part

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of the carriage,) at every elevation, to fortyfive degrees, but in that state did not particularly excel. As to the accuracy of the depreffing shot, no farther proof need be adduced, than that, out of thirty rounds, twenty-eight that took place in one traverse in the St. Carlos's battery, at the distance of near one

thousand four hundred yards.

A polacre had arrived on the 15th; and on the 17th, came in the Flying-fish cutter, with ordnance-stores: the latter was opposed, and engaged in the Bay by a frigate, a xebeque, and three gun-boats; but got in by perseverance and fuperior skill, without a fingle man killed or wounded. At night, a party of the enemy was discovered at the eastern extremity of the parallel; and a brisk fire was immediately pointed to the spot. At day-break, we remarked they had traced out with fascines a work (of five fides, leaving the gorge open) at the west return from the parallel. It appeared to be for another redoubt. About the morning gun-fire, a brig was hailed from Europa, and answered, from Cork: finding she was a friend, the Captain was directed to anchor at the Mole; but imagining the fhips, as before the war, remained at Waterport, he passed our prames, and did not discover his error till he had gone too far to feturn: he was confequently obliged to put about, and the veffel grounded at the back of the Old-mole. When the enemy observed her in the morning, the Black battery, and Fort St. Philip, directed a smart fire upon her; but, though it was con-

tinued the whole day, not a shot struck the hull. Captain Curtis brought away the crew, and at night went with several boats, and cut away her masts: part of her cargo was also removed; but the greater portion of it was damaged by the sea-water. In the evening, Waterport guard was reinforced with a pic-

quet.

The enemy, on the night of the 18th. added five embrafures to the gun-battery, and left a space, seemingly for two others. This addition made it appear as if they intended the whole for one battery, which before was divided into two. Great quantities of materials were dispersed in various parts of their works, and brush-wood continued to be brought into their camp from the country. The fucceeding night they erected an epaulement of thirty-nine casks long, faced with fascines, within the hexagon figure, at the extremity of the parallel. The front work was also raised, and a ditch, extending along the front of the parallel to the east flank of the St. Carlos's, lined with fascines. They worked also on the platforms of the new battery. The morning of the 20th, ten gonboats returned to Algeziras from the east: they were supposed to be the same which had chased the Viper and Lively cutters. Intelligence from Portugal mentioned, that feveral of them had been loft in the gale which forung up the same evening: we were rather disappointed therefore to fee fo many return. In the evening the Viper, Lively, and Dartmouth

Tartar cutters, sailed for England. About the time of their departure, a traverse in the St. Carlos's was set on fire by our artislery, which occasioned a smart cannonade for some hours. The succeeding day another traverse was set on fire, and burnt for some time. The enemy always behaved with great spirit on these emergencies. The night of the 21st they completed their gun-battery, which now presented to us thirteen embrasures: they likewise repaired the damage done by the fire.

About noon on the 23d, several signals were made at Cabrita point, which brought out a frigate and a xebeque from Algeziras. Soon after we observed a veffel standing into the Bay with a flowing fail. The xebeque passed her astern; but the frigate bore down; and appeared as if she intended to board. The veffel however, in coming abreaft, threw in fo well directed a broad-fide, that the Spaniard was greatly confused, and fell aftern. The frigate afterwards wore, and returned the falute; but the veffel was at fuch a distance, that no damage was received. On her arrival at the new mole, to our furprise we found her to be the Mercury ordnance-ship, which left the Bay in January; and, as we imagined, was bound to England. Several inhabitants, supposing the same, had taken their passage on board her for England; and never discovered their mistake, till, to their great mortification, they found, on their entrance into the Straits, the unpleasant

shores of Spain and Barbary, instead of the exhilarating coast of Britain. Captain Heington, who commanded her, on leaving the garrison, had secret orders to put into Lisbon, where he was to take in a cargo of various articles, and return. These orders he was not to divulge to any person, lest the enemy by their emissaries should get information of the plan, and way-lay him in his return. He accordingly put into Lisbon, and took in his cargo of wine and fruit. When every thing was completed, he pretended some further business would still delay him, and pressed the passengers to embrace the opportunity of the packet, and fail for England. They however approved of their accommodation too well to remove; and Captain Heington was reluctantly obliged to bring them back to the garrison. The Governor did not fuffer this gallant conduct of Captain Heington to pass unrewarded, but generously presented him with a handsome douceur, and strongly recommended him to the Admiralty for promotion; which accordingly succeeded. On the afternoon in which the Mercury arrived, the enemy fired a grand feu-de-joie in camp, commencing with a falute from the lines. They repeated the fire a fourth time; which led us to imagine they had gained fome advantage at Minorca; and we afterwards found that our apprehensions had been too well-founded

The enemy's ships in the Bay were reinforced on the 24th and 25th with a frigate,

attempting to g

four or five xebeques, and feveral armed fettees; part of which probably had been employed to block up the port of Mahon. The morning of the 25th, arrived the St. Ann ordnance-ship with a supply of powder, and two gun-boats, on a new construction, in frames. We were informed by her, that the Vernon store-ship, under convoy of a frigate, was on her passage for Gibraltar, with ten other gun-boats on board. The following morning we observed the enemy had entirely new faced the eastern epaulement, and raised it to the height of eight fascines. They also worked on the magazine of the St. Martin's battery, and debouched from the centre of the parallel, throwing up a trifling line, extending towards the fouth-west. The 27th, four rows, of ten tents each, were pitched in the rear of the Catalonian camp. We imagined they were occupied by the artillery cadets. At night the enemy added feveral traverses to their thirteen-gun battery. Besides the arrivals already noted, three other veffels and feveral boats came in, in the course of the month.

The 1st of March a slag of truce went to the enemy, in answer to one from them some days before. The Spanish officer who received the packet informed us, that Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, had surrendered on the 5th of February. The succeeding day, a carcass set fire to the thirteen-gun battery, which continued blazing for two hours. On their attempting to extinguish the fire, we

HISTORY OF THE LATE [1782. plied them so briskly that several were killed, and most of them driven from the work; but their usual gallantry at last prevailed. At night they raised a place d'armes at the western extremity of the thirteen-gun battery. These defensive works demonstrated that they were determined to provide as much as poffible against another fortie. The following night they repaired the damage done by the The carpenters of the navy, on the 4th, laid the keel of one of the new gun-The 6th, fix rows of tents, ten in each row, were pitched in the rear of the fecond line of the enemy's camp, near the horse barrack. A large party was also employed in making a road from the beach to the barrack; and others were engaged in landing shells, and different ordnance. These, with other appearances, bespoke a determined refolution to profecute the fiege. Our Governor, on the other hand, with unwearied attention employed the garrison in repairing, and putting in the best order of defence, the upper batteries, and other works, which had fuffered from the continued bombardment of the enemy. The bridge, in the ditch at Land port, was likewise pulled down; and other alterations took place in that quarter. The enemy, on the 8th, raifed one face of the eastern redoubt, several fascines in height: and from the noise heard the preceding night, we imagined they also finished platforms in their batteries. The day following, Lieut, Cuppage, of the Royal

Artiflery, was dangeroully wounded on the Royal battery, from a fplinter of a fmall shell, which burst immediately after being discharged from the rock-gun. This was the fecond accident of the fame nature. The 1.1th, a frigate and xebeque passed to the west, with fix top-fail vessels; supposed to be part of the late Minorea garrifon. The night of the 13th, the enemy traced out a work within the western place d'armes of the St. Carlos's battery; apparently with an intention of extending the epaulement. The firing on both fides was now confiderably increafed: that from the enemy amounted on an average to about three hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours. menuoped graders.

The operations of the beliegers ftill continued tedious. On the 16th they palifaded the gorge of the centre redoubt; and on the 18th began to pitch a new camp, near the grands magazine, on the beach. At night they erected the epaulement of St. Paschal's mortar-battery, and raised three traverses in the rear. Lieut. White, of the 56th, was flight ly wounded on the 16th. On the night of the 20th, the St. Paschal's battery was raised three fascines. At night the wind blew so firong a gale, that the new wind-mill, on Windmillhill, took fire from the violence of the friction, and was burnt to the ground. The 22d, the enemy made fome triffing additions, and fixed a barrier-gate at the extremity of the fourth branch of approach. The fublequent evening a little before midnight, we were

gratified with the fafe arrival of the Vernon store-ship, having on board the remaining ten gun-boats, and other materials for the garrison. Some hours after, the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, Captains Mann and Hamilton, with four transports, having the 97th regiment on board, anchored under our guns.

The Vernon's arrival may be confidered as truly fortunate, fince no less than thirty Spanish men of war, of different force, were out purposely to intercept her and the Success frigate, Captain Pole, her convoy. Some leagues to the westward of the Straits they fell in with a forty-gun frigate, which had left our (blockade) station, and was one of the abovementioned cruifers. A warm action confequently commenced; but the Spaniard, finding the Vernon well armed, and that she boldly bore down to support the Success, after an engagement of feveral glaffes, in which the Vernon had a confiderable share, thought proper to fubmit. On board the prize were found papers describing the Vernon, to the most minute part of her rigging; at the same time mentioning the officers names who we e passengers, and every particular article of her cargo: and from the prisoners we learned the number of ships which were cruifing to intercept her. Captain Pole afterwards burned the Santa Catalina, and separated from the Vernon on the appearance of the Cerberus, with her convoy, which he mistook for the enemy's cruifers. The Vernon therefore proceeded alone for the garrison, and at the ene

trance of the Straits, in the evening, fell in with, and indeed was furrounded by, the enemy's ships: but happily the sky prognosticating a rough night, and she tacking at the fame time they did; they, supposing her a friend, flood in for the high land; and at dusk the altered her course, and was soon safe in her destined port. Lieut. Col. Gledstanes, of the 72d regiment, and other officers, came in her as passengers, with recruits for the different regiments in the garrifon. The next day, the 97th regiment, commanded by Col. Stanton, difembarked feven hundred complete, and were immediately quartered in Scud hill and Rofia barracks. This regiment foon after became very fickly; and though: they were attended to with the greatest care by the Governor and officers, in a few months many of them died; and the rest were of little affistance to the garrison before September.

The enemy, on the night of the 24th, were discovered, from Willis's, at work in the front of the epaulement, at the eastern extremity of the parallel: a few rounds of grape, however, quickly drove them under cover. They made several attempts to proceed, but were as constantly obliged to retire. The succeeding morning, we observed they had employed parties in other parts of their works. The communication to the centre redoubt was raised many traverses were erected behind the fourth approach, and a considerable quantity of sascines and other materials brought down to their works. In the forenoon of the

25th, the Spanish officers belonging to the Santa Catalina, who were brought to the garrison in the Vernon, were sent by a stag of truce into Spain on their parole. In the course of the day, a shot came through one of the capped embrasures on Princess Amelia's battery, (Willis's) took off the legs of two men belonging to the 72d and 73d regiments, one leg of a foldier of the 73d, and wounded another man in both legs: thus four men had feven legs taken off and wounded by one shot. The boy who was usually stationed on the works where a large party was employed, to inform the men when the enemy's fire was directed to that place, had been reproving them for their careleffness in not attending to him; and had just turned his head toward the enemy, when he observed this shot, and instantly called for them to take care: his caution was however too late; the shot entered the embrasure, and had the above-recited fatal effect. It is fomewhat fingular, that this boy should be possessed of such uncommon quickness of fight, as to fee the enemy's shot almost immediately after they quitted the gans. He was not, however, the only one in the garrison possessing this qualification; another boy of about the same age was as celebrated, if not his superior. Both of them belonged to the artificer company, and were constantly placed on some part of the works to observe the enemy's fire: their names were Richardson and Brand; the former was reputed to have the best eye.

The night of the 25th, the enemy extende ed their parallel in a continued direction with the old work about one hundred yards, with casks and fasoines, banked up with sand in front. The fucceeding evening, we perceived feveral guns in the St. Martin's battery; and it was imagined, that ordnance were brought forward for the other batteries. The night of the 26th, they began merlons for fix embrafures in the eastern redoubt, two in each face opening on the Devil's tower, Lines, and Old-mole: they also lengthened the parallel, and firengthened that part which was raised the preceding night. The 28th, they scaled several guns and mortars in the advanced batteries; and the following day we concluded they mounted all their ordnance, as their working parties gave a general huzza, and then withdrew for the day.

Our opponents at this time scarcely expended more than two hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours; but we frequently saluted them with double that number in that period. The night of the 28th and 29th, the enemy lined with sascines the prolongation of the parallel, and erected five traverses in the eastern redoubt. Their batteries near the tower now appeared to be completed; the fourth month being just expired since they had been destroyed. The 31st being a grand session the besiegers would open their advanced batteries; but not siring, the reinforcement was remanded at noon. In the evening, about six

o'clock, a shell set fire to the flank of the eastern redoubt, and the flame being assisted with a brisk discharge, burnt rapidly for some hours: at last, however, the enemy extinguished it. The succeeding morning, we perceived that they had covered with sand the part which had taken fire, and a number of sascines were lying in great confusion about the work. The same night, a boat came in from Portugal with sheep, oranges, lemons, and sowls: two others also arrived in the course of the month.

On the evening of the 1st of April, a foldier of the 39th regiment deserted from Land-port: feveral hundred rounds of musquetry and grape were discharged at him, some of which it is imagined took place, as he dropped just before he got to the St. Carlos's battery, and was carried into the work by feven of the guard. At dusk, a Volunteer of Arragon came over to us: he brought his arms and fome necessaries, which, with other circumstances, occasioned a suspicion of his being a fpy. He reported that the enemy had fuffered confiderably in restoring their batteries; upwards of four hundred being killed, and nearly as many more wounded. The eaftern redoubt, he informed us, was called the Mahon battery. The enemy, on the 2d, began to pitch tents in rear of the Walon guards: they were afterwards increased to fix double rows, capable of quartering a battalion of infantry. remanded at noon. In the evening

As grates for heating that were distributed on the different northern batteries in the beginning of this month, we imagined the Governor intended applying red-hot shot against the enemy's works, which appeared now complete. We were however difappointed: they were still reserved as a bonne

bouche, for the closing of the scene.

The night of the 5th, the enemy erected, at the extremity of the parallel, a place d'armes of four fides, one of which was the parallel lengthened, the other three extending in obtuse angles to the rear. The 6th, Colonel Stanton was appointed a Beigadier-general; and Capt. Blanckley, of the 97th regiment, his Brigade-major. The 8th, we perceived fome tents pitched upon the plain beneath the ruins of Carteia; and the following day this camp was increased with five double rows of tents: a regiment in white took poffession in the evening. The oth, a regiment in blue marched into the new camp, pitched the 2d of this month. The same day all the carpenters of the regiments in garrifon (those of the 97th regiment excepted) were ordered, with a hundred additional real-men, into the King's works. At night the enemy made some alterations near St. Paschal's battery, and strengthened the place d'armes at the extremity of the parallel. The 10th, Lieut. Wetham, of the 12th regiment, was killed by a splinter of a shell, marching at the head of a spur-guard up the ramp, from Land-port-ditch. His fervant also lost his arm, and the drummer had

his drum broken to pieces: but the rest of the guard escaped. The death of this young Officer was much regretted; and it seemed particularly unfortunate, as the enemy only fired that fatal shell and one shot in the earlier part

of the day won brow

A Paro boat arrived on the 17th from Portugal, with dispatches for the Governor. A private letter fest from Lifbon by this boat, mentioned, that great preparations were making at Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean ports, for a most vigorous attack on Gibraltar; and that the Duc de Crillon, who had lately taken St. Philip's, was to command with twenty thousand French and Spanish troops, in addition to what were at present before the garriton with Monsieur D'Arcon, a French engineer of great eminence and abilities; and Admiral Don Bonaventura Moreno, with tenfail of the line, besides floating-batteries, gun and mortar boats, &c. &c. The truth of this intelligence we little doubted, as many circumstances now occurred daily, that ferved to confirm it. The enemy's cannonade, in the course of the 12th, was singular indeed: from lix in the morning to fun-let, they fired every two of three minutes a fingle gun or mortar, and being the anniversary of their bombardment, it appeared ftill more extraordinary Some jocular persons in the garrison remarked that perhaps they were commemorating the day with failing and prayer, and by their minute-guns expressing their forrow, that fo many thousand barrels of powder, and

rounds of ammunition, should have been expended to folittle purpose. Their firing from the 12th gradually decreased, for about a week; when, for a few nights, they fired brifker than usual. It afterwards diminished to about a hundred rounds on an average in the twenty-four hours, and fearce exceeded that number during the remainder of the month. Their fascine-parties continued to be actively employed preparing materials in their parks; and long firings of mules were constantly removing them to the lines and advanced batteries. Throughout their camp new life feemed to be infused into the troops: instead of that inactive languer which had fo long prevailed in all their operations, every person now appeared in motion.

The morning of the 16th, we remarked that the enemy had repaired the eaftern part of the Mahon battery, burnt down the latter end of the preceding month. Some other trifling additions were also made to this work. The 20th, arrived the Antigallican ordnancethip from England, The nights of the 21st and 22d, the enemy's parties added fome further repairs to the Mahon battery: they also raised a small work near the tower, and erected feveral traverses in various parts of the parallel. The 24th, one of our new gunboats, which had been launched on the 18th; was tried with an eighteen-pounder on board: and the practice met with the approbation of the Governor and Officers of the navy. As a person was fent out in the Vernon to super-

Though their camp had been considerably teinforced within the preceding six weeks, yet we could not observe that they had made any addition to their guards, which continued to be about the same number as mentioned some months before. The 28th, they raised the merlons of the Mahon battery with sandbags. In the course of the day, they brought down two guns from their artillery-park to

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Fort Tonara, whither they had carried four the preceding day. The 30th, they began laying platforms in the Mahon battery: on the same day we launched our second gunboat. Seven more were on the stocks.

In the beginning of May, the enemy repaired the west branch of the St. Carloss, which fell down some time before, and made some alterations in the Black battery. Several hundred mules came likewise with clay to the lines. From seven in the evening of the 4th, to the same hour the succeeding asternoon, both the garrison and the enemy were silent. This was the first twenty-four shours in which there had been no siring for the space of nearly Thirteen months.

The evening of the 7th, the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, with four transports and four ordinance-flips, sailed for England. The succeeding morning we observed that three of the transports were captured, and in company with the enemy's cruisers were then turning to windward. In the afternoon of the 9th, a line-of-battle ship, with seven large vessels, and a few polacres and tartars, arrived in the Bay from the west, and anchored at Algeziras. At dusk, the large vessels, which appeared to be old men of war, or galleons, hauled close in shore. The Governor, at night, ordered a picquet to reinforce Waterport guard. The enemy still continued discharging about a hundred rounds every twenty-four hours; and their parties as well as ours were employed in making trisling additions and repairs. The

arrival of the shipping above-mentioned at Algeziras, occasioned various conjectures: from many circumstances, we had reason to imagine they were intended for the attack by fea, which was meditating against the garri-The Governor and chief engineer's attention consequently became engaged towards the fea-line: the beach behind the Old mole was fortified with a row of floping palifades; Waterport gateway was well barricaded, and a chevaux-de-frise ordered to be got ready to place at the foot of Land-port glacis: the ramp in the ditch was likewise removed; and these batteries on the fea-line, which they conceived might probably be opposed to the enemy's attack, were inspected, and put in the best order of defence.

The enemy, about the 12th, removed, and made a new arrangement of their ordnance in the forts and batteries along the coasts: we supposed they were changing them for others of a larger calibre. The 14th, several of the large thips at Algeziras fruck their yards and top-mass, and a great number of men appeared on board them; which movements left us no longer to doubt, that they were intended to be fitted up as FLOATING BAT-TERIES for the grand attack: this opinion was confirmed in the afternoon, by their beginning to cut down the poops of two of them. The subsequent day, three storethips, the Queen Charlotte, Leonora, and Charles, arrived from England, with powder, shells, bedding, and timber. Three gun-

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boats, on their appearance in the Gut, went from the point to speak them; but the ships hoisting French colours, and standing for Algeziras, the boats were deceived, and returned: the salse colours were soon after struck, and British displayed; and they arrived without opposition. The new gunboats which were launched, were on this occasion of particular service; and before night, nineteen hundred barrels of powder were secured in our magazines. The enemy, on the 17th, opened thirteen large portholes in the larboard side of one of the ships at Algeziras, and seven in another.

Their operations now in the advanced works almost totally ceased; their whole attention seemed occupied by the ships at Algeziras, and by arrangements in their camp. Cannon and variety of military stores were landed beyond Point Mala, and a strong party was employed in erecting a large building near the landing-place, which we conjectured was for an hospital. The firing on both fides varied as circumstances directed. Three men of the 58th regiment were missing on the 19th; and a party being immediately fent in quest of them, their bodies were found dashed to pieces behind the rock; the rope by which they were to have descended being many yards too short. The enemy were very active about their ships; eleven port-holes were opened in the fide of a third; and on the 21st, they began to strengthen their larboard fides with fome materials which

appeared like junk on The classicity and refistance of this article rendered it very eligible for the purpose. On the land fide they continued collecting bruth-wood from all parts of the country, and had firong parties at work, making fascines. be At the landing-place, stores of every species were daily disembarked. On the other hand, the garrison, with unwearied affiduity, made various dispositions to repel their attack. The floping palifades at Waterport by this time were finished, and the gateway barricaded, excepting a fmall passage for the wicket. To this post the Governor feemed particularly to attend. The intentions of the enemy were no longer myflerious: every preparation was therefore made to give them a warm reception: an additional number of grates for heating shot, were made and distributed along the Line wall; and the navy lowered their yards and top-masts, to be in readiness to act on shore at a moment's notice. c landing-place

A privateer xebeque arrived on the 25th from Leghorn, with a Corfican officer and twelve privates, who came to offer their fervices as volunteers during the approaching attack, which the Governor accepted, and ordered them to be entertained by different regiments till the others arrived, who, they informed us, were on their passage. In the evening, a large building, to the east of the Catalonian camp, took fire, and was totally confumed; it had formerly been a barrack, but was now, as the deserters informed

us, a granary for forage and corn. We numbered at this time upwards of a hundred pieces of cannon in the artillery-park of the enemy. The 25th, the engineers began to mine a gallery from a place above Farringdon's battery, (Willis's,) to communicate through the rock to a notch or projection of the rock, below Green's Lodge, in which the Governor proposed to make a battery. The 26th, another vessel arrived from Algiers, and brought letters, acquainting us that it was univerfally believed in Spain, that the garrifon, from the magnitude of the preparations for the attack, inevitably must be taken before the end of July. The same day about noon, a large fleet appeared from the east, upwards of a hundred fail of which we obferved in the evening enter the Bay, and anchor between the river Palmones and Algeziras. The fucceeding morning we were enabled to make our observations on them: three were large and armed, one of them with a flag at her mizen: the rest were ships with troops on board, and fmall polacres and fettees, supposed from their appearance to be laden with stores. In the course of the 27th, 28th, and 29th, they landed, it was imagined, about twelve battalions, which, calculating at about feven hundred and fifty to each battalion, amounted to about nine thoufand men, if the regiments were complete. As the troops difembarked, they encamped in the rear of the fecond line, extending towards the horse-barrack now called Buena-Vifta,

which, we understood from the last deserters, had been sitted up for the commander in Chief's quarters: others of them occupied the ground on the lest of the first line, and on the right of the Catalonians, in an obtuse direction up the hill toward the Queen of Spain's chair. Large parties were detached

to land the military flores. old about

A flag of truce came from the enemy on the 28th, with a letter from Mr. Anderson, a merchant who had left the garrison some days before, and had been taken on his paffage to Faro. Before the purport of the flag was known, the Governor, speaking to the officers near him, faid "he was supposed the "Duke was arrived, and had fent to fummon " the garrison; but he should give him a short " answer, No,-No,-and hoped the gentle-" men" (addressing himself to the Officers present) " would all support him." He had not, however, an opportunity of being fo spiritedly laconic. The day following, we perceived a new encampment between the Catalonians and the left of the first line, and great additions were made to those mentioned before. Six of their battering-ships were now in hand, and an universal activity was obferved throughout their camp. The firing on both sides aried very little: if there were any difference in the number of rounds, the garrison had the advantage. Our engineers at this time were employed in repairing the damaged and uneven platforms on the fealine batteries, and the Artillery in disposing of the heavy ordnance, where they would act with greater execution and effect. Scarce a day now passed but vessels of all denominations arrived in the Bay, at the enemy's camp; the generality of which feemed daden with military stores and materials for the siege.

June did not commence with any thing extraordinary. The 2d, Brigadier Stanton died of a coup de soleil. The enemy, the following day, pitched feveral large tents to the fouthward of Algeziras, for the accommodation of the workmen employed in fitting up their ships. The 4th, being his Majesty's birth-day, the last of our new gun-boats was launched; and at noon the whole fired a falute, commencing with a falvo of forty-four guns shotted, from the north front of the garrison: the enemy's batteries instantly returned our land-fire, and in fo fmart a manner as to convince us, they had prepared to retaliate. The following are the names of the gun-boats, and ships from which they were manned.

From the Brilliant frigate	Revenge	one 24 pr. 21 Men
	Defiance	one 24 do. 21 do.
	Refolution	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Spitfire	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Dreadnought	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Thunder	one 18 do. 21 do.
From the Porcupine. frigate	Europa	one 24 do. 21 do.
	Terrible .	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Fury	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Scourge	one 18 do. 21 do.
	Terror	one 18 do or do

On the sth, three rows of double tents, ten in each row, were pitched near Barcelo's battery, at Algeziras. Mr. M'Gregor, a volunteer in the 73d, was wounded the same day by a shell; of which article the enemy's artillery, within a day or two, had been more profuse than usual. The 6th, Captain Wideburg of Reden's was wounded in the Queen's lines. On the 7th, our artillery practifed from the King's bastion with red-hot Thot, against the Irishman's brig, which was stranded at the back of the old mole. In the first round, one of the artillery-men putting in the shot, the fire by some means immediately communicated to the cartridge, and the unfortunate man was blown from the embrasure in some hundred pieces: two others were also flightly wounded with the unexpected recoil of the carriage. The practice after this accident was discontinued. the evening, a shell fell into a quarter in town, and carried away part of a chair, in which Enfign M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was fitting: it immediately burst in the room below, and lifted him and the chair from the floor, without farther injury.

The enemy's inactivity in their advanced batteries was fufficiently compensated by their diligence and celerity at Algeziras: fix ships were now in great forwardness, and on the 10th

they began upon another. Of this interval of tranquillity, as we may call it, (though the enemy had not quite discontinued their fire) the Governor took advantage, and employed it with indefatigable zeal in completing the works of the garrison. New batteries bearing on Waterport, which appeared to be his grand object of defence, were opened in the Moorish castle: a caissoned battery was also erested at upper Forbes's, and some alterations made in the lines: moveable palifades, with casks of earth, sand, &c. were distributed in various parts along the line wall, to be ready in case a breach should be effected; and the outworks at Land-port underwent fome advantageous alterations. Two or three men about this time attempted to defert; but they were all retaken. the remainder of the day

On the 11th, between ten and eleven o'clock, an unlucky shell from the enemy fell through the splinter-proof, at the door of the magazine on Princess Anne's battery (Willis's) and burfting, communicated to the powder. which instantly blew up. The explosion was fo violent as to shake the whole rock, and throw the materials on both fides an almost incredible way into the fea. Three merlons on the west flank of the battery, with several unfortunate men who had run behind them for shelter, were forced down from the level of the platforms into the Prince's lines, which, with the Queen's below, were almost filled with rubbish. The magazine near it happily escaped, though the door was thrown open

by the explosion. Our loss by this dreadful accident was chiefly among the workmen who were employed on the flank of the battery: one drummer, and thirteen rank and file, were killed, three ferjeants, three drummers, and nine rank and file, wounded. Immediately after the report of the explosion, and on the appearance of the large column of smoke, the enemy gave a loud huzza: their drums beat to arms in the camp; and some persons aver, that their first line assembled, and were actually on their march towards Fort St. Philip, but afterwards returned. As the engineers, after the accident, got together the remains of the party, to effectually fecure the magazine which had fo miraculously escaped, the enemy continued the cannonade the remainder of the day; and, as if fate was refolved at that particular time to fport with our anxiety, in the course of this firing two other shells fell upon the remaining magazine, and one into the very fplinter-proof in front of the door: happily the latter did not go through; for, if it had, this magazine might have shared the fate of its neighbour, and the whole of the batteries at Willis's have probably been materially injured. Princess Anne's battery, the flank of it excepted, was not confiderably damaged: the caiffoned merlons were much shaken, and the battery filled with rubbish; however, before night the whole was cleared away, and feveral rounds fired from that battery, as well as from the other batteries, to convince the enemy

that the misfortune was not of fo much importance as they probably imagined: indeed. from so dreadful an accident, it was wonderful that the injury was not of greater con-The 16th, a new .sonsupal

The navy, on the 13th, under the direction of the engineers, began to caiffon the west face of the New-mole fort. About funfet, a foldier of the 58th regiment, who had lately joined in the Vernon, deferted from Land-port: at night a picquet was ordered to reinforce that guard. The 14th, a French frigate, with eighteen or nineteen polacres, &c. arrived in the bay. The same afternoon, a xebeque, returning to Algeziras, from the east, stood in so close to the garrison, that she was perplexed by the eddy-winds, and remained a confiderable time stationary: the garrison fired upon her, and the gun-boats were manned, and rowed out to attack her; but two of the enemy's boats, coming to her affistance, towed her head round; and soon after, a breeze carried her out of all danger. If our boats had got out a little earlier, she might have been roughly handled; and fome were fanguine enough to think she might have been taken.

As boats were constantly detached by the navy at night-fall, to row guard at fome diftance from the garrison, and give information of the approach of the gun-boats, or any other vessels, curiosity often prompted them to approach the enemy's shore; and for some preceding nights they reported, that they

heard, at Algeziras, a noise like that of men hard at work; whence we concluded, their impatience to finish their battering-ships made them embrace all opportunities, both by day and night. The 16th, a new camp was observed between the Grand magazine and the Orange-grove. The battalion which occupied it were supposed to be disembarked from the fmall convoy which arrived on the 14th. At night, a noise of boats was distinctly heard from our prames, at some distance in the bay: it however ceased on a gun being fired towards that quarter. This circumstance occasioned new fignals to be appointed for the prames. The 97th regiment, on the 17th, for the first time, gave a picquet of forty men. The following day, Hardenberg's regiment was ordered, in case of an alarm, to act with the 58th at Europa, instead of marching to town. In the afternoon, a French convoy, of upwards of fixty fail, under three frigates, anchored in the bay, off the Guadaranque, from the east. As most of the ships had troops on board, we concluded it was the French reinforcement, of which we had received previous information. The following evening, feveral Spanish and French general officers, with their fuites, vifited the lines; where they remained, excepting one general, who, accompanied by an artillery officer and an engineer, came forward to the advanced works, and stood some time in front of the St. Martin's battery. At this time, a groupe of those who remained in the lines were affembled on the glacis:

dur artillery thought proper to give them a thot, which the general in the advanced works probably took as a hint to retire; for he immediately pulled off his hat, and returned into the battery. This circumstance ferved to confirm us in our conjectures, that the reinforcement was French; and it was computed to be about five thousand men. Spon after the above fleet arrived; five gun-boats approached very near the town, apparently out of brayado, to demonstrate to their new friends how contemptuously they considered us; but a few rounds taking effect, they retired in great confusion, and most likely paid dear for their arrogance. The 20th and 21st the French troops disembarked, and encamped to the east of the Stone quarry, immediately under the Queen of Spain's chair.

As affairs were daily becoming more ferious, the serjeants, and such drummers of the garrison as were able, were ordered in case of alarm to turn out with sirelocks and accountements; which were accordingly delivered to the different regiments from the grand store. The Governor seemed determined to have no idle hands in the place at such a critical time. Musicians, who before had been exempted from duty, also returned to the use of the sire-

lock and shovel.

The morning of the 21st, two Genoese, formerly inhabitants of the garrison, who had been taken by the enemy in a settee bound for Gibraltar, made their escape in a boat from a prison-ship at Algeziras. They in-

formed us that the grand attack was fixed to be in September; but that all, both failors and foldiers, were much averse to the enterprise. In the afternoon, two general officers again vifited the lines; and we remarked, their guards did not relieve at their usual hour, but probably came down after twilight. From the 19th to the 21st, the enemy's fire daily diminished; and on the 22d, about five in the evening, their batteries were totally filent.
This fudden cellation induced us to conclude that the Duke de Crillon had assumed the command of the COMBINED ARMY. about well confusion, and most lifesty gaid dear for their

arregarce. The 20th and 21ft the French troops difembarked, and encamped to the cast of the Stone quarry, immediately under the

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'AT a fair's we're daily becoming more ferious, the fellents, and fuch drummers of the earrifon & were able, were ordered in case of alarm hor tien out with Brelocks and according merkerney ach where severaling briden tered to the Here of the realist ments are selled that and afore. The de out of he feel delicem to one other teen of the Behove I the spectate foot aberiting thine. MERGE is where Ene had beed assingted reflegate, after retermed forthard secrebifica

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whether by see or land, totally ineffectually and the replyted signated which had arms had

fuffered, could bet fail to inoitify her pride." Spaniards very active in completing their battering thips The nephew of the celebrated Corfil can general, Pofcal Paoli, arrives at Gibraltar, and offens, with others of his countrymen, to act as volunteers during the fiege Enemy after great preparations commence the additia onal works on the Isthmus. 25 Letters between the Duke de Crillon and General Eliott. Enemy's works are by naterident fet on fire, which induces the Duke sto protect them by a temporary quannonade Thes British seamen landed and formed into a Marine Brigade. Active operations of the besiegers .- Some of the battering thips remove to the Orangegrove, where the enemy begin to affemble their maritime force - Lieut. General Boyd recommends an immediate trial of hot fhot, the fue cels of which provokes the Enemy to open their new batteries before they are completed. The combined fleets of France and Spain arrive in the Bay of Gibraltar .- The GRAND ATTACK -The battering-ships destroyed, and the Enemy resound from inevitable death by the gallantry of the Marine Brigade. Conduct of the besiepers after their defeat, till their small craft disperse. fuch principles, that they were

THE court of Madrid, whose whole attention seemed bent upon the recovery of Gibraltar, had hitherto found all her attempts,

whether by fea or land, totally ineffectual; and the represted diffrace which her arms had fuffered, could not fail to mortify her pride. The cruel and wanton defleverion of the town had tended to no other purpose; than to reflect dishonour on her measures, in the eye of Europe. Pride and revenge Therefore now unged her to the utmost exertions of her pawen and skill, had hat no means were neglected, no expence was spared to enfure success. Her treasures were lavifuly expended a thelabour of the nations was exhausted in the magnitude of the propagations; and ben whole navaland military force now appeared directed to the recovery of that natural and ancient Active operations of the realty de specimenas

-33The Duke de Crillon, lately returned from the conquest of Fort St. Philip, who had formerly commanded at the Spanish lines before Gibraltar, and was perfectly agguainted with the lituation of the garrison, was appointed to conduct the military force to be employed in this aiduous and interching katerprise. With him were joined Monsieur D'Argon, a French engineer of great repute, and Admiral Moreno. The former bad projected a plan, which had met with the approbation of His Most Catholic Majesty, for attacking the place with battering-ships, constructed upon fuch principles, that they were equally confidered as impregnable and incombustible; and from the prodigious powers of which, little elle was expected than almost the annihilation of the garrison: the latter had rendered himfelf equally eminent with the general in the preceding conquest of Minorca. Under commanders of such distinguished ability, aided by every combination of force which human invention could devise, we need not in the least wonder at the flattering idea, universally

formed by the nation, of the event.

General Eliott, on the opposite side, unawed by the impending storm, provided for every circumstance which might occur: though surrounded on every hand with enemies, and far distant from any hopes of relief and assistance; yet he reposed such considence in the vigorous and united exertions of the little army under his command, whom he had already found superior to the greatest hardships, that he was not apprehensive of trusting the event to the decision of that fortune, which had been so often favourable to the interests of the garrifon.

The 24th of June, the garrison began to practice parapet-firing, with ball, at casks placed at different distances in the Bay. Two days following, the enemy's cannon were all under metal; and their advanced sentries and guards were reinforced. At Algeziras they still continued to work on seven ships; and in camp numerous parties were employed in landing great quantities of stores, and in ranging ordnance, &c. in their artillery-park. Early on the morning of the 27th, the Captain of the Queen's-lines guard challenged two persons who had approached to Forbes's barrier; one of whom, finding they were

observed, cried out in French, "Don't fire!" after which both instantly ran away towards the lines. In their retreat one of them fell: and his cloak coming unfolded, our fentries could distinguish that his uniform was white; which circumstance, added to that of their speaking French, induced us to conclude they were officers of that nation. A person of diftinction, supposed to be the Duke de Crillon, on the 30th, visited the lines and advanced works. Our artillery fired a shot over him and his fuite, to shew them that they were observed. At night, a soldier of the 56th, attempting to defert from the fignal-house guard, was dashed to pieces in his descent. The next day his body was exposed as a public spectacle, to intimidate others from provoking a fimilar fate.

In the beginning of July, the TENTH ship had been in hands two or three days; and the enemy's artificers were at work on the tops of those which were in the greatest forwardness, placing strong timbers, in form of a dos d'âne, to serve as bomb-proofs. At night they raifed their parallel several fascines in height, and banked it up in front with fand. Though the enemy's batteries had continued filent fince the 22d of June, the garrison perfevered in a brisk discharge, directing their fire to all parts of the lines, as well as the advanced works. The evening of the 2d, a party of the enemy advanced to Bay-fide barrier; but several rounds of grape, which were fired from Willis's, foon forced them to retire.

The fucceeding evening they again attempted to take post there, and met with a similar reception. Our navy, under the direction of an engineer, about this time repaired the boom of Waterport, and sunk anchors in the shallow water at the back of the Old mole. The enemy, though we expected it, never molested them in this duty: indeed they seemed too intent upon their own operations,

to pay attention to any of ours.

The fuccess attending our progress in the gallery above Farringdon's battery, produced the idea of making a communication from the extremity of the King's, to the Queen's lines; and on the 6th, a party of miners began this new subterranean passage. Early the day following, a brig coming in from the west, was taken by a xebeque, and carried into Algeziras. If the master of this vessel had acted prudently, he might probably have escaped. On his first appearance he coasted under French colours; but being abreast of the point, and observing a felucca standing out to speak him, he hoisted British, and fired a shot. This circumstance spread the alarm: four or five gun-boats immediately rowed out, and opposed her passage, till a xebeque came up and ran her aboard.

The afternoon of the 18th, an extraordinary instance of gallantry and presence of mind occurred at the laboratory adjoining the South bastion. An artillery-man (named Hartley) was employed in the laboratory, filling shells with Carcass composition, and driv-

ing fuses into five and half, and fix-inch shells: one of them, by some unaccountable accident, took fire in the operation; and although he was furrounded with unfixed fufes, loaded shells, composition, &c. with the most astonishing coolness he carried out the lighted shell, and threw it where it could do little or no harm; and two feconds had fcarcely elapfed before it disploded. If the shell had burst in the laboratory, it is almost certain the whole would have been blown up; when the loss in fixed ammunition, fuses, &c. &c. would have been irreparable, exclusive of the damage which the fortifications would have fuffered from the explosion, and the lives that might have been loft. He was handsomely rewarded by the Governor. The night of the 10th, a soldier of De la Motte's, who had been missing from the 5th, was difcovered by the quarter-guard of that regiment stealing bread from the men's tents: he was instantly purfued, but could not be overtaken: the next day however he was found concealed in a cave. Two others had also been retaken within a few preceding days. Such attention had been paid to scarping the back of the rock, that it was little short of madness in these wretches, at this period, to attempt defertion.

Some experiments were made, in the beginning of this month, with large stones, cut to fit the calibre of a thirteen-inch mortar. The Rones had a small hole drilled in the centre, which being filled with a fufficient

quantity of powder, they were fired with a short fuse, to burst over the enemy's works; and the fragments were expected to do fome damage, as well as alarm their workmen. It was an unufual mode of annoyance, and for its novelty was used for some time, but was foon laid aside. The 11th in the afternoon, four failors, under pretence of vifiting fome fishing-pots, deserted to the enemy. Two of them were concerned in the conspiracy to run away with the Speedwell cutter, as mentioned, some months before. following evening, a serjeant of the 72d regiment, who had absented himself several days from his corps, and who, previous to his absence, had left a letter signifying his intention to defert, was retaken half way down the rock, between Charles the Vth's wall and Mount Mifery. He was so situated as to be unable to descend or return, and was at length obliged to cry for affiftance; which being heard by the guard at the former post, fearch was made for the unhappy man, and he was afterwards executed.

A deferter from the regiment of Bechart came in on the 14th: he acquainted us, that the Duke de Crillon had affumed the command of the fiege, and that General Don Alvarez had quitted the camp; that the combined army confifted of forty-five battalions of infantry, including eight French battalions, two battalions of Spanish, and four companies of French artillery, besides cavalry; but, owing to desertion their num-

bers were confiderably diminished. The battering-ships, he said, were to have on board French artillery; and it was reported they would be completed in about fix weeks, the time we had calculated, ourselves, from observations on their progress. About this period, additional forges for heating shots were established in different parts of the garrison, with all the proper apparatus. The 15th, the enemy laid a boom of spars from the breakers north of the island at Algeziras towards the northward: fome few days afterwards it was confiderably lengthened, and the gun-boats were ranged in front of it: a boom was also placed between the island and the main land. We concluded these obstructions were intended to defend their battering-ships from any attempts we might make (before they were completed) to deftroy them. The fame day, an embrafure was opened in the face of the rock, communicating with the gallery above Farringdon's: the mine was loaded with an unufual quantity of powder, and the explosion was fo amazingly loud, that almost the whole of the enemy's camp turned out at the report: but what must their furprife be, when they observed whence the fmoke issued !- The original intention of this opening, was to communicate air to the workmen, who before were almost fuffocated with the fmoke which remained after blowing the different mines; but, on examining the aperture more closely, an idea was conceived of mounting a gun to bear on all the enemy's

batteries, excepting Fort Barbara: accordingly orders were given to enlarge the inner part for the recoil; and, when finished, a twenty-four

pounder was mounted *.

The 18th, a foldier of the 56th regiment, who had escaped from the quarter-guard some days before, and who, it is imagined, had endeavoured to desert, surrendered himself voluntarily to the main-guard. One of the 58th, and another of the 97th regiment, had got off in the sormer part of the month: the discouragement, however, which had of late attended these deluded wretches, we were in hopes would now deter others from attempting to abandon their colours at this critical juncture.

Our artillery, as the firing was very inconfiderable, were now chiefly engaged in preparing shells and carcasses to be used against the enemy's ships. The engineers were also equally indefatigable in their department. On the part of the besiegers, multitudes of mules were constantly employed in different duties in their camp, and large parties continued to land military stores and powder at the Orange-grove. The 25th, the St. Philip's

^{*} This work was profecuted with fuch fuccess, that four, if not five guns were mounted in the gallery, before the subsequent September: and in a little more than twelve months from the day the engineers commenced, it was advanced to the projection of the rock, where the Governor purposed to make a battery; which afterwards was effected, and is now distinguished by the name of St. George's Hall. As this wonderful work was not however finished during the author's residence in Gibraltar, he will not pretend to give the reader any further particulars concerning it.

Castle and Hector cutter arrived from the eastward, and communicated the agreeable news of the entire defeat of the French fleet in the West-Indies, by Admiral Sir George Rodney, with the capture of the Ville de Paris, and the French Admiral the Count de Grasse. In consequence of this victory, a grand falute was fired at noon; and in the evening a feu-de-joie by the troops drawn up from the Grand-battery to the New-mole fort, Signor Leonetti, nephew to Pascal Paoli, the celebrated Corfican general, with two officers, a chaplain, and fixty-eight volunteers, came as passengers in these vessels, to offer their fervices to the Governor. In the course of the fame day, our engineers began to fix a chevaux-de-frise from the foot of Land-port glacis, adjoining Waterport, to the floping palifades on the caufeway; and thence to be continued across the inundation to the advanced covert-way, leading to Lower Forbes's barrier. The enemy did not molest the party on this duty; which to us appeared very extraordinary.

A boat arrived, on the 26th, with two packets from Faro, which mentioned, that the enemy's preparations for the attack would be complete by the middle of August, and that all the boats along the coast in the vicinity of Cadiz were already engaged to embark troops for the expedition. A private letter by this boat gave us some general information of the immense preparations which were making, and some idea of the construction of

the new-invented vessels, which had inspired the enemy with fuch confidence of fuccess. It recited, " That ten ships were to be forti-" fied fix or feven feet thick, on the larboard " fide, with green timber bolted with iron, " cork, junk, and raw hides; which were to " carry guns of heavy metal, and be bomb-" proof on the top, with a descent for the " shells to slide off: that these vessels, which " they supposed would be impregnable, were " to be moored within half gun-shot of the " walls with iron chains; and large boats " with mantlets were to lie off at some dif-" tance, full of troops, to affift, and be ready " to take advantage of occurrences; that the " mantlets of these boats were to be formed " with hinges to fall down, to facilitate their " landing: that they were to have forty " thousand men in camp, and the principal " attack was to be made by fea, to be covered " by a squadron of men of war, with bomb-" ketches, floating-batteries, gun and mor-" tar-boats, &c. and that the Count d' Artois, " brother to the King of France, with other " great personages, was to be present at the " attack."

Towards the conclusion of the month, our atention was engaged for several nights successively by a great noise on the Isthmus, like that of a large body of men at work: a few light balls were thrown in different parts, to discover whence it proceeded, but we could never discern any men, except their patroles: it was therefore imagined these parties were

employed within the lines. The 29th, the wooden buildings in the navy-yard, at the New mole, were taken down, and removed to Rosia, where they were afterwards re-established on an enlarged plan. As the communications along the line-wall, &c. to the Northward, were expected to be much exposed to the enemy's fire, when the ships were brought before the walls, the Engineers, about this time, began a covert-way along the rampart, from Orange's bastion to the grand parade, and thence to be continued to South port: this was done by clearing away the rubbish from the old houses immediately under the works, and filling others up, which also served as traverses against the land-batteries. Another covert-way was likewise made, to communicate from the Princefs of Wales's lines with the South barracks. The 31st, upwards of a hundred covered waggons came to the enemy's line from the camp, supposed to be laden with ammunition and ftores for the batteries.

Appearances became daily more important, in the month of August. The enemy's artificers were remarkably diligent at Algeziras, and the cruisers became more attentive to the blockade. They were particularly suspicious of every vessel which came in sight from the west; and the gun-boats were stationed out as night-cruisers; which probably was the reason why we had not been for some time visited by them. In their camp every person seemed employed; and their

dépôts of fascines and pickets were very confiderable, notwithstanding the quantities continually removed to the lines. Nor were we less active in taking advantage of this interval: large and lofty traverses were raised along the line-wall; new communications were made at Willis's; the flank of the Princess Anne's battery was rebuilt, and heavy metal mounted, to bear over Water-port. The 4th, the Corsican Volunteers were formed into an independent corps, under Signor Leonetti, who was appointed Captain Commandant. The company confisted of a Captain, and Captain Lieutenant, first and second Lieutenants, one Adjutant, one Chaplain, four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, and fixty-eight privates. They were armed with a firelock and bayonet, each a horse-pistol flung on the left fide, and two cartridgeboxes. The Governor quartered them on Windmill-hill, and committed that post to their charge.

As the completing of the subterranean communication from the King's to the Queen's lines appeared (from the difficulty at that time attending the reinforcing of the latter, in case of an alarm) to be an object of great importance, the Governor, on the 5th, ordered all the miners in the differentr egiments into the King's works, to prosecute it with greater diligence, and affist in the gallery above Farringdon's, which now extended a hundred and forty seet in the solid rock. The

same day, the enemy removed the old masts out of several of the battering-ships, substituting jury-masts in their places. Three hulls now appeared nearly finished. The evening of the 6th, the Governor thought proper to detach a trusty serjeant, with sour men, from Land-port, to a recess in the rock under the Queen's lines, near Lower Forbes's, with orders to advance a fentry to the barrier, who was to listen attentively to what was transacting upon the neutral ground; but by no means to sire, except in his own defence. This party was to withdraw at the grey of the morning, that they might not be observed by

the enemy.

The 7th, came in a deferter who had been formerly in our fervice at Minorca. He swam from behind Fort Barbara, and landed at the Devil's tower; near which place he met a patrole of cavalry, but throwing himself on the ground, was not observed. He said the Duke was refolved to fire the 25th instant; and from the prodigious number of mortars mounted in the lines, reports were industrioully propagated in the camp, that our ordnance would foon be filenced by their fuperior fire, and the batteries beaten to powder. He further acquainted us, that there were thirty-four thousand men in camp, and but little intercourse betwen the Spaniards and their Allies, who were principally new levies, and very little disciplined; concluding with a confirmation of the last intelligence, that the soldiers in general fo diffelished the business,

that many daily deferted with their arms into the country. We continued to fire a few light balls at night, for fear the enemy should make any addition to their advanced works, which, from the immense quantity of materials brought to the lines, we suspected would be commenced very foon; and as it was apprehended their advances would be made to the eastward, the guns at Willis's and the heights bearing towards that quarter, were loaded with grape, to be more effectual in the execution, in case they were discovered. On the 11th, the 72d regiment, which was quartered in the bastions in town, independent of their quota towards the other duties of the garrison, voluntarily offered to affift in making the new covered-way from the grand parade to Orange's bastion; and a hundred of them were immediately employed. The Governor however, as a compensation for their zeal, ordered them to be paid as realmen, (that is, to receive two reals each per day; which is equal, at par, to about 9d. sterling) with the addition to each man of a pint of grog.

The enemy, on the 13th, got up the masts and yards in several ships, and bent the sails of two: but from the appearance of the whole, we did not think they could be finished by the 25th. Some sew days before, they lined the upper port-holes of the two-deckers with tin; to protect, as we imagined, the cheeks of the ports from being burnt by the constant siring of the cannon. In the eyen-

ing, the 97th regiment furnished, for the first time, a working-party of a hundred and twenty men, to remove ship-timbers from the New mole, to Montague's bastion, where the engineers intended to erect a cavalier for two

guns.

About this time, a species of influenza made its appearance on board the frigates in the Mole, and foon communicated with the garrison. Its general symptoms were sudden pains, accompanied with a dizziness in the head; though others were affected in a different manner. For feveral days near a hundred men were daily taken to the hospital; but bleeding, and a night's rest, usually removed it. It was attributed, at that time, to the extraordinary heat of the atmosphere, which was unufually warm, owing to the prodigious fires made by the Spaniards on the neighbouring hills, and the stagnant state of the air: but we have fince learned that it was universal over Europe; and we had reason, at that time, to think the enemy were not less affected by it.

A general officer, supposed to be the Duke, visited, on the 15th, the advanced works; which, we afterwards supposed, was to reconnoitre the ground, previous to entering upon the fucceeding additions which were made to the parallel; for the subsequent morning at day-break, to our great aftonishment, we discovered that they had raised, during the preceding night, a very strong and lofty epaulement, in extent about five hundred yards, connecting the parallel to the eaftern breach, with a communication near a thousand three hundred yards long, extending from the principal barrier of the lines to the east end of the epaulement. Their works now embraced each shore of the isthmus, and fully completed the first parallel. The communication, or boyan, (as it was diffinguished by our engineers) confifted of casks filled with fand, which was also thrown up in front,having traverses at equal distances in the rear, made of casks and fascines: but the epaulement appeared to be raifed entirely with fandbags, from ten to twelve feet high, with a thickness proportionable; and all together was a most stupendous work. Its purpose however was not immediately pointed out. To erect these new additions in so short a time, we computed, at a moderate calculation, must have employed ten thousand men; which was afterwards confirmed to us by their officers: and for fo numerous a party to be at work within eight hundred yards of the garrison, and not be discovered, must appear to a person not present almost incredible. We threw a few light balls whilst they were at work, one of which, we afterwards learned, greatly alarmed them; but, finding they were not discovered, they refumed their occupation, and withdrew in the morning unobferved. The Spanish gazette described this parallel as of two hundred and thirty toifes*

^{*} A toise is equal to our fathom, or fix feet.

in length; and added, that a million fix hundred thou fand fand-bags were used in raising it. The communication it mentioned to have been in length fix hundred and thirty toifes, and formed of fascines and casks. The Governor at night did not order an increase of firing on the new works: a few rounds were discharged, with several carcasses and light balls; but the latter were almost immediately extinguished.

The night of the 17th, the enemy brought a great number of casks, pickets, and fascines, to the rear of the eastern communication, which was raifed fome little near the barrier. They also erected three epaulements with shoulders, of fand-bags, for mortar-batteries, in the parallel. Two were to the westward, and the third to the eastward of the

Mahon battery.

The morning of the 18th, we observed one of the battering-ships at anchor off Barcelo's battery. About noon, the men of war at Algeziras were decorated with flags, as was cuftomary on the celebration of a festival; and, what did not escape our observation, the English ensign was at the main-top-gallant masthead of the Admiral's ship, with the Spanish ensign flying triumphantly over it. Soon after, feven barges with crimfon awnings rowed from Algeziras to the Orange-grove, where they received on board fome great personages, and returned to Algeziras, escorted by fifteen gun-boats, which repeatedly fired falutes, as did the men of war: on their return amongst

the shipping, the battering-ships hoisted their enfigns, and falutes were again fired by the men of war. The barges then proceeded to the battering-ship which was anchored apart from the rest, where they remained some time; and on the company's quitting the ship, she fired a salute of eight guns, and the boats went along-fide the Admiral. About three, the battering-ship got under way, and failed to the northward, past the flag-ship: she endeavoured to fail back, but in vain, and was obliged to be towed to her station by ten gun-At fix o'clock, three barges only returned from the Spanish Admiral to the Orangegrove, and were faluted and reconducted with the same ceremony as before. We now imagined that the Count d'Artois was arrived, and these compliments were paid in consequence of his dining on board the Spanish Admiral. Our firing at night was very brifk. The fucceeding morning we perceived that the enemy had constructed nine traverses adjoining the eastern part of the epaulement, and had raised the boyau with fascines. The epaulement for another mortar-battery was likewise erected in the parallel opposite the centre redoubt. At night the enemy were heard hard at work: our firing was confequently increased by the addition of the lower batteries: the enemy did not return a shot.

On the 19th, a small magazine blew up in the enemy's camp, near Buena-Vista, which set a hut on fire. About noon, a slag of truce came from the Duke: the officer appeared to be a person of rank, as the boat had a crimfon awning, and the rowers were in uniforms. After passing and repassing several times, our boat returned with a present from the Duke to the Governor, of ice, fruit, vegetables, &c. The officers informed us that the salutes fired the preceding day were in compliment to the Count d'Artois, &c. The following was handed about as a genuine translation of the Duke's letter on this occasion; therefore, without vouching for its authenticity, it is here inserted to gratify the curiosity of the reader.

Camp of Buena-Vista, 19th of August, 1782.

SIR,

'HIS Royal Highness Count d'Artois, who has received permission from the King his brother to assist at the siege, as a volunteer in the Combined Army, of which their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties have honoured me with the command, arrived in this camp the 15th instant. This young Prince has been pleased, in passing through Madrid, to take charge of some letters which had been sent to that capital from this place, and which are addressed to persons belonging to your garrison: his Royal Highness has desired that I would transmit them to you, and that to this mark of his goodness and attention I should add the

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fon and character. I feel the greatest pleafure in giving this mark of condescension in ' this august Prince, as it furnishes me with a pretext, which I have been anxiously looking for these two months that I have been in camp, to affure you of the highest esteem I ' have conceived for your Excellency, of the ' fincerest defire I feel of deserving yours, and s of the pleasure to which I look forward of becoming your friend, after I shall have ' learned to render myself worthy of the honour, by facing you as an enemy. His ' Highness the Duke de Bourbon, who arrived here twenty-four hours after the Count ' d'Artois, defires also that I should assure you of his particular esteem.

Permit me, Sir, to offer a few trifles for your table, of which I am fure you must stand in need, as I know you live entirely upon vegetables: I should be glad to know what kind you like best. I shall add a few game for the Gentlemen of your household, and some ice, which I presume will not be disagreeable in the excessive heat of this climate at this season of the year. I hope you will be obliging enough to accept the small portion which I send with this letter.

' I have the honour to be, &c.

' B. B. Duc be CRILLON,'

His Excellency General ELIOTT, &c.

The barge which brought the letter and prefent, ranged at a short distance along the town, from off the Old-mole head to Ragged-Raff, where she was stopped by our flag; but being thought rather too near, as they might thence make what observations they chose on our batteries, a shot was fired over her from the Repulse prame; upon which she rowed further out in the bay, and waited at a considerable distance for the return of our flag. The night of the 19th, the enemy raifed the femicircular parapet of the place d'armes joining the east flank of the St. Carlos's battery, with fand-bags eight or nine feet high, apparently for a battery: they also made some confiderable additions to the eastern works. The day following, a flag of truce went from the garrison with an answer to the Duke's polite letter of the preceding day: the Governor's letter was reported to be to the following purpose.

Gibraltar, August the 20th, 1782.

SIR,

'I find myself highly honoured by your obliging letter of yesterday, in which your

Excellency was fo kind as to inform me of

the arrival in your camp of his Royal Highness the Count of d'Artois, and the Duke

* de Bourbon, to serve as volunteers at the

flege. Thefe Princes have shewn their

' judgment in making choice of a master in

the art of war, whose abilities cannot fail

' to form great warriors. I am overpowered

' with the condescension of His Royal High-

" ness, in suffering some letters for persons in

this town to be conveyed from Madrid in his

carriages, I flatter myself that your Excel-

' lency will give my most profound respect to

His Royal Highness, and to the Duke de

' Bourbon, for the expressions of esteem with

which they have been pleased to honour so

' infignificant a person as I am. I return a thousand thanks to your Excel-' lency for your handsome present of fruits, ' vegetables, and game. You will excuse me ' however, I trust, when I assure you, that in ' accepting your present I have broken ' through a refolution to which I had faithful-' ly adhered fince the beginning of the war; ' and that was, never to receive or procure, by any means whatever, any provisions or other commodity for my own private use: fo that, without any preference, every. ' thing is fold publickly here; and the private ' foldier, if he has money, can become a ' purchaser, as well as the Governor. I confels, I make it a point of honour to partake both of plenty and scarcity in common with the lowest of my brave fellow foldiers. This furnishes me with an excuse for the liberty I

now take, of entreating your Excellency

' not to heap any more favours on me of this

' kind, as in future I cannot convert your pre-

' fents to my own private use. Indeed, to be

f plain with your Excellency, though vege-

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tables at this season are scarce with us, eve-

ry man has got a quantity proportioned to

the labour which he has bestowed in raising

them. The English are naturally fond of

gardening and cultivation; and here we

find our amusement in it, during the inter-

vals of rest from public duty. The promise

which the Duke de Crillon makes, of ho-

' nouring me in proper time and place with his

friendship, lays me under infinite obliga-

tions. The interest of our Sovereigns being

once folidly fettled, I shall with eagerness

embrace the first opportunity to avail myself

of fo precious a treasure.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. A. ELIOTT.

· His Exce'lency the Duke de Cri lon, &c.

Our Artillery, on the night of the 20th, fired with great vivacity from the upper and lower batteries, in all directions; for the objects now were so divided, the parallel being upwards of half a mile in extent, that we could not always be certain where they were employed. In the morning we found they had raised the boyau, and made some alterations in the Western works. The enemy's operations were not now carried on in the same slow manner as formerly: the Duke seemed determined to act with vigour, and assonish us by the rapidity with which he raised his bat-

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teries. His army was numerous, and his orders (if we may credit report) with respect to materials, unlimited. Every exertion was therefore used to complete them with expedi-Whilst our opponents were so active, we were not on our parts indolent, or inattentive to the defence of the garrison. The late additions of the enemy made confiderable alterations necessary in the works at Willis's, &c. Our parties were therefore augmented, and employed in strengthening the communications, repairing the splinterproofs, and on other important duties of the fame nature. Green's lodge and the Royal battery were ordered to be caissoned with ship-timber: the intrenched covert-way from the Princess of Wales's lines was continued, and floping palifades placed under those parts of the line-wall, from the Eight-gun bastion to the new mole, which were not well flanked from above. A boom of masts was likewise laid from the former to the head of the watering-tank, and anchors funk in the shallow water between that bastion and Ragged-staff.

The afternoon of the 21st, a carcass from Willis's set fire to some loose fascines in the rear of the Eastern boyau, which soon communicated to the work itself; and the line for a considerable extent was involved in the slames. On the appearance of the smoke our lower batteries immediately opened, and a most animated cannonade was directed from the garrison. A party of the enemy endeavoured to extinguish the fire; but sinding

their efforts to stop its progress in vain, they gallantly pulled down the line on each fide, to prevent the flames from spreading; which they at length effected, but not without confiderable loss from our artillery. For some time we imagined the enemy would remain filent spectators of the conflagration; but an Officer arriving at the lines about fix o'clock, their batteries inflantly returned the fire, feconded foon after by the new thirteen-gun battery near the Tower: the latter, however, after four or five discharges, was silenced by the Old-mole-head howitzers. Our fire was fo brisk, and so well ferved, that it exceeded theirs by four to one. About half past seven the flames burnt out: and our additional ordnance, as well as the enemy's battery, ceafed. In this short firing they returned seven hundred and forty-three shot, and thirty-eight shells; and we expended in the twenty-four hours, including what were discharged on this occasion, ninety barrels of powder. We had three men flightly wounded. In the prior part of the day, thirteen feluceas arrived in the Bay from the east: some imagined they were intended for additional gunboats; others, for debarking troops. 22d, the enemy had repaired the damage done by the fire the preceding day; but in the afternoon a fimilar accident had nearly happened: a carcafs was thrown into the St. Martin's battery, and took effect: but the guard exerted themselves with such activity and bravery, that it was foon extinguishe

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ed, although our lower batteries were again opened to support it. The enemy were on this day totally filent. The succeeding night, they dressed and raised the new communication, and made some additions to the eastern part of the parallel: they were also at work in their new mortar-batteries; and great quantities of materials were brought down to the lines, and into the advanced works.

The 24th, the inhabitants in Hardy-town began early to remove their bedding, &c. towards Europa: they were confident, from the information of the last deserters, that the enemy would again open their batteries the succeeding day, being the anniversary of St. Louis; and no persuasions could banish their apprehensions. They were however convinced, the following day, that the Duke was not prepared, whatever his intentions

might have been some weeks before.

The enemy being heard at work, on the night of the 24th, drew a warm fire from our batteries. In the morning we found they had raised additional traverses to the sand-bag epaulement, which now presented a formidable battery of SIXTY-FOUR embrasures, divided into four batteries of fourteen embrasures each, and one of eight; leaving a space at the eastern extremity, as we concluded, for mortars. The original epaulement remained entire, the additional merlons joining at proper intervals the front work, which served to mask the embrasures till the batteries were finished. Several embrasures of the eight-gun battery they had already

lined with fascines. Some additions were also made to the St. Carlos's battery, the parapet of which was lengthened towards the west. The following night, the enemy, notwithstanding a warm fire from the garrison, erected three large magazines, and began a fourth, in the rear of the sixty-four-gun battery: they likewise lined many of the embrasures with fascines, and raised a sand-bag traverse to cover the communication from the west flank of the sixty-four-gun battery

to the parallel.

The 26th, the Queen Charlotte, Leonora, and Charles ordnance-ships, with the St. Philip's Castle, were ordered into the Mole to be run ashore till the attack was decided. The feamen belonging to the frigates were employed also, about this time, in carrying fails and yards to erect tents for a camp at Europa, where they were to be stationed when the Governor would think proper to order them on shore. In the evening about ten o'clock came in a deferter, an Irishman who formerly had been in our fervice: he fwam from the beach beyond Fort St. Philip, and attempted to land at Bay-side, but was fired upon by their advanced sentries. He informus, it was reported that the Duke had intended firing on the 25th, but was prevented from finishing his batteries so soon as he expected, by the heavy fire from the garrison; that in their endeavours to extinguish the flames on the preceding 21st, the party had fustained very confiderable loss: a colonel and seventeen men of the regiment to which he belonged were killed. He corroborated the intelligence, by the last deserter, concerning the number of men in camp, and respecting

the prevalence of defertion.

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We did not discover any material additions the morning of the 27th: a fifth magazine was erected; also several traverses in the rear of the parallel. Another of the battering-ships anchored the same day off Barcelo's battery, apart from the rest: as she swung round with the tide, we had an opportunity of viewing with glasses the starboard-side, which we perceived was not finished like the opposite; the bomb-proof only extending about three parts over, leaving confiderable openings between the strong uprights which supported it from the deck, for the convenient reception of men, provisions, and ammunition. We observed, the same day, a great number of boats ranged along the shore at Algeziras. In the afternoon, the Repulse prame came into the New mole; and the fucceeding morning the Fortune and Vanguard were likewise withdrawn from the bay. At night the enemy erected a number of traverses in rear of their parallel and battery, and finished some interior work, as they had done the preceding night, though we kept up our usual fire.

The enemy's squadron was reinforced on the 28th with fix Spanish line-of-battle ships and a xebeque, under a commodore from the west. In the course of the day, two twen-

ty-four-pounders were taken up the hill to the gallery above Farringdon's, for the embrasures already opened; and four hundred additional workmen were ordered into the works. Upwards of fix hundred men were at this time daily employed at Willis's, covering and strengthening the flanks; likewise in forming new communications, with splinterproofs, traverses, &c. as the new battery enfiluded most of the old covered ways, and rendered a thorough change necessary in those works, before the artillery could be properly covered. The communications in town and at the fouth were therefore discontinued, till the above were put in the best state of defence and fecurity. At dusk, three serjeants were posted upon the North, King's and South bastions, to observe and report the enemy's fignals in camp, and along the coast. At night a deferter from the Walons came over in the same manner as the last. ported, that a very strong party was ordered for work that evening; which induced the Governor to increase the firing from Willis's, the lines, and lower-batteries. He further acquainted us, that we killed numbers of their workmen; and that the 15th of next month was fixed for opening upon the garrifon; but that all, even the volunters, were disheartened at the very thoughts of the attack. Ninety pieces of cannon, he likewise faid, were brought into the fixty-four-gun battery; which number was to be increased, to fupply the place of those which might be

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damaged, or over-heated. The night of the 28th, the enemy raised more traverses, and began communications to their magazines: a hundred and fifty-three of the former were erected behind the long boyau. They also

worked upon the mortar-batteries.

It was about this period, that the Spanish twenty-fix-pounders, with other guns of the fame heavy nature, were diffributed on the fea-line in room of ordnance of smaller calibre, which were mounted in their places against the enemy's batteries. By this disposition, the Duke would not have it in his powerto return any of the shot we fired, as his cannon were all twenty-fix-pounders; and the governor was enabled to retaliate on their shipping, those shot which he had received from the land; annoying them by this means with their own weapons. Towards the conclusion of the month, the influenza had almost disappeared: the working-parties were therefore reinforced; though the heavy duty of the guards would with difficulty permit it: on the 29th, the engineers paraded upwards of feventeen hundred workmen, including noncommissioned officers. The enemy, on the night of the 29th, raifed merlons for four embrasures, joining the semi-circular sand-bag epaulement, east of St. Carlos's battery. Six battering-ships were at anchor off Barcelo's battery on the 30th. The same day, our feamen were ordered on shore, to encamp at Europa. At night, the artillery, in addition to their former fire, opened the Grand bat-

tery: it did not however prevent the enemy from platforming the fixty-four-gun battery, and making further additions to the mortar-They also lined with fascines the batteries. embrasures of the semi-circular four-gun battery. Many hundred mules were still employed in bringing clay and fascines to the parallel. Our fire was very destructive amongst these animals, as well as their workmen; two, three, and fometimes more of the former, being frequently feen dead on the

fands at day-break.

Our engineers, by the close of the month, had extended Landport chevaux-de-frise to the causeway, and begun the other across the Inundation. Carpenters were also engaged in caiffoning the Royal and Green's-lodge batteries, and raifing new traverses at those posts. The enemy's squadron in the bay at this period was as follows: four line-of-battle ships, and one of fifty guns, (on board of which was the flag) two frigates, three cutters, four bomb-ketches, and smaller armed vessels, were at Algeziras: two ships of the line were at anchor off the Orange-grove; and a frigate, with an armed brig, was at Cabrita. To these we may add the battering-ships and gun-boats. Since two of the men of war had removed nearer the enemy's camp, boats full of foldiers were frequently observed going on board them; and as the guns were feen to be drawn back from the ports, and fuddenly run out again, whilst the troops were on board, we suspected that they were

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practifing to work the guns, previous to their embarking on board the battering-ships.

Affairs feemed now drawing to a crisis: and, as every appearance indicated that the attack would not long be deferred, the inhabitants, apprehensive of the consequences, were wonderfully active in fecuring themfelves and their property. The besiegers wrought hard the night of the 31st: two cross-communications, lined with fascines, were thrown up from the long boyau, leading to the parallel; one to the western flank of the fixty-four-gun battery, the other to the westward of the Mahon battery. Five traverses were also erected within each of the new mortar-batteries, and magazines for ammunition began near them, joining the parallel. We imagined they were likewise employed in bringing down ordnance to the advanced works. Our artillery amused them with a brisk fire; but the Governor rather objected to fuch a quantity being at this time expended, as he was of opinion they were now too well covered in their batteries to be much annoyed; and we might afterwards have more occasion for the ammunition. The evening of the 1st of September, a fmall boat, manned with English failors, sailed for Portugal. Lieut. Campbell, of the navy, failed in her with dispatches from the Governor for England. At night, the enemy erected an epaulement of fand-bags, apparently for two guns, adjoining the west flank of the Mahon battery; and raised, several fascines

in height, the new communications. Some additions were likewife made to the magazines. Long strings of mules still continued bringing down fascines and other materials, which were deposited in different parts of their works. We imagined these animals also brought down shot and shells, as their piles in the artillery-park were considerably diminished. In the garrison, our engineers were indefatigable in raising defences against these formidable batteries; and coals were distributed to the grates and furnaces for heat-

ing shot.

We perceived very little alteration in the operations of our opponents on the 3d: they lined the embrafures of the new two-gun battery, and added to the cross-communications. In the course of the day, their squadron was reinforced with two French men of war from the eastward; which were conducted into the bay by a Spanish frigate. The 4th, the enemy removed the guns from the two fourteen-gun batteries in the lines, and dismounted most of the ordnance in the mortar-batteries; probably to repair the beds and platforms. The removing of the cannon from the former gave us no small pleasure, as we had experienced more fatal effects, during their late wanton bombardment and cannonade from those batteries, than from any other in their lines. The guns, we supposed, were brought forward to the parallel; for we obferved ten in the eastern extremity of the fixty-four-gun battery. In the forenoon, fix-

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teen boats, with mantlets or barricades in the bow, came from the river Palmones, and anchored off the landing-place beyond Point Mala: these, we concluded, were for the seattack. About sun-set, those battering-ships, which were finished, removed from Algeziras to the Orange-grove: they sailed rather heavily, and used sweeps, notwithstanding the breeze. About the same time, two grand salutes were fired by the French men of war.

During the night of the 4th, the enemy's parties masked the fix western embrasures of the St. Martin's battery, and raised the parapet with fascines, intending, as we imagined, to convert it into a mortar-battery, as fix mortars were feen, the preceding day, lying in the rear. The howitzers were also removed from the Centre-redoubt, and some additions made to the epaulement, in front of the St. Paschal's battery, which was now completed for eight mortars. They likewise funk four deep excavations behind the eastern boyau, as refervoirs for water, in case of fire. At night, another battering-ship joined the others at the Orange-grove: foor afterwards, the enemy shipped powder on board them from the pier. Early on the 5th, a large body of men marched in a very irregular manner from Algeziras to the camp. imagined they were the artificers who had been employed upon the ships, and were encamped fouth of the tower; half of which camp was now firuck. During the day, twenty-nine square-sailed boats arrived, (un-

der convey of an armed brig from the weft) and, with upwards of a hundred and twenty from Algeziras, affembled in a line off Rocadillo Point, at the mouth of Guadaranque. A large floating battery was also towed out, and anchored at the entrance of the Palmones. Towards evening, about five hundred men, efcorted by a body of cavalry, embarked from the pier, on board the battering-ships: the fingular mode of conducting them to the beach could not fail to attract our notice, and to cause in us some degree of furprise. About eight in the evening, a deferter came in from the regiment of Naples: he reported that the 8th was named for the grand attack, and that all hands were actively employed in completing every thing in the feveral departments.

Few additions were perceived on the 6th: fome fand-bags were placed on the mortarbattery of the St. Martin's. In the forenoon, more boats joined the others at Rocadillo, from the west: the floating-battery was likewife towed to the pier near Point Mala. The Governor, the fame day, made fome new arrangements in the garrison detail. An additional field-officer was ordered to mount in the lines, to be independent of the fieldofficer in town; and the field-officers of the day, in future, were directed to make fuch disposition of the guards, picquets, and ordnance in their feveral diffricts, on every occasion, as appeared to be most for the benefit of the fervice. A fubaltern was added to the

New-mole guard, who was at night to be detached with twenty men to the Mole-head; and the picquets in future were ordered to mount fully accoursed, with ammunition complete. The 39th regiment was also ordered to town: the battalion companies to encamp in Southport ditch, and the grenadiers and light infantry to be quartered in the picquet-yard bomb-proofs, before occupied by part of the 72d regiment, who on this disposition joined the rest of their regiment in

Montague's and King's bastions.

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The enemy's works on the land-fide were now every hour advancing to perfection; but the Duke's attention towards completing them feemed so entirely to engage him, as in a great measure to prevent his taking the prudent precautions necessary for their defence. The advanced batteries in the parallel were either unfinished (though nearly completed) or undergoing fuch alterations, that the materials in their vicinity greatly obstructed the use of the ordnance which were mounted; and their batteries in the lines (except the forts) were in a fimilar fituation; the cannon, to permit the necessary repairs, being totally removed from some, and the mortars drawn back or dismounted in others. The forts, and some few mortar-batteries, were therefore the only defences left to protect these immense works from infult and attack. This state of their works presented an opportunity, in some respecis not unlike that which General Eliott had embraced in the preceding year, when by

an unexpected fally he-gloriously destroyed the labours of fo many months. The honour, however, of causing a second disgrace, was referved for Lieutenant General Boyd, the Lieutenant Governor, who, in the forenoon of the 6th, recommended, by letter to the Governor, the immediate use of red-hot shot against the land-batteries of the besiegers. General Eliott acquiesced in the proposal, and immediately ordered Major Lewis, the commandant of the artillery, to wait on Lieutenant General Boyd for his instructions and commands, fubmitting entirely to him the execution of the attack which he had projected. In consequence of the Governor's affent, preparations were inflantly made; and in a short time every thing was properly arranged for the fervice. In the interval, we must not however omit to take notice of the enemy's operations.

Early the morning of the 7th, several gunboats were discovered off the Old-mole head, retiring from the garrison; which we imagined had been founding under cover of the night. The garrison-orders of this day contained the following arrangements:- 'The

- ' marine brigade (which composed a corps of ' about nine hundred men) to take rank on
- · shore according to the King's regulations;
- ' Captain Curtis as colonel with the rank of
- brigadier, Captain Gibson as lieutenant-
- colonel, Captain Bradshaw as major, eight ' lieutenants as captains, eighteen midship-

" men as enfigns; and the brigade to mount Europa - advance, and Little-bay guards. A picquet of the line to be detached every evening to the Prince's-lines, and an addi-' tional subaltern at the same time to Landport. One captain and eight privates to be added to Waterport-guard, whence a de-' tachment of a subaltern and thirty men was to be fent, at fun-fet, to the Old-mole head; which at second gun-fire was to be joined by one of the captains. Twelve privates ' to the main-guard. One ferjeant, nine ' privates, and a gunner, to Ragged-staff; detaching a ferjeant and fix men, with the ' gunner, at retreat-beating, to the Wharf-' head.' The alarm-posts were also fixed as follows:—' The 39th flank companies, to take post on the North-bastion town: three battalion companies of the same regiment, the South-bastion; the remaining five, at 'Ragged-staff; extending towards the eight-'gun bastion. The 72d regiment: right, the ' North-bastion town; left, Orange's-bastion, extending as far further towards the King'sbastion as possible. The 73d regiment, ' (which was quartered at the fouthward) to take post on the left of the 72d, towards ' the South-bastion. Captain Martin's company of artillery, the Grand-battery and Waterport. Captain Lloyd's company, the King's and South bastions. BRI-GADIER GENERAL PICTON to com-' mand the corps in town. The Hano-

verian brigade, from the eight-gun bastion ' fouth, to Prince Edward's battery inclu-' five, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Dachenhaufen. The 56th regiment, South parade. The 12th regiment, New-mole parade. The 97th regiment, Rosia parade. 'The 58th regiment, in front of their encampment, detaching a flank company ' through the hole in the wall upon Windmill hill, to reinforce Europa-advance guard.' (This regiment was to receive or-ders from Brigadier Curtis.) The engi-' neers and artificers in two divisions, one to ' affemble at the Esplanade town, the other f at the Esplanade south.' It was recommended at the fame time to the commanding officers, to have a sufficient reserve in case of deficiencies, and to pay particular attention to the flanks and redans which commanded the front of the Line-wall.

As the above exhibits the Governor's disposition of the troops, it will not improper to insert in this place a detail of the guards which mounted in the garrison at this period, with the strength of the garrison, and men daily on duty. The strength of the garrison, with the marine brigade, (including the officers) in September, was about seven thousand five hundred men; upwards of four hundred of whom were in the hospital. The number daily upon duty is shown in the following abstract.

Men, including Offic. Guards 1091 Picquets, (including the addi-tions of the 12th) - 613 ditto Working-parties, under the Chief Engineer and the Quarter-master General. gineers and Over-feers. Quarter-mafter General,

Total 3430

besides many who were constantly employed as orderlies and affiftants in the hospital, and in other departments in the garrison.

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	Serjeants		0	-	-	0	0	5	-	4	*	14	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
	Subaltern		0	0	0	1	-	4	-	. 44	-	-	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Captains		0	0	0	-	0	-	0	4	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		GUARDS.	Town DISTRICT.	Governor's, or Convent-gd.	Lieutenant-Governor's,	Willis's, &c.	Flag-flaff,	Land-port,	Grand Battery,	Water-port,	Main,	South-port,	Caftle,	North Line-wall,	South Line-wall,	Artillery-magazine	Middle-hill,	Signal-houfe,	Victualling office,

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Queen's,	0	-	-	-	4	-	30	•	00		11	50	90	101	1		316	111
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Europa,	0	-		-		4	32	-	00	10			5	37	91	01	gr	4
Europa-advance,	•	0	-	-	-	-	20	-	4	N. B.	Marine		20	200	14	00	,	1
Little Bay,	0	0	-	-	-	-	18	0	-	S Brig	ade	1	1	00		aj		1
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South Shed,	•	0	0	-	4	0	21	0	0	1	1	the	Pro	Voft	-Aip	0.	77	VE
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In the evening of the 7th, a little before midnight, two large lights appeared on the shore west of the Orange-grove, forming a right line with our grand-battery; and at the same time, two similar sires were seen behind. Fort St. Philip; whence, if a line was produced, it would to appearance have intersected the former, about eight or nine hundred yards to the north-west of the Old-mole head. These unusual signals made many conjecture that the enemy were sounding in that quarter. A few rounds were accordingly fired at intervals in that direction from the North bastion.

By the morning of the 8th, the preparations, in the department of the artillery, under General Boyd's directions, were completed'; and the success of the attack inca great meafure depending upon embracing the favourable moment, it was no longer deferred. At feven o'clock, the town guards being relieved, the firing commenced from all the northern batteries which bore up the western part of the parallel, and was supported through the day with admirable vivacity. The effect of the red-hot shot and carcasses exceeded our most fanguine expectations. In a few hours, the Mahon battery of fix guns, with the battery of two guns on its flank, and great part of the adjoining parallel, were on fire; and the flames, notwithstanding the enemy's exertions to extinguish them, burnt fo rapidly, that the whole of those works before night were confumed. The St. Carlos's and St.

Martin's batteries however on this occasion, escaped the fate which they had formerly experienced. They were nevertheless so much deranged by the breaches made to obstruct the effects of the carcasses, &c. that the enemy were under the necessity of taking down the

greater part.

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The enemy, for near an hour, continued filent spectators of our cannonade. About eight, they fired a few guns from the St. Martin's batteries; and between nine and ten, returned our fire from Forts St. Philip and Barbara, with the feven-gun battery in the lines, and foon after from eight new mortarbatteries in the parallel. This tardiness in returning our fire, in some degree we attributed to the works being confused with materials, and fome of the batteries being deficient in ammunition. It might however be owing to want of discretionary orders, as an Officer of rank was observed to enter the lines about the time when their cannonade became general: a reinforcement also marched down from the camp.

The aftenishing bravery displayed by the enemy in their repeated attempts to extinguish the flames, could not fail to attract our particular notice. Urged on most probably by emulation, they performed prodigies of valour; so that their loss, under so well-directed a fire, must have been very considerable. The French Brigade, we afterwards understood, had a hundred and forty killed and wounded. If the Spanish casuals bore

have greatly exceeded our calculation.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, the cannonade abated on both fides, and the enemy foon after were totally filent, though we continued our usual fire. The garrison had two or three killed, and feveral wounded. Lieut. Boag, of the artillery, and enfign Gordon, of the 58th regiment, were of the latter number. The former officer had been wounded before: on this occasion he was pointing a gun from Hanover battery in the lines, when a shell fell in the battery. He had scarcely time to throw himself down in an embrasure, when the shell burst, and fired the gun under the muzzle of which he lay. The report immediately deprived him of hearing, and it was some time before he recovered a tolerable use of that faculty. Major Martin, of the same corps, had likewise a very fortunate escape from a twenty-six-pounder, which shot away the cock of his hat close to the crown. I infert this anecdote, because it is commonly believed, that if a cannon-ball of this diameter passes so near the head of a person, it is generally fatal. The Major was confiderably stunned with the wind of the shot, but experienced little further injury. In the forenoon of the 8th, two more ships of the line removed to the Orange-grove, followed fome time afterwards by twenty-two gun and mortar-boats; and in the evening, one of the French men of war joined them from Algeziras. In the course of the day, a number

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of troops were embarked on board such of the battering-ships as were finished; and at night, our artillery replaced the ammunition in the expence-magazines, which had been used to

fuch good purpose in the morning.

This unexpected infult, undoubtedly, precipitated the Duke's measures; and by provoking him to the attack, before the preparations in the other departments were ready to combine with him in a general and powerful effort against the Garrison, served greatly to frustrate the enterprise. Apprehensive, probably, that, elated by our good fortune, we might renew our attempts finally to destroy those works which had escaped, the Duke determined to avoid the blow (which also might be in other respects fatal in its consequences) by opening his batteries, even in their unfinished state. Actuated, most probably, by these motives, the embrasures of the new batteries were unmasked during the night of the 8th; and the fucceeding morning, at daybreak, we were furprised to find every appearance in their works for firing upon the Two rockets from the forts in the lines were the fignals to begin; and the cannonade commenced at half past five o'clock, with a volley of about fixty shells from all their mortar-batteries in the parallel, succeeded by a general discharge of their cannon, amounting, in the whole, to about a hundred and feventy pieces of ordnance, all of large calibre:—a Discharge, I believe, not to be parallelled: Their firing was powerful, and

entirely directed against our works; but was not, after the first round, altogether so tremendous as we had reason to expect from fuch a train of artillery. At intervals, from ten to twenty shells were in the air at the fame moment; their effects though were not equal to the numbers expended. The town, fouthward of the King's bastion, was little affected; but the northern front, and linewall leading from the grand parade to the North baftion, were exceedingly warm; and the lines and Land-port were greatly annoyed by the shells from the howitzers, which were distributed in various part of their parallel. Montague's and Orange's bastions seemed to be the centre of the enemy's cross-fire; whilst the line-wall in their vicinity was taken à revers, by the shot which passed over the lines from the fixty-four-gun battery.

Not imagining, from the rough appearance of the enemy's works, that they could possibly retaliate so soon, the guards and picquets at the north end of the garrison were for some time exposed, and some casuals occurred: but we soon discovered whence we were chiefly annoyed, and consequently became more cautious. Lieut. Wharton, of the 73d regiment, was dangerously wounded at Land-

port.

Whilst the land-batteries were thus pouring forth their vengeance upon the northern front, NINE line-of-battle ships, including those under the French slag, got under way from the Orange-grove, and, passing along the garrison,

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discharged several broadsides at the works, and particularly at a fettee which had just arrived under our guns from Algiers. When this fquadron had got tound Europa point, they suddenly wore, and, returning along the Europa, Rosia, and New-mole batteries, commenced a heavy fire upon the garrifon. The marine brigade and artillery returned the falute till they paffed, when the men of war returned to the eastward. About the same time that the enemy were thus amufing us at the fouthward, fifteen gun and mortar-boats approached the town, and continued their fire for fome time; but the artillery giving them a warm reception from the King's bastion, two of them were towed off with precipitation, and the rest retired in great disorder. One was thought to be very confiderably damaged; and fome imagined that her gun was thrown over-board to fave her from finking.

This mode of annoying us on all fides exactly corresponded with the accounts which we had received of the plan of attack dictated by Monsieur D'Arcon, the French engineer, who fuperintended the enemy's preparations. They hoped probably to confound and overwhelm us, by prefenting to us destruction under fuch various forms, and by the enormous quantity of fire which they poured in upon the garrison. The Governor however did not approve of his troops being thus subjected to be harraffed at their pleasure, and resolved therefore, if possible, to put a stop to their fea-attacks. For this purpole, the furnaces

and grates for heating shot, at the New-mole, were ordered to be lighted; and some arrangements took place in the ordnance upon Windmill-hill. Towards dusk, the enemy abated in the fire from their cannon; increasing however in the expenditure of shells, which, being generally fired with short fuses, broke in the air. This practice feemed well calculated for the purposes in view. In the day, they could observe with greater certainty the effect of their shot, and alter as circumstances directed: the firing at night must unavoidably be less depended upon; shells were therefore burst over the heads of our workmen, to prevent them, if poslible, from repairing at night the damage received in the day. It did not nevertheless obstruct the duties in the department of the engineers; and the artillery were not hindered from further completing the expence-The 97th remagazines with ammunition. giment was now fo far recovered, as for some time to affift in the fatigue and duties of the garrison; and this day the officers, with a hundred men, were added to the general rof-The town guards were also ordered in future to affemble in South-port ditch.

The enemy's men of war (as we expected) repeated their attack very early on the morning of the 10th. Each ship carried a light at her mizen-peak; but they did not approach near enough to produce much effect. We received them with a well-supported fire; and the next morning observed one of them at anchor, with her bowsprit unshipped, at Algezi-

ras. The remaining eight renewed their cannonade about nine in the forenoon, and killed
two of the marine brigade, and wounded a
ferjeant of artillery and two others. After
they had passed as before, they wore ship, apparently with an intention of continuing their
visits, but suddenly put about, and anchored
off the Orange-grove. We were afterwards
informed, that the discovery of a red-hot shot
on board one of the ships, was the immediate

cause of this hasty manœuvre.

The enemy continued their firing from the ishmus, recommencing at morning gun-fire on the 10th from their gun-batteries. At feven o'clock, including the expenditure on the 8th, they had discharged five thousand five hundred and twenty-seven shot, and two thousand three hundred and two shells, exclufive of the number fired by the men of war and mortar-boats. The garrison, on the contrary, took no further notice of them, than to return a few rounds from the tetrace-batteries at their working-parties, who were repairing the damage done on the 8th, and completing the rest of their works. In the course of the day, the Brilliant and Porcupine frigates were skuttled by the navy in the New-mole; and at night the engineers, with a working-party, cleared the lines of rubbish, and restored those traverses which had been demolished. At night, the enemy's fire was under the same regulation as the preceding evening.

The next morning, when our guards were relieving, a fignal was made at the Tower, near the quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair; and the enemy's cannonade became excessively brisk: fortunately few casuals occurred. Their firing, when this object ceased to amuse them, seemed to be principally directed against the obstructions at Landport, and in that part of the garrison. Many of the palifades in the covered way were destroyed, and the chevaux-de-frise considerably injured: artificers were however constantly detached to repair those breaches; so that the whole were kept in a better flate than might be expected. In the afternoon, we began to conclude, that the attack with the Battering-ships was no longer to be deferred. Several detachments of soldiers embarked from the camp, and others were standing on the neighbouring eminences; which, with the appearance, in the evening, of fignals like those which we observed on the night of the 7th, led us to imagine that every preparation was complete; and the wind at that time blowing gently in the Bay, from the north-west, favoured our conjecture. Land-port and Water-port guards were immediately reinforced, the furnaces and grates for heating that were lighted, and the artillery ordered to man the batteries.

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Thus prepared, we waited their appearance (for it feemed to be the general opinion, that the Battering-ships would advance, and be moored in the night, that they might be less exposed to annoyance in this duty, and pen with greater effect together at day-

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break). Our attention was however called off from the Bay to the land-fide, where the enemy had set fire to the barriers of Bayfide and Forbes's; and the whole of those palifades to the water's edge were instantly involved in flames. The northern guards and picquets were immidiately under arms, and a fmart discharge of musquetry was directed upon several parties, which by the light of the fire were discovered in the meadows. The enemy increasing their bombardment, and nothing new happening in consequence of the conflagration, the picquets and guards were remanded under cover; but the Artillery continued upon the batteries. We had fearcely recovered from this alarm, before the gun and mortar-boats, with the bomb-ketches, began to bombard the Northern front, taking their stations off the King's bastion, extending towards Fort St. Philip. They commenced about an hour after midnight; and their fire, added to that of the land-batteries, exceedingly annoyed Waterport and its vicinity. The outpicquets were again under arms, but providentially our lofs was trifling. We returned a few rounds from the Sea-line, but still difregarded the batteries on the Ishmus; excepting when their workmen appeared, or were thought to be employed. Major Lewis, Commandant of the Artillery, was unfortunately amongst the wounded. The confinement of this active officer at this critical juncture, might have been highly prejudicial to the service, had not his Seconds been of con-

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conducted with harmony and fuccefs.

When the gun-boats retired, nothing new occurred till the morning of the 12th: their firing continued to be supported at the average of four thousand rounds in the twenty-four hours. About eight o'clock, reports were received from Europa guard, that a large fleet had appeared from the westward. The wind was brifk, and we had fcareely time to form any conjectures concerning them, ere they approached the Bay; and proved to be the COMBINED FLEETS of FRANCE and Spain, confisting of feven three-deckers, and thirty-one ships of two decks; with three frigates and a number of xebeques, bombketches, and hospital-ships; the whole under the command of ten admirals, and a broad pendant. In the afternoon they were all at anchor, between the Orange-grove and Algeziras.

This great accumulation of force could not fail to furprise, if not alarm the garrison. It appeared as if they meant, previous to their final efforts, to strike, if possible, a terror through their opponents, by displaying before us a more powerful armament than had probably ever been brought against any fortress. Forty-seven fail of the line, including three inferior two-deckers; ten battering-ships, deemed perfect in design, and esteemed invintible, earrying two hundred and twelve guns;

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innumerable frigates, xebeques, bomb-ketches, cutters, gun and mortar boats, and smaller craft for disembarking men; these were assembled in the bay. On the land-side were most stupendous and strong batteries and works, mounting two hundred pieces of heavy ordnance, and protected by an army of near forty thousand men, commanded by a victorious and active general, of the highest reputation, and animated with the immediate prefence of two Princes of the Royal Blood of France, with other dignified personages, and many of their own nobility. Such a naval and military spectacle most certainly is not to be equalled in the annals of war. From fuch a combination of power, and favourable concurrent circumstances, it was natural enough that the nation should anticipate the most glorious consequences. Indeed their confidence in the effect to be produced by the batteringthips passed all bounds; and in the enthusiasm excited by the magnitude of their preparations, it was thought highly criminal even to whifper a doubt of the fuccess.

In drawing these stattering conclusions, the enemy, however, seemed entirely to have overlooked the nature of that force which was opposed to them; for, though the garrisen scarcely consisted of more than seven thousand effective men, including the Marine brigade, they forgot that they were now veterans in this service, had been a long time habituated to the effects of artillery, and were prepar d by degrees for the arduous conflict that await-

ed them. We were, at the same time, commanded by Officers of approved courage, prudence, and ability; eminent for all the accomplishments of their profession, and in whom we had unbounded confidence. Our spirits too were not a little elevated by the success attending the recent practice of siring red-hot shot, which in this attack, we hoped, would enable us to bring our labours to a period, and relieve us from the tedious cruelty of a vexatious blockade.

Before the garrison had well discovered the force of their new visitors, an occurrence happened, which, though trifling in itself, I trust, I shall be excused for inserting. When the van of the combined fleet had entered the bay, and the foldiers in town were attentively viewing the ships, alledging, amongst other reasons for their arrival, that the British fleet must undoubtedly be in pursuit; on a sudden, a general huzza was given, and all, to a man, cried out, the British Admiral was certainly in their rear, as a flag for a fleet was hoisted upon our fignal-house pole. For some moments the flattering idea was indulged; but our hopes were foon damped by the fudden disappearance of the signal. We were afterwards informed by the guard at that post, that what our creative fancies had imagined to be a flag, was nothing more than an Eagle, which, after feveral evolutions, had perched a few minutes on the western-most pole, and then flew away towards the east. Though tess superstitious than the ancient Romans,

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many could not help fancying it a favourable omen to the garrison; and the event of the fucceeding day justified the prognostication.

In the morning of the 12th, the Governor reinforced the picquets of the line; nine of which, in future, were stationed in town, and distributed as follows; two at Waterport, two at Land-port, two in the lines, and the remaining three in the picquet-yard, with the field-officer of the town diffrict. The other picquet of the line was stationed at the fouthward. The following return specifies the strength of the picquets at this period,

The Artillery, and Hanoverian brigade, each corps The 12th, 39th, 56th, and 58th regiments The 72d and 73d regiments The 97th regiment		S. D.	39 54 76
Total four Captains Sone of the Artillery	}	4 II	580

In the evening, about dusk, a number of men were observed to embark from the Orange-grove, on board the battering-ships; which, with the presence of the fleet, and the wind blowing favourably, induced us to conclude that the important attack was not non hopes were long to be deferred.

The enemy's cannonade was continued, almost on the same scale as the preceding days, during the night of the 12th. The next morning, we observed the combined fleet had made fome new arrangements in their position, or moorings, and that the remaining two battering-ships had joined the others at the

The town-batteries were accordingly manned, and the grates and furnaces for heating shot ordered to be lighted.

Thus prepared for their reception, we had

would be imprudent any longer to doubt it.

leifure to notice the enemy's evolutions. The ten battering-ships, after leaving the men of war, wore to the north; and a little past nine o'clock, bore down in admirable order for their several stations; the Admiral in a two-decker, mooring about nine hundred yards off the King's-bastion; the others successively taking their places to the right and left of the slag-ship, in a masterly manner; the most distant being about eleven or twelve hundred yards from the garrison. Our artillery allowed the enemy every reasonable advantage,

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in permitting them, without molestation, to choose their distance; but as soon as the first ship dropped her anchors, which was about a quarter before ten o'clock, that instant our firing commenced. The enemy were completely moored in little more than ten minutes. The cannonade then became in a high degree tremendous. The showers of shot and shells which were directed from their land-batteries, the battering-ships, and, on the other hand, from the various works of the garrison, exhibited a fcene, of which perhaps neither the pen nor the pencil can furnish a competent It is sufficient to say, that FOUR HUN-DRED PIECES of the heaviest artillery were playing at the same moment: an instance which fcarcely occurred in any fiege fince the invention of those wonderful engines of destruction.

After fome hours cannonade, the batteringships were found to be no less formidable than
they had been represented. Our heaviest
shells often rebounded from their tops, whilst
the thirty-two-pound shot seemed incapable
of making any visible impression upon their
hulls. Frequently we flattered ourselves they
were on fire; but no sooner did the smoke
appear, than, with the most persevering intrepidity, men were observed applying water,
from their engines within, to those places
whence the smoke issued. These circumstances, with the prodigious cannonade which
they maintained, gave us reason to imagine
that the attack would not be so soon decided,

as, from our recent fuccess against their landbattery, we had fondly expected. Even the artillery themselves, at this period, had their doubts of the effect of the red-hot shot, which began to be used about twelve, but were not general till between one and two o'clock. The enemy's cannon at the commencement were too much elevated; but about noon their firing was powerful, and well-directed. Our casuals then became numerous; particularly on those batteries north of the King's-bastion, which were warmly annoyed by the enemy's flanking and reverfe Though so vexatiously fire from the land. annoyed from the ifthmus, our artillery totally difregarded their opponents in that quarter, directing their fole attention to the battering-ships, the furious and spirited opposition of which ferved to excite our people to more animated exertions. A fire, more tremendous if possible than ever, was therefore directed from the garrison. Incessant showers of hot balls, carcasses, and shells of every fpecies, flew from all quarters; and as the masts of several of the ships were shot away, and the rigging of all in great confusion, our hopes of a favourable and speedy decision began to revive.

About noon, the mortar-boats and bombketches attempted to second the attack from the ships; but the wind having changed to the south-west, and blowing a smart breeze, with a heavy swell, they were prevented taking a part in the action. The same reason also hindered our gun-boats from flanking the bat-

tering-ships from the southward.

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For fome hours, the attack and defence were fo equally well supported, as scarcely to admit any appearance of superiority in the cannonade on either fide. The wonderful construction of the ships seemed to bid defiance to the powers of the heaviest ordnance. In the afternoon, however, the face of things began to change confiderably. The smoke which had been observed to iffue from the upper part of the flag-ship appeared to prevail, notwithstanding the constant application of water; and the admiral's fecond was perceived to be in the same condition. Confufion was now apparent on board feveral of the veffels; and by the evening their cannonade was confiderably abated. About feven or eight it almost totally ceased, except from one or two ships to the northward, which, from their distance, had suffered little injury.

When their firing began to flacken, various fignals were made from the fouthernmost ships; and, as the evening advanced, many rockets were thrown up, to inform their friends (as we afterwards learned) of their extreme danger and distress. These signals were immediately answered, and several boats were seen to row round the disabled ships. Our artillery, at this period, must have caused dreadful havock amongst them. An indistinct clamour, with lamentable cries and groans, proceeded (during the short intervals of ces-

fation) from all quarters; and a little before midnight, a wreck floated in, upon which were twelve men, who only, out of threefcore which were on board their launch, had efcaped. These circumstances convinced us that we had gained an advantage over the enemy; yet we did not conceive that the victory was fo complete as the fucceeding morning evinced. Our firing was therefore continued, though with less vivacity: but as the artillery, from fuch a hard-fought day, exposed to the intense heat of a warm sun, in addition to the harraffing duties of the preceding night, were much fatigued; and as it was impossible to foresee what new objects might demand their fervice the following day; the Governor, about fix in the evening, when the enemy's fire abated, permitted the majority of the officers and men to be relieved by a picquet of a hundred men from the marine brigade, under the command of Lieut. Trentham; and officers, and non-commissioned officers of the artillery, were flationed on the different batteries, to direct the failors in the mode of firing the hot shot.

About an hour after midnight, the battering-ship which had suffered the greatest injury,
and which had been frequently on fire the
preceding day, was completely in slames; and
by two o'clock, she appeared as one continued blaze from stem to stern. The ship to
the southward was also on fire, but did not
burn with so much rapidity. The light
thrown out on all sides by the slames, enabled

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the artillery to point the guns with the utmost precision, whilst the Rock, and neighbouring objects, were highly illuminated; forming, with the constant flashes of our cannon, a mingled scene of sublimity and terror. Between three and four o'clock, fix other of the battering-ships indicated the efficacy of redhot shot; and the approaching day now promifed us one of the completeft defensive victories on record.

Brigadier Curtis, who was encamped with his brigade at Europa, being informed that the enemy's ships were in flames, and that the calmness of the sea would permit his gun-boats to act, marched, about three o'clock, with a detachment to the New mole: and, drawing up his boats in fuch manner as to flank the battering-ships, compelled their boats to abandon them. As the day approached, and the garrison-fire abated, the brigadier advanced, and captured two launches. These boats attempted to escape; but a shot killing and wounding feveral men on board one of them, they furrendered, and were conducted to Ragged-staff. The brigadier being informed by the prisoners, that many men were through necessity left by their friends on board the ships, he generously determined to refcue them from the inevitable death which feemed to impend. Some of these infatuated wretches nevertheless (it is faid) refused at first the deliverance which was tendered to them, preferring the chance of that death which appeared inevitable, to being

put to the fword; which they had been perfuaded would be the consequence, if they submitted to the garrison. Being left however some moments to the horrors of their fate, they beckoned the boats to return, and resigned themselves to the clemency of their Con-

querors. The court being ball

Whilst the navy were thus humanely relieving their distressed enemy, the flames reached the magazine of one of the batteringthips to the northward, which blew up, about five o'clock, with a dreadful explosion. In a quarter of an hour following, another, in the centre of the line, met with a fimilar fate. The wreck from the latter spread to a vast extent, and involved our gun-boats in the most imminent danger. One was funk, but the crew were faved. A hole was forced through the bottom of the brigadier's boat, his coxswain killed, and the strokesman wounded; and for fome time they were obfcured in the cloud of smoke. After this very fortunate escape, it was deemed prudent to withdraw towards the garrison, to avoid the peril arising from the blowing-up of the remaining ships. The Brigadier however visited two other ships in his return, and landed nine officers, two priefts, and three hundred and thirty-four private foldiers and feamen, all Spaniards; which, with one officer and eleven Frenchmen, who had floated in the preceding evening, made the total number faved amount to three hundred and fifty-feven. Many of the prisoners were feverely, and

fome of them dreadfully wounded. They were instantly, on being brought on shore, conveyed to our hospital, and every remedy administered necessary for their different cases.

During the time that the marine brigade were encountering every danger in their endeavours to fave an enemy from perishing, the batteries on the Ishmus (which ceased the preceding evening, most likely for want of ammunition, and which had opened again upon the garrison of the morning of the 14th) maintained a warm fire upon the town, which killed and wounded feveral men; and three or four shells burst in the air, over the place where their countrymen were landed. This ungenerous proceeding could not escape the observation of the spectators in their camp; and orders probably were fent to the lines for the batteries to cease, as they were filent about ten o'clock.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the marine brigade in relieving the terrified victims from the burning ships, several unfortunate men could not be removed. The scene at this time exhibited was as affecting, as that which had been presented in the act of hostility, had been terrible and tremendous. Men crying from amidst the slames for pity and assistance; others, on board those ships where the fire had made little progress, imploring relief with the most expressive gestures and signs of despair; whilst several, equally exposed to the dangers of the opposite element, trusted

themselves, on various parts of the wreck, to the chance of paddling to the shore. A felucca belonging to the enemy approached from the Orange-grove, probably with the intention of relieving these unfortunate perfons; but, jealous of her motives, the garrison fuspected that she came to set fire to one of the battering-ships which appeared little injured, and obliged her to retire. Of the fix ships which were still in flames, three blew up before eleven o'clock; the other three burnt to the water's edge, the magazines being wetted by the enemy before the principal officers quitted the ships. The Admiral's flag was on board one of the latter, and was confumed with the vessel. The remaining two battering-ships, we flattered ourselves, might be saved as glorious trophies of our success; but one of them unexpectedly burst out in flames, and in a short time blew up, with a terrible report; and Capt. Gibson representing it as impracticable to preserve the other, it was burnt in the afternoon, under his directions. Thus the Navy put a finishing hand to this signal defensive victory.

During the hottest period of the enemy's cannonade, the Governor was present on the King's bastion, whilst Lieut. General Boyd*

^{*} It will not be improper in this place to repeat, that General Boyd was the founder of the King's bastion, as it will be an apology for introducing a remarkable speech of the General on that occasion. In 1773, General Boyd, attended by Colonel Green, the Chief Engineer, and many Field Officers of the Garrison, laid the foundation-stone of that work, with the ceremony usual on such occasions. Upon placing

took his flation upon the South bastion, ani-

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mating the garrison by their presence, and encouraging them to emulation. The exertions and activity of the brave Artillery, in this well-fought contest, deserve the highest commendations. To their skill, perseverance, and courage, with the zealous assistance of the Line, (particularly the corps in town, the 39th and 72d regiments,) was Gibraltar indebted for its safety against the combined powers, by sea and land, of France and Spain; and the Marine Brigade, though they had not so considerable a share in the duties of the batteries, yet merit the warmest praises for their generous intrepidity in rescuing their devoted enemies from amidst the slames.

Whilst the enemy were cool, and their ships had received little damage, their principal objects were the King's bastion, and Lind-Wall, north of Orange's bastion. Their largest ships (which were about fourteen hundred tons burthen) were stationed off the former, in order to silence that important battery, whilst a breach was attempted by the rest, in the curtain extending from the latter to Montague's bastion. If a breach had been esseed, the prisoners informed us, that 'their grenadiers were to have stormed

[&]quot;work which I name the King's Bastion: may it be as gallantly defended, as I know it will be ably executed; and may I live to fee it refiff THE UNITED EFFORTS OF FRANCE."

AND SPAIN!"

the garrison under cover of the combined ' fleets.' The private men complained bitterly of their officers for describing the Battering-ships to be invulnerable, and for promiling that they were to be feconded by ten fail of the line, and all the gun and mortarboats. They further told us, that ' they ' had been taught to believe the garrison would not be able to discharge many rounds of hot balls: their aftonishment, therefore, ' was inconceivable, when they discovered ' that we fired them with the same precision ' and vivacity as cold shot.' 'Admiral ' Moreno,' they faid, 'quitted the Pastora, ' which was the flag-ship, a little before ' midnight; but other officers retired much earlier.' The loss fustained by the enemy could never be ascertained; but from the information of the prisoners, and the numbers feen dead on board the ships, we estimated it could not be less than two thousand men, including the prisoners. The casuals of the garrison, on the contrary, were so trifling, that it will appear almost incredible, that such a quantity of fire, in almost all its destructive modes of action, should not have produced more effect, with respect to the loss of men. The return stands thus:

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REGIMENTS			S.	D.	R.&F.	0.	S.	D	.R.&F.
Royal Artillery				*	5	3			21
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39th ditto	I die		2		2	10		1	5
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58th ditto	a tob				1	1			4
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Marine Brigad	20.0			•	1	mel			5
The state of	Total			-				_	-

Total 1 2 0 13 500 63

Officers
killed and
wounded

Artillery, Captain Reeves killed;
Captains Groves and Siward,
with Lieut. Godfrey, wounded.

58th regiment. Lieut. Wetham,
(who had permission to act as an
Artillery officer) wounded.

73d regiment. Captain M'Kenzie wounded.

The distance of the Battering-ships from the garrison was exactly such as our Artillery could have wished. It required so small an elevation, that almost every shot took effect; and the cannon thus elevated did not require the shot to be wadded. A circumstance not unimportant; as the time, which at point-

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blank would have been expended in doubly wadding, was employed in keeping up the cannonade with greater brifkness. The damage done to our works held no proportion with the violence of the attack, and the excessive cannonade which they had sustained. The merlons of the different batteries were disordered, and the flank of Orange's bastion was a little injured; but the latter was chiefly done by the land-fire, and was not of such consequence as to afford any room for apprehension. The ordnance and carriages were also damaged; but by the activity of the Artillery, the whole sea-line, before night, was in serviceable order.

The enemy, in this action, had more than three hundred pieces of heavy ordnance in play; whilft the garrison had only eighty cannon, feven mortars, and nine howitzers in opposition. Upwards of eight thousand three hundred rounds, (more than half of which were hot shot) and seven HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN barrels of powder were expended by our artillery. What quantity of ammunition was used by the enemy, could The following was never be ascertained. handed about as an authentic lift of the battering-ships. A fection, to shew the interior construction of these extraordinary vessels, was intended to have been added, but no opportunity occurred of making further observations than what were curfory and superficial.

Names of the Battering-ships	Guns in referve	Commanders
Pastora - 21	10	760 Rear Adm. Buenaventura Moreno
Talla Piedra 21	10	760 Prince of Nassau
Paula Prima 21	10	760 Don Cayetan Langara
El Rofario 19	10	700 Don Franc Xafier Munos
St. Christoval 18	10	650 Don Frederico Gravino
Principe Carlos 1.1	4	400 Don Antonio Bafurta
San Juan 9	4	340 Don Joseph Angeler
Paula Secunda 9	HACKER BEFFE	340 Don Pablo de Cofa
Santa Anna 7	4	300 Don Joseph Goicochea
Los Dolores 6	4	250 Don Pedro Sanchez
10 gall /142.	70 5	160 Anisas Satistania

N. B. About thirty-six men to each gun in use, besides sailors, &c. to work the ships.

The afternoon of the 14th, several thoufand men marched with colours from the enemy's camp to their lines; and many ships in the combined fleet loofed their top-fails. These motions, and the circumstance of many of their boats being manned, caused various speculations in the garrison. Whatever their future operations might be, it was prudent to be on our guard; the artillery were ordered therefore to remain upon the batteries, and the furnaces for heating shot to be continued lighted, left the enemy should be prompted to put all to the stake, and attempt the garrison by a general attack. It was indeed afterwards rumoured, that fuch a defign had been in contemplation, but was over-ruled by the duke, who was of opinion, it would be exposing the fleet and army to immediate destruction.

Notwithstanding this recent defeat, the enemy re-commenced their cannonade from the Ishmus; expending, during the remainder of the month, from one to two thousand rounds in the twenty-four hours; diminishing gradually, and confining their shells to the night. Their operations on the land-fide were still carried on; and if we were able to form any conjectures at this period, from their motions to the northward, their late misfortune did not feem at all to damp their hopes of fucceeding against the garrison. A flag of truce went on the 15th with letters from our prisoners to the camp; and about two o'clock in the afternoon, the combined fleet handed in their top-fails. Some hours afterwards, they manned their yards, and fired a grand falute. We were at a loss to account for these fingular rejoicings. Lieut. M'Namara, of the 72d regiment, was wounded the fame day at Willis's, where our working-parties were employed clearing away the rubbish from the batteries.

The garrison having experienced the powerful efficacy of red-hot shot, and the Governor thinking it expedient to have a continual supply of them, the engineers erected kilns (similar to those used in burning lime, but smaller) in various parts of the garrison. They were large enough to heat upwards of one hundred in an hour and a quarter; and by this invention hot shot were, if thought necessary, kept continually ready for use. Our former method of heating the shot, was either

in the grates and furnaces made for that purpofe, or by piling them in a corner of some old house adjoining the batteries, (as was principally the practice on the 13th) and furrounding them with faggots, pieces of timber, and fmall-coal. By those means, the artificers were enabled to fupply the artillery with a constant succession for the ordnance. Anfwers were received in the afternoon of the 16th to the prisoners letters. At night, a great number of fignals were made by the combined fleet. Shot were therefore again ordered to be heated, and the artillery cautioned to be ready to man the batteries. The 39th and 72d regiments also lay fully accoutred. The same night, the sailors recovered the gun-boat which had been funk on the morning of the 14th. As the prisoners informed us, that intelligence had been received, previous to the attack of the battering-ships, that Lord Howe, with the British fleet, was preparing to fail for the relief of Gibraltar, the navy began to prepare to raise the Brilliant and Porcupine frigates, which had been skuttled in the New-mole; but their efforts, for fome time, were not attended with fuccefs.

The Spanish officers, prisoners, with the Frenchmen who were taken up from the wreck upon the night of the 13th, were sent to the camp on the evening of the 17th. The remaining Spanish privates were encamped upon Windmill-hill, and given in charge to the Corsicans. Of the number who had been saved from the battering-ships, were an of-

ficer, a captain of marines, and twenty-nine privates, who were wounded. Most of these recovered in our hospital; but the officer, notwithstanding every assistance and attention, died on the 17th. He was buried, the fucceeding day, with all military honours, attended by the grenadiers of the 30th regiment.

When we reflected of what vast importance this grand enterprise was esteemed, and what immenfe fums had been expended in the ingenious and formidable preparations, it was observed, with no small surprise, by many who were present when the prisoners were landed, that the majority of them feemed to be past that age when the vital powers are supposed to be in their greatest vigour. In an expedition where youth and strength best promifed a favourable iffue, this impolitic arrangement certainly could not pervade the whole! The Spaniards, from their dark complexion and fcanty diet, have naturally, even when young, an aged look; and yet our obfervations feemed confirmed by other indubitable facts. Several bodies were thrown ashore, all of which seemed advanced in years; and one in particular appeared, from his grey beard and lean visage, past fixty. This corpfe was horribly mutilated, and, with the miserable objects then under the care of our furgeons, convinced us, by ocular proof, of the dreadful havock which our artillery must have made in the latter part of the day.

The westerly wind, which had cast up these unfortunate men, threw also on shore many trifling curiofities, and fome things of value, which had floated on the furface of the bay, after the battering-ships had blown Large wax candles, fuch as are usually burnt by the Romish priests before their altars: salt provisions; and a great number of ammunition-boxes, containing ten rounds of powder in linen cartridges, were collected by the garrison the morning succeeding the defeat. Confiderable pieces of mahogany, and fome cedar, were faved from the wrecks of those ships whose magazines did not blow up, which were afterwards converted into various useful articles, ferving as memorials of our victory. The Governor had a handsome set of tables made for the convent, (the holes in the cedar, where the fire had penetrated, being filled up with found wood, cut in various figures, forming a beautiful contrast with the burnt part) which will ferve as a standing monument, to the guests, of the transactions of that glorious day.

The enemy's fire on the 19th was warmer than the few preceding days; and what was rather extraordinary, it was continued whilst a flig of truce went from the Governor, and another returned in answer. The officer who brought the Duke de Crillon's answer was one of his aide-de-camps, the Count de Rusigniac, colonel of the French regiment de Chartres. He pressed much to deliver his packet personally to the Governor, and offered

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to fubmit to be blind-folded, provided he could be admitted into the garrison. He was even fo urgent as to put his foot on board our boat, but was informed by the aide-decamp that his request could not be complied with. Not content with this answer, our flag was obliged to return, to acquaint the Governor with this extraordinary circumstance, who politely excused himself the honour which the Count intended him, as the state of affairs would not then permit it. We shall have occasion again to mention the Count before the close of this work. The wind changed to the east in the night of the 19th; but the combined fleet still remained at anchor in the bay. The 20th, the mortar-boats, which had remained inactive for fome time, bombarded the garrison. They seemed to be attended by only four or five gun-boats, and were extremely cautious in directing their fire. Three shells fell in Southport-ditch, amongst the 30th regiment.

Some changes took place in the Governor's fuite on the 21st: Town-major, Capt. Foulis was appointed aide-de-camp to the commander in chief, and Captain Delhoste, of the 72d regiment, town-major. A flag of truce, the same day, brought over a letter from the Duke, in answer to one from the Governor, of the preceding day. Their boat also brought clothing for the Walon prisoners. In the evening, about eight o'clock, reports were received from the northern guards, that the enemy were in motion in their camp, and

that troops were marching down to the lines. About the same time, some extraordinary signals were made by the Spanish Admiral. The three picquets remaining with the fieldofficer in town were immediately detached to reinforce the captain of Land-port, the Lines, and Waterport, who, besides their usual guards, had each two picquets with them before. The 39th and 72d regiments were again ordered to lie accoutred, and the artillery cautioned to be alert. By this disposition it was evident, the Governor fill expected a further attack upon the garrison; and that evening it was most to be apprehended, as it was possible that the Duke by that day might receive an answer from Madrid, indicating his future operations. Upwards of twelve hundred men being thus distributed in the vicinity of the grand-battery, with two regiments at hand to act as corps de referve, we waited the further movements of the enemy. A little before midnight, a foldier of the 73d regiment, removing rubbish from the Prince's lines, fell from the extremity, and was killed. An officer with a small detachment was immediately ordered from Landport, to bring in the body. This was discovered by the enemy's advanced parties, who opposed it by a brisk discharge of musquetry in regular pla-Queen's-lines guard protected our party, who returned with the body without any cafualties. The fleady and animated fire supported by the enemy, convinced us of the strength of their advanced posts. Nothing

extraordinary, however, happened during the

night after this occurrence.

The Governor still continued the party at Lower Forbes's under the lines. On the night of the 23d, they discovered two men near the stone sentry-box, within the ruins of the old barrier. The serjeant's orders (the reader may remember) were, not to fire but in his own defence, or in case of an alarm; but observing them measuring, with a chain, the distance between the foot of the rock and the inundation, and thinking they might be persons of some consequence, and probably possessed of memorandums which might discover the motives of their manœuvres, he determined in this case to fire: they in return, alarmed at his preparations, fuddenly appeared on the defensive; but the serjeant was so lucky as to kill the principal person, and the other ran off. The body was instantly brought in, but no papers of consequence were found about him. He was thought to have been a The ferjeant, who was a cadet in volunteer. General Reden's regiment, was foon afterwards promoted to a commission; but whether for this fervice, or in his tour, I cannot inform my reader.

The enemy's firing feemed now to be directed under the following regulations: About five or fix in the morning, when the night-picquets were retiring from their posts, the cannonade commenced, and continued pretty brisk till noon. From twelve to two o'clock there was the usual intermission; for, as I

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have remarked before, they would not be deprived of their customary nap, or siesta. In the decline of the day, they discharged more or less, as their caprice distated. About seven in the evening, their cannon ceased, and their mortars took up the fire, continuing it till day-break of the succeeding day. The ammunition now expended was generally from four to five, and sometimes six hundred shells in the twenty-four hours, with from six hundred to a thousand shot. The profusion of the former had greatly diminished the immense piles in their artillery park, and their howitzers were not so lavish of their trouble-some shells as they had been.

The 24th, the Brilliant frigate was raised after much trouble. The same day about noon, upwards of fifty boats, which had been assembled for the attack, returned to the west-ward, and the mantlet boats retired up the river Palmones. The departure of the former, with others which had left the bay the two preceding days, reduced their small crast

to a very trifling number.

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CHAPTER VIII.

The combined fleets remain in Gibraltar Bay, being determined to oppose the relief of the garrison—Captain Curtis visits the enemy's Camp to establish a cartel—Enemy raise additional works—The combined fleets greatly distressed by a hurricane—A Spanish lineof-battle ship is driven under the walls of Gibraltar, and submits to the garrison-At this juncture the British Fleet apppear in the Straits, but the convoy unfortunately pass the Rock to the eastward-Letters received from the British Ministry by the Governor-The combined fleets, after making repairs, follow the British Fleet, but avoid an action-Lord Howe conducts the convoy safe into the Bay, fails to the westward, and is followed by the combined fleeets-enemy's cannonade diminishes, and the fire from the garrison increases -enemy establish a post under the rock near the Devil's tower-Repeat their attacks from the gun-boats—The Duke de Crillon acquaints General Eliott that the preliminaries of a GENERAL PEACE had been figned-Hoftilities in consequence cease—The Emperor of Morocco sends a present of cattle with a letter to General Eliott, who soon afterwards receives from England official accounts of the peace-Interview between the Duke de Crillon and the Governor-The Governor views the

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Spanish batteries, and dines at San Roque— The Duke returns the visit, in the garrison—Ceremony of investing the Governor with the order of the Bath—Sir George Augustus Eliott's speech to the garrison, upon communicating to them the THANKS of the King and Parliament for their DEFENCE of GI-BRALTAR.

NOTWITHSTANDING we might naturally infer from the dispersion of their small craft, that the enemy had at length relinquished the hope of taking Gibraltar by force of arms; yet the continuance of their cannonade, and the presence of the combined fleets, (though frequent opportunities had offered for their return to the westward) rendered their conduct fo ambiguous, that we could form no idea what line they purposed to pursue in their future operations. We knew a relief was intended by the British Fleet; but we could never imagine, if there was any thing of an equality, that the enemy would venture an opposition, even though a victory might make them mafters of Gibraltar. We waited therefore a few days to observe the movements of our adversaries, and by their actions expected to folve the difficulty.

The evening of the 26th of September, the whole of the combined army were under arms, formed in one line (which extended about four miles and a half) from the river

Guadaranque to very near Fort Tonara. Some persons of high rank, attended by a numerous fuite of cavalry, passed along the front; and they were not dismissed till after fun-fet. In the evening, Major Horsfall, of the 72d regiment, was wounded by a fplinter of a shell. At night, another of our workmen in the Prince's lines fell from the extremity, and was killed. A party was detached from Land-port to bring in the body, and the Oneen's-lines and other guards ordered to protest them: the enemy however remained quiet. The 27th, their parties began to collect brush-wood for fascines. This circumstance served the more to increase our doubts relative to their future conduct. The fame day, our navy got up the Porcupine frigate, the Engineers also finished the Royal and Green's-lodge batteries. The former is thirteen hundred, and the latter nine hundred feet above the level of the Ishmus; yet, notwithflanding this elevation, the enemy's fire, during Don Alvarez's bombardment, was found to be fo galling, that the Engineers were under the necessity of covering them with caiffoned merlons. Several launches full of troops were observed, on the 29th, going on board the combined fleet. They were supposed to be Marines who had been landed from the men of war previous to the grand attack. A flag of truce, the same day, brought clothes for the prisoners. Early on the morning of the 30th, a foldier of the 72d regiment deserted from the serjeant's

party at Lower Forbes's. His own brother was one of the guard. The same day, the combined fleets were joined by a line-of-battle ship. The enemy's cannonade still continued to be about a thousand, or eleven hundred rounds of shot and shells in the twenty-four hours. Willis's batteries, and the extremity of the Prince's and Queen's lines, were much damaged from the fixtyfour-gun battery. A flag of truce went from the garrison with a letter, and two parcels, which had been fent on the 20th, directed for persons who could not be found amongst the prisoners. In the evening of the 30th, the mortar-boats bombarded our camp. At first we imagined they were alone, but the gun-boats foon afterwards fired upon the town from the northward. Two shells fell in the Hospital, and wounded several of the fick. Other cafualties also happened in the garrison. The prisoners upon Windmill-hill were alarmed on two or three shells falling near their camp; and it was not without fome feverity, that their guards could keep them within the boundaries.

Early on the first of October, a boat came into Little Bay, with a Corfican on board, who had escaped from Algeziras. He had been mate of a neutral vessel; but hearing that some of his relations were in the Corsican corps, he was determined to join h's countrymen. The intelligence which he brought was, that Lord Howe only waited some reinforcements to fail for the relief cf

Gibraltar, and that the combined fleet were resolved to oppose him. Thus consoled with the hope of preventing the intended fuccours, the enemy fill flattered themselves that Gibraltar must of necessity submit, through the mere failure of provisions. In the course of the day, the corpse of a Spanish Officer was washed ashore under our walls: a purse of pistoles, and a gold watch, were found in his pockets. He was buried with respect, two navy officers attending his tuneral; and the following day, a flag of truce delivered the watch and money, to be returned to his friends. The 2d, several men were wounded by the enemy's shot, in the gallery above Farringdon's, which continued to be profecuted with diligence; and Serjeant Harrop, of the 72d regiment, (a man univerfally admired for his gallantry and conduct in the works) was killed at Willis's. We observed, the same day, feveral boats, which formerly had mantlets in the bow, returning from the river Palmones; having, as we imagined, undergone some alterations, to enable them to act as gun-boats. In case of a visit from the latter, fignals were now determined upon, to intimate when the artillery were to man the batteries. Two guns quick, and a red flag hoisted upon a flag-staff erected on the South bastion, was to be the day-fignal; two guns quick, and a light, the fignal for the night. In the evening, we had an opportunity of practifing our new fignals, by the approach of the mortar-boats, which bombarded the

garrison for about two hours. The gunboats, though perhaps attending them, did not fire. Previous to their visit, some musquets were discharged, and some signals made amongst the fleet; but we could not observe

any particular movements.

In the forenoon of the 3d, a Spanish frigate, with a flag of truce at her fore-top-gallant mast-head, anchored within gun-shot of the Old-mole head, and immediately Capt. Curtis went on board her. In the forenoon Capt. Curtis returned, and the frigate failed back to the fleet. The wind at the time was fo strong, that she was obliged to leave her anchor behind; which being mentioned to the Governor, orders were fent, not to fire upon the boats when they returned to fish it up. The following day, Capt. Curtis, accompanied by the Governor's fecretary and a naval officer, went in his barge to the Orangegrove; where a carriaged waited and conducted them to Buena-Vista, the Duke's quarters. The intention of this vifit, we afterwards understood, was to establish a cartel with the Spaniards for the exchange of prisoners. Capt. Curtis was introduced, by the Duke de Crillon, to His Royal Highness the Count d'Artois, who thanked him, in very handsome terms, for his humanity and gallantry in relieving the unfortunate prisoners from the burning battering-ships; requesting Capt. Curtis at the same time to inform the Governor, that he entertained the highest esteem and respect for him, for his benevolence and

liberality to the prisoners upon the same occasion. Before Capt. Curtis returned, which was in the evening, the kilns for heating shot were lighted and other preparations made, as if some attack was expected. During this correspondence, the enemy's batteries obferved a proper filence, in respect to the flag. Capt. Curtis informed us, that Lord Howe, with the British fleet, was on his passage to The garrifon did not the Mediterranean. however feel that indescribable fatisfaction and pleafure on this intelligence, which we had experienced when Admirals Rodney and Darby were announced in 1780 and 1781. A French Rear-Admiral, in a three-decker, with a frigate, and feveral smaller armed veffels, joined the combined fleet on the 3d. The man of war had many fignals flying when she entered the bay, which were answered by the Spanish Admiral.

The enemy's cannonade was still continued, with such variation as their caprice dictated. The number of rounds of shot and shells usually exceeded eight hundred in the twenty-four hours, and sometimes amounted to eleven or twelve hundred. We amused them with a trisling return, directed chiefly to their parties, who, to our astonishment, were still forming considerable dépôts of fascines and materials in the lines. Lieut. Kenneth M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was wounded on the 4th in the communication from the King's to the Queen's lines. Two days afterwards, agreeably to a flag of truce of the preceding

day, the Spanish prisoners excepting ten sick in the hospital, and fifty-nine Walons and foreigners who requested to stay behind) were fent to the combined camp. The Walons who preferred staying in the garrison were embodied into those corps which chose to receive them. The 39th and 58th regiments entertained ten each; and the remainder were incorporated with the Corfican com-Medicerran

pany.

Two of the enemy's engineers had been observed, on the 4th, picketing out a work, extending from the ruins of the Mahon battery to the western beach, crofsing the north-west angle of the farthest gardens. We were at a loss what to conclude from this appearance of a determination still to profecute the fiege. They did not however let us remain longer in suspence; for, on the morning of the 6th, we discovered that they had erected a strong boyan of approach, extending, in the line before mentioned, about four hundred and thirty yards-near a quarter of a mile. It was raised with fand-bags; and from its refemblance to the original epaulement of the SIXTY-FOUR-gun battery, some imagined it was intended for the same purpose; though the Engineers were of opinion, it was only a communication to fome additional works in embryo. Although the enemy, by throwing up this extensive work, gained by stealth a fecond advantage upon the garrison, yet the Governor was determined, if possible, to prevent them completing it.

The Old-mole head howitzers, with a warm fire from the heights, were opened at night upon this new object; and, as the former almost entirely enfiladed it, the enemy were fo much annoyed, that it was never finished. The night of the 6th, they made good the communication to the parallel, from the extremity of the boyau, near the ruins of the Mahon battery, which was left imperfect the

preceding night,

The following day, the St. Martin's battery took fire from the wadding or discharge of their own cannon. One merlon was destroyed, and another considerably damaged before the flames were extinguished. We threw a few shells from below to diffurb them in this duty; but otherwise no particular notice was taken of the accident. The enemy found their fituation fo extremely warm in their new boyau, that on the night of the 7th they threw up a strong shoulder at the extremity near the beach, to protect them against the howitzers of the Old-mole head. The shells were nevertheless fired with such judgement and dexterity, as just to clear the traverse, and seemed to do as much execution in the interior part as before. Great quantities of fascines, &c. were scattered in the rear; whence we concluded they purpofed working in the night, but had been prevented by the vivacity of our fire. They also repaired the St. Martin's battery. A flag of truce brought over letters for the Governor and Capt. Curtis on the 8th; and at night, a

boat failed for Leghorn with a midshipman and fix failors, bearing home dispatches from the Governor. This was the first boat or vessel which left the garrison after the victory

of the preceding month.

The enemy, about the 8th or 9th, adopted a new plan for the regulation of their bombardment during the night: every ten or fifteen minutes they discharged five, seven, and fometimes ten mortars at the fame time, directing the shells principally to the same object. After a filence of the above period, they faluted us with a fecond volley, and fo on till morning gun-fire. The number of rounds continued variable, from four to fix hundred shots, with almost the same proportion of shells, in the twenty-four hours. They were enabled to expend these immense quantities of ammunition by receiving constant supplies. The parties in the fascinepark appeared now to be confiderably increafed, and an univerfal activity feemed still to prevail through the different departments. A person ignorant of what had passed, and suddenly brought to view their proceedings, might therefore naturally conclude from their operations, that they were elated with some fuccess, rather than depressed by a defeat. On the night of the 9th, some signals were made at Cabrita-point, which were answered by the combined fleets, each ship showing a light.

The wind blew fresh westerly on the 10th; and two frigates and a cutter joined the com-

bined fleets from that quarter. In the evening, a number of fignals were made by the Spanish admiral, which were answered by various ships in the fleet. After fun-set the gale increased, and at midnight it blew a hurricane, with fmart showers of rain. Signalguns were repeatedly fired by the combined fleets; and from their continuance, and the violence of the wind, we concluded fome of them were in diffress. At day-break, a Spanish two-decker was discovered in a crippled state, close in shore off Orange's bastion: she was under close-reefed courses, and had lost her mizen-top-mast. Observing her danger upon an enemy's lee shore, she suddenly luffed up, and endeavoured to weather the garrison: as she passed, several shot were fired through her from the King's bastion, which killed two, and wounded two others; and foon afterwards she grounded near Ragged-staff, and struck to the garrison, hoisting an English jack over her own colours. A boat from the Speedwell cutter immediately took possession of the San Miguel, or St. Michael, of feventy-two guns, commanded by Don Juan Moreno, a Chef d'Escadre. The officers and men, to the number of fix hundred and thirty-four, (many of whom were dismounted dragoons,) were immediately landed, and conducted to the quarters before occupied by their friends upon Windmill-hill. The Governor was present when they were brought ashore, and generously permitted them to take their baggage unfearched, and the officers their

flock of fresh provisions. When the morning cleared up, so as to admit of our observing the state of the combined fleets, we discovered the whole in great diforder. One was on shore near the grand magazine: a French ship of the line had loft her foremast and bowfprit: one, a three-decker, was missing, supposed to be driven from her anchors to the eastward; and three or four were forced halfbay over (two within range of the garrison) where they all feemed to be in a very precarious fituation. Many of the parapet-boats, and other small craft, were also driven on shore near the Orange-grove. If the storm had continued a few hours longer, it is not improbable that a three decker, with feveral other ships, would have suffered the fate of the St. Michael. The wind, however, abated as the day advanced; and, when the fwell would permit them to affift the disabled ships, the boats were bufily employed in carrying out anchors and cables to those which appeared most in distress. The garrison were not idle spectators of these movements: several fea-mortars were foon brought to bear on the nearest ships, and one was in a short time obliged to move; but anchoring again off Point Mala, we continued annoying her with shells and red-hot shot, till she warped out of our range.

The prisoners were no sooner landed from the prize, than the seamen began to lighten the vessel, by removing her powder ashore, and cutting away the mizen-mast: but remaining still aground, they carried out anchors to prevent her going further ashore, intending to renew their exertions to warp her off at high water. The St. Michael was efteemed one of the best failers in the Spanish navy. She was a new ship built at the Havannah; very lofty between decks, which were of mahogany, and her beams of cedar. When the combined fleets appeared in the English channel, the St. Michael was one of the leading ships, and was also in the squadron which fired upon the garrison the 9th of September, when the Duke de Crillon opened his batteries. The Spanish officers informed us they had received intelligence, the preceding day, of the approach of the British fleet; which had induced Admiral Cordova to order the combined fleets to lie at fingle anchor, and prepare to weigh at the shortest notice: that they were thus fituated when the gale came on; and, the hurricane still increasing, a three-decker, early in the morning, ran foul of the St. Michael, and forced her from her anchor: that she immediately set sail, but, as the event had evinced, found it impossible to weather the rock.

The intelligence of Lord Howe being fo near, now, for the first time, gave us sensible pleasure; not so much on account of our personal situation, as of the advantage which the enemy's recent misfortunes would give his lordship over his opponents, as well towards accomplishing the object of his orders, as affording him a further opportunity of acting

as his Lordship's well-known abilities might dictate. We were so elated by our enemy's distress, that some were so sanguine as to anticipate the most glorious conclusion of the war, and our own fufferings. Our hopes however were foon depressed by intelligence of Lord Howe's great inferiority in number. Thirty-four fail to oppose forty-two, which still remained at anchor in the Bay, gave us reason to be apprehensive for the safety of the British fleet. The navigation of the Straits was fo precarious, that, if his Lordship once entered the Mediterranean, he might probably be prevented from returning for a confiderable time; and the enemy, though now distressed, might, by the affishance of the camp, foon refit, and attack him under every advantage. By this digression I am however anticipating the regular narrative. In the afternoon, a French two-decker failed to the eastward; and soon after, a settee came in from the west, and fired several guns as she entered the bay. At this time it was fo very hazy in the Straits, that we could not fee the opposite coasts. About sun-set, several large ships were discovered through the haze; and foon after, the Latona frigate, Capt. Conway, anchored under our guns, and informed us, that the ships in the gut were the van of the British fleet, commanded by Lord Howe, confifting of thirty-four fail of the line, including eleven three-deckers, with fix frigates and thirty-one ordnance transports, and a reinforcement of upwards of fixteen hundred men

for the garrison. Capt. Conway further told us of the anxiety which prevailed at home, relative to the situation of Gibraltar; and that it was only off the fouthern coast of Portugal that Lord Howe had his doubts removed, by receiving intelligence of the enemy's late defeat. This welcome information, he faid. was accompanied by advice, that, ' the com-' bined fleets had taken their station in the bay of Gibraltar, resolutely determined to pre-' vent, if possible, the intended relief.' We learned, that upon receiving the latter intelligence, the admirals and principal officers were fummoned on board the Victory; where particular inftructions and orders were communicated, in expectation of an engagement, which was confidered as unavoidable.

Although the enemy's fignals for the approach of the British fleet were made early in the afternoon, yet the Spanish admiral exhibited not the least appearance of opposition to any reinforcements being fent into the bay. This favourable opportunity was however loft; owing, as Lord Howe expresses in his official letter, ' to the want of timely attention to ' the circumstances of the navigation,' Only four or five transports reached the bay; the rest, with the fleet, passed to the eastward into the Mediterranean. At night, or early on the 12th, Capt. Curtis failed in the Latona, to inform Lord Howe of the calamity which had befallen the enemy's fleet. At noon, the British fleet appeared in good order off Estepona or Marbella; and the transports, with the frigates, were working to windward to gain the bay. As they approached the Ishmus, the enemy faluted them from their mortars, and fired upon them from behind the eastern ad-

vanced guard-house.

Whilst the British fleet, with the transports, were thus critically situated, the combined fleets were very active in repairing their damages, and in forming a line of battle along the shore. In the evening, a number of troops were embarked on board them from the camp. Their xebeques, cutters, armed brigs, and gun-boats, also assembled in Sandy-Bay, with an intention probably of picking up our straggling transports. In the close of the day, however, this fleet of crast returned to their main fleet. At night, the Panther man of war, and several transports, anchored in the bay.

The enemy on the land-side persevered in their cannonade, and, observing that the St. Michael had run aground within the range of their batteries, threw great numbers of shells, with an intent to destroy her. Many burst over her, and some fell very near; but, as their artillery could only be directed by her masts, none fell on board. They pointed their usual weight of fire against our works, which the Governor (now that a prospect of supplies appeared) returned with unusual vivacity. Their new boyau severely felt the effect of our ordnance. It was considerably deranged, and the ensilading howitzers at the Old-mole head prevented them from strength-

ening it with any additions of consequence. In the garrison-orders of the 12th, the following extracts were inserted:

G.O. Extract from a letter to the Governor, from the Right Hon. the Earl of
Shelburne, principal Secretary of
State to his Majesty. Dated St.
James's, July 10th, 1782.

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I am also honoured with his Majesty's command to affure you in the strongest terms, that no encouragement shall be wanting to the brave officers and foldiers under ' your command. His royal approbation of the past, will no doubt be a powerful incentive to future exertions; and I have the King's authority to affure you, that every ' diftinguished act of emulation and gallantry, which shall be performed in course of the fiege, by any, even of the lowest rank, will meet with ample reward from his gracious protection and favour. These his ' Majesty's intentions you will communicate to every part of your garrison, that they may be perfectly fatisfied their royal mafter feels for the difficulties they are under, admires their glorious resistance, and will be happy to reward their merit.'

Extract from a letter to the Governor, from the Right Hon. General Conway, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces.
Dated August 31st, 1782.

'I am now to add, that I have the King's command to inform you, that he is in the ' greatest degree satisfied with the brave and ' steady defence made by your garrison; and his Majesty is desirous of showing them every mark of his royal approbation. It ' is in this light that his Majesty has been ' graciously pleased to consent to granting bât and forage-money, as a proper indulgence to your officers.'

These extracts were perused by the garrifon with great fatisfaction, as they demonstrated, that the safety of Gibraltar was efteemed a matter of the first importance; and flattered us with the agreeable hopes, that our late fervices would be acceptably received

by our friends and countrymen.

The British fleet, at day-break on the 13th, was still off Marbella, with the wind at west. About nine o'clock, A. M. the Spanish Admiral made the fignal for the combined fleets to weigh anchor. By one o'clock the whole were under way. At three, a French rearadmiral, being the last of the rear division, cleared the bay. Their number in all amounted to eighty fail, of which the following, I believe, is an accurate account: fix three-deckers, thirty-eight two-deckers, including feveral fifties (total forty-four men of war); five frigates, twenty-nine xebeques, cutters, armed ships, and brigs; also two, imagined to be fire-ships. Notwithstanding little doubt was to be entertained of the enemy's intention of leaving the bay, the Pan-

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ther man of war remained at anchor with feveral officers of the garrison on board, whom the Governor had permitted to act as volunteers in the engagement. When the combined fleets had cleared the bay, they flood fome time to the fouthward, and leaving a line-of-battle ship and two frigates to prevent the Panther from joining her Admiral, drove with the current some leagues to the eastward. They then appeared to edge down towards the British fleet, which was in close line of battle upon a wind, with their heads to the fouthward; the transports, with the frigates which had been beating up, falling behind them to leeward. Thus were both fleets fituated at the close of the evening. Before the enemy had totally quitted the bay, Captain Curtis landed in a small boat from the Latona frigate, with twenty thousand pounds in specie for the garrison, having narrowly escaped being cut off by the combined fleets. He told us the British fleet were in high spirits, and impatient to engage notwithstanding the enemy's great superiority. the combined fleets first appeared in motion, the Spanish prisoners who had been landed from the St. Michael, were fo overjoyed, that they could not forbear expressing their ecstacies in so riotous a manner, as to call for some severity, to confine them with the limits of their camp.

As our observations on the manœuvres of the fleet were interrupted soon after sun-set, we impatiently waited for the succeeding

day to be spectators of the action, which was now confidered as impossible to be avoided; and orders were therefore given for preparing feveral wards in the Navy-hospital for the reception of the wounded: but on the dawn of the 14th, the fleets, to our aftonishment, were some leagues distant from each other; the British being to leeward in the fouth-east quarter, whilst the combined fleets appeared off Estepona. In the evening, the British fleet could only be discovered from the fummit of the tock. It feemed to the garrison, that the Spanish Admiral, by having the weather-gage, had it in his option to bring the British fleet to action if he pleased. -The fleets being thus separated, the Panther, about noon, endeavoured to join Lord Howe, but put back for want of wind. Seventeen gun-boats came from Algeziras, apparently to prevent her leaving the bay; but, observing her cast anchor, they returned.

The enemy's cannonade on the land fide was continued with great vivacity. A few days, may, probably hours, were to turn the balance for or against their future hopes of obtaining the grand object of their wishes: they were not therefore economical in their ammunition; nor was the garrifon in the least behind with them in the brisk use of their ordnance. Lieut. Gromley, of the Royal Artillery, was mortally wounded in the evening, at Willis's, and died foon after

he was brought to the Hospital.

Part of the combined fleets, in the morning of the 15th, were feen, though the weather was very hazy, off Marbella. The British fleet was out of fight; the Panther nevertheless attempted to join them. About eight A. M. the wind came about to the eastward. In the forenoon, nine polacres failed from the Spanish camp, with troops on board, for Ceuta. This brought to our recollection the critical state of that garrison, both as to men and provisions, when Admiral Rodney was in their neighbourhood in 1780; and the enemy, from embracing this opportunity of fending fupplies, appeared not entirely to have forgotten it. About noon, the British fleet was discovered in the offing, to the south-east of Centa, standing under an easy fail towards the rock. At night the Latona, with eight or ten transports, anchored in the bay. They informed us, that the Buffalo man of war, with the remaining twelve ships, had separated (by order) from the fleet, but had not afterwards joined. This intelligence gave us some uneafiness for their safety; but we flattered ourselves they were gone, agreeably to instructions, to the Zafarine Islands, the place of rendezvous in case the fleets engaged. Capt. Conway, after a short conference with the Governor, returned in the morning of the 16th to the British fleet, which were cruising to the eastward of the rock, with the wind at east. The combined fleets were not in fight: we concluded therefore that they were gone into Malaga to make further repairs, and join

those ships which had left the bay on the 11th. Since the arrival of the first transports, the garrison had been busily employed in disembarking the supplies. The former fleets had principally brought us provisions; this brought us only men and ammunition, which probably might, without this supply, have become as scarce articles as the former had been.

The exertions of the navy not being fuccessful in floating the St. Michael, a hundred foldiers were detached on board, on the 17th, to their affistance; and not long afterwards, the was anchored off the New-mole. It was peculiarly fortunate that she grounded on a bank of fand, though she was surrounded with rocks: her bottom was therefore little injured. Sir Charles Knowles, bart. who had been formerly on this station, was appointed to command her. The wind had now changed to the fouth-west; and in the forenoon of the same day, a British frigate appeared from the west. She made a fignal when off Europa, which being answered by our fleet, the immediately joined them. At night, the gun-boats being heard in the bay, our batteries were manned to receive them; but, upon a gun being fired from the St. Michael, they threw up their rockets, and returned. were of opinion that they meditated an attempt to cut her out. The 18th, the wind again came about to the east; and the Buffalo, with eleven of the missing transports, arrived in the course of the day. These ships, as we had conjectured, had separated from the fleet,

and were proceeding to the place of rendezvous, when, not hearing the engagement, and the wind veering about, they returned, and were very near joining the combined fleets, but discovered their error time enough to rectify it. The missing vessel, they informed us, had been taken by the enemy, fome days before, off Malaga; and having on board, the wives and baggage of the two regiments which were on board the fleet, and were intended for our reinforcement, her capture greatly distressed those corps, and the garrison heartily condoled with them. The Latona, in her return to the fleet, chased and boarded a veffel, which proved to be a Spanish fire-ship. The crew deferting her, were conducted, by two gun-boats attending, to a xebeque at some distance, which afterwards went into Ceuta. The prize was fent into the bay. About noon, four or five men of war arrived from the fleet, with the 25th and 50th regiments. Lord Mulgrave, who commanded the difembarkation, landed the troops with the greatest expedition under the linewall at the New-mole, Rofia, and Camp bays, and returned to Lord Howe off Tetuan. The two regiments were encamped before ten o'clock at night: the former behind the barracks, the latter upon Windmill-hill. We now learned that the Admiral, having accomplished the object of the expedition, intended to embrace the favourable opportunity of the wind, and immediately return to the westward. In the course of the night, the fireship brought in by Capt. Conway was purposely set on fire, and being anchored apart from the shipping, blew up without doing any damage. The Latona soon afterwards joined the British sleet. Capt. Vallotton, the Governor's first aide-de-camp, embarked in her to bear home the public dispatches. Capt. Curtis also went in her, to communicate a message from the Governor to Lord Howe; and did not return.

At day-break on the 19th, both fleets, to our great aftonishment, were in fight; the combined fleets being fome leagues to windward. When the British fleet was a-breast of Europa, Lord Howe dispatched the Tisiphone fire-ship, with a further supply of powder collected from the fleet. The British fleet afterwards put before the wind, and stood, under an easy fail, in close order to the westward. The van of the combined fleet, composed of French ships, followed with a press of canvas at some distance. By two o'clock P. M. Lord Howe was out of fight; but, the Spanish ships failing heavily, it was night before they disappeared. Though fully convinced of the prudence of his Lordship's conduct, it was no very pleasing prospect for a British garrison to behold a British fleet, though inferior in force, lead the enemy. At night, the wind changed to the fouth-west; and the fucceeding day, a brifk cannonade was heard from that quarter. This however could not proceed from the action which afterwards took place between the fleets, as the

firing was heard early in the morning. Some time on the 19th, a guard of two fubalterns, and ninety-fix men, was ordered from the 25th and 59th regiments on board the St. Michael, where they remained till the was

completely repaired.

Several large ships were observed, on the 20th, to be anchored at some distance from Algeziras; and as fix or feven were conjectured to be fire-ships, precautions were accordingly taken, and the batteries from South bastion to Europa ordered, in case of alarm, to be doubly manned. The enemy, the fame day, got off the man of war which ran ashore near their grand magazine. In the evening, fome movements were observed in the French camp; and on the fucceeding day most of the tents were struck. In the afternoon, the Spanish priest was confined to his house, for holding conversation with some of the prifoners on Windmill-hill. The enemy's cannonade was still continued, upon an average of about five or fix hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours. They lined fome part of the new boyau with fascines, and raised a few traverses in the rear, notwithstanding our brisk fire: they were, however, prevented from making any additions of consequence. On the 22d, a polacre arrived from Algiers, with intelligence from the British consul, that Lord Howe had failed for the relief of Gibraltar. Happily his lordship had effected that business, and probably before they at Algiers

were informed of the British fleet having left

England.

The extreme diffress which the garrison had experienced in the close of the years 1779 and 1780, and the great profits which from the exigencies of those periods had arisen to the adventurers who ran the hazard of a voyage with provisions for our relief, were, by this time, pretty generally known at home. The favourable opportunity of a fafe convoy under the British fleet, prompted, therefore, many masters of transports (some of whom had been in the garrison before during the war) to lay in a stock of various articles, with the prospect that the distresses of their friends might afford these truly humane and generous patriots an occasion to fell them, on their arrival, at their own price. Although these supplies were most highly acceptable, yet the garrison was not at this time in fuch absolute need of their affistance, as to purchase them at those enormous prices which before had been given with pleasure; nor in justice did we think, from the little risk the adventurers ran, that they deserved such immense profits. A committee of officers from every corps affembled on the 23d, to consider what measures to pursue in order to prevent such impositions in future; and, as every article brought to the garrison was fold at public auction, it was unanimously agreed, that a certain price should be fixed upon each article, allowing fuch profit as might reasonably be thought adequate to the hazard; and when the estimate was published, every officer (I believe) pledged his honour not to exceed the terms therein specified*.

The prudent and manly regulation of the committee was strictly attended to for about a fortnight, but it had not that immediate effect we expected: many of our generous countrymen, rather than dispose of their ventures for a profit of a hundred and fifty, and in some instances three hundred per cent. very liberally determined to fell them for a trifling advantage at Lisbon, or elsewhere, in their way home. We should nevertheless have foon got the better of their obstinacy, had we continued determined and confistent ourfelves: but some individuals, who preferred felf-gratification to the public good, beginning to evade the agreement, the WHOLE was cancelled, and the demands of the adventurers became afterwards equally as exorbitant, if not more so than before. So little dependence is there upon the adherence of a multitude to any fumptuary regulations, however effential to their real interest.

The mortar-boats, on the night of the 23d, paid us a visit, and did considerable damage. Their shells were chiefly directed towards the New-mole. The Hector cutter, in Government's service, was sunk by a shell, and every thing on board lost. Several other vessels narrowly escaped the same sate. We fired upon them from Willis's and the Oldmole; but their gun-boats were stent. The

24th, we observed that the enemy had struck the tents of four or five battalions, and two regiments were feen this day marching along the beach. The day following, some baggage was observed removing from the Duke's quarters; which gave us great hopes that his Grace was preparing to leave the camp, and that matters were verging towards a conclufion. In the evening a deferter came in, a He informed us there native Catalonian. had been an engagement between the British and combined fleets, but could give us no particulars. He further told us that their camp was breaking up: fixteen battalions had already marched away, and others were preparing to decamp: that they had ceased to work in their approaches; and that their night-guards confisted of four thousand men, under the command of two brigadier generals: concluding with acquainting us, that the winter-camp before the garrison was to consist of twenty thousand men: that additional gunboats were building to constantly harrass us; and that a corporal and twelve men were flationed in the gardens to prevent defertion. The 26th, the tents occupied by the Duke's corps encamped before Buena-vista were struck; which ferved to increase our hopes, that the prosped was not far distant of an end to our fatigues. Don Juan Moreno left the garrison the same day, with a flag of truce. Our boat could not learn any further account of the engagement; but the officers were informed, that a general peace was expected,

as the Americans had been acknowledged in-

dependent by Great-Britain.

More battalions left the enemy's camp on the 27th: their cannonade nevertheless was continued, and several shot ranged as far as the entrance of Windmill-hill; a distance of about five thousand yards. Their camp was still decreasing on the 28th and 29th; and we judged from our observations, that about twenty-three battalions, with a brigade of artillery, had marched into the country. The last deferters faid many had taken the route to Cadiz. The 30th, we observed the enemy had stationed a guard under the rock near the Devil's-tower. They were taken fome notice of by our Artillery, who endeavoured to annoy them with small projectiles from the summit of the Northern front. The Tifiphone, Captain Sandys, with five or fix ordnance-ships (having a hundred and fixty Jews on board) failed for England early in the morning of the 31st. The same day, a foldier of the 97th regiment was killed at Rosia, by a long-range shot from the Ishmus.

Three deferters came in on the 2d and 4th of November, but could give no fatisfactory information relative to the action between the fleets. They faid the French troops had quitted the camp with the Royal Volunteers. The enemy's camp continued to break up on the 7th and 8th, though some of the regiments, it was imagined, took possession of the large building eastward of Point Mala, which had been built for a hospital. On the

7th, two men of war and a floop (supposed to be French, from the West-Indies) passed to the Eastward. The Spanish gun-boats feemed to suspect they were enemies, and intended to come in; as they were in motion, and appeared to be preparing for an The 8th, twenty-three gun-boats paraded at a short distance from the garrison, extending in a line a-head to the fouthward. We expected an attack upon the St. Michael; but an eafterly wind fpringing up, they returned. They had scarcely got back, when a fignal was made at Cabrita Point, and they again put about. Our attention was engaged by this manœuvre; and upon investigating the cause, we discovered a sloop standing towards the garrison from the eastward. If this veffel had continued the course she then steered, she might undoubtedly have reached the rock: whether, however, it was owing to the westerly current off Europa, or the ignorance of the crew, we could not determine; in the course of an hour she drove fo confiderably to leeward, as to be out of the protection of our guns, and after receiving feveral discharges of round and grape from the gun-boats, was boarded by the enemy, Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. (who fince Captain Curtis's departure commanded in the bay) ordered feveral barges out to her affistance, but to no purpose. A boat, with five of her crew, escaped to the garrifon, and informed us she was laden with fugar and tea from Falmouth. Soon after-

wards, a Danish dogger was brought to an anchor in the bay, by a gun from Europa: the was laden with rice and pilchards from England. A flag of truce, on the oth, went with a letter to the Duke; and in the evening, another brought over Enfign Lewis, of the 58th regiment, with the Quarter-master and a volunteer of the 25th, who had been taken in the Minerva brig, with the baggage, &c. of the 25th and 59th regiments. This flag also brought over other prisoners. By these gentlemen, we learned that an engagement had taken place between Lord Howe and Admiral Cordova, and that the latter was returned into port with his fleet much shattered.

After the departure of the fleets, little attention was paid by the enemy to the block-Not one cruifer was now to be feen in the Straits, or to the Eastward; and few veffels of force were stationed at Cabrita Point. The idea of gaining Gibraltar, either by force or stratagem, seemed at length to be totally relinquished. Their cannonade from the land nevertheless was continued; but as it gradually diminished, and scarce exceeded at this time two hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours, we imagined it would in a short time totally cease. The St. Philip's Castle, and several ordnance-ships, had left the bay the evening of the 8th; and on the 10th and 12th, two light vessels came to Algeziras, which from their appearance were thought to be of the latter. On the

12th, a flag of truce went with a letter to the Duke : whilst it was out, the enemy's gunboats commenced a fmart cannonade upon the St. Michael, (which was now refitted) whilst their mortar-boats bombarded our camp. We returned their fire; and two of the mortar-boats retired very early, the others following them in about an hour. Three or four shot were fired through the St. Michael, but no other damage was received. Our flag returned just as the cannonade ceased. As it appeared probable that the enemy might renew their attacks upon the prize, Colonel Williams, who commanded the artillery, ordered more mortars to be distributed along the fea-line, from the King's bastion to the New-mole fort. The 15th, a regiment quitted their camp; and at night their workmen raifed about twenty traverses in the rear of their advanced boyau, extending from the parallel about half the length of the work. Our fire at this period was variable. The day following, between twenty and thirty transports, with troops on board, failed under convoy of two frigates for the westward. Their artillery also about this time removed most of the ordnance from their park to the landing-place; where we numbered thirty cannon and five mortars, with a great quantity of thot and thells ready for embarkation. The 17th, a xebeque, and feveral armed veffels and gun boats, anchored at Cabrita Point, as if they had determined to renew the blockade. Three days after, all the

Spanish prisoners taken in the St. Michael, excepting a few who chose to remain behind. were fent to the camp. The Spanish officers, on this occasion, informed us that there had been an engagement between the British and combined fleets, which had ended to the advantage of the former. In the evening of the 20th, a party of about a hundred men were feen to go from the eastern part of the enemy's parallel to the back of the rock. We could not at that time account for the marching of these troops. The small craft continued at Cabrita Point, the men of war and larger vessels being at anchor off the Orangegrove. Four fail of the line and three frigates, besides xebeques, &c. were now in the bay. The enemy, on the 21st and 22d, embarked a vast quantity of powder from their grand magazine on board the men of war. Most of the spare ordnance had already been shipped on board, and others were removing daily toward the beach.

Two boats arrived on the 23d from Portugal; they brought certain intelligence of the preceding action between the fleets. The particulars of this intelligence were, that a partial action had taken place between the British, of thirty-four ships, and the combined fleets, of forty-six ships of the line; that, though the latter had the weather-gage, they studiously avoided a close engagement; and after a cannonade of several hours, hauled their wind, and directed their course to Cadiz. The same day, Lieut.

John M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was dangeroufly wounded at Willis's. The enemy's fire now scarcely exceeded a hundred and fifty rounds. Two more boats got in from Faro the night of the 26th. Our success, in obtaining these welcome supplies, rendered the enemy more vigilant and active to intercept them: every boat, even friends, which approached the rock, raised their suspicion.

Though every appearance in their camp indicated that they had given up all hopes of fubduing the garrison by force, their parties on the Ishmus continued to be very bufy, and fome evenings they made additions of traverses to their works. Heavy timber was also brought forward to the parallel, but for what purpose we could not then imagine, Their advanced parties had likewise the audacity frequently to approach half way upon the canfeway from bay fide; but the artillery having orders to fcower the gardens, and the neighbourhood of bay fide, with grape from the Old-mole, their curiofity in a short time was pretty well cooled. Towards the close of this month, the enemy's fire became more faint, and ill directed, whilst ours was more animated and effectual. Our engineers continued to be constantly engaged. The rebuilding of the whole flank of the Prince of Orange's bastion, a hundred and twenty feet in length, with folid masonry, (which was now nearly finished,) in the face of such powerful artillery, can fearcely be paralleled in any fiege.

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In the beginning of December, the Achilles ordnance-ship with two or three boats, arrived from England and Portugal. The 6th, a Venetian ship was driven by the current under the guns of Europa: we fired to bring her to, and the mafter inflantly came ashore, and informed us the was bound to London; but, before he could return, his vessel was boarded by three gun-boats, which towed her to Algeziras. The master then came into the garrifon, and at night was permitted to follow his vessel. The following evening, a German deferted to us from the Walon guards. He informed us, that the enemy stationed every evening a guard of three hundred men near the Devil's tower, where they had miners at work in a cave; hoping to form a mine, to blow up the north part of the rock. We paid no kind of attention at first to this intelligence; fo ridiculous, and even chimerical, the scheme appeared. Recollecting however that a party had been observed to march that way fome evenings before, and remarking, upon a closer inspection, that every evening a numerous body of men approached along the eastern shore towards that quarter, we began to give fome credit to this fingular information.* The above deferter also informed us, that the enemy had removed fome ordnance from the parallel, and that their guards and advanced parties were still very strong.

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Willis's batteries by a mine; but it is imagined they found it impracticable, as they never attempted to fpring the mine, though the Journal of that Siege fays it was loaded.

By this period, our engineers had penetrated a confiderable diffance in the gallery above Farringdon's battery, and had opened five embrafures to the front of the rock; and to have a more secure communication to this singular work, a covered way was funk, by blafting the rock from the above battery, to the entrance of the gallery. The fuccess with which this work had been profecuted, and the confiderable advantages which promifed to result from it when finished, induced the Governor to order that a fimilar battery, but only for two guns, should be made in the rock near Crouchett's battery, above the Prince of Hesse's bastion; and the workmen had now made fome advances therein. On the 12th, a guard-boat of the St. Michael, with two officers and feven failors, went over to the enemy. We afterwards learned from the officers, who returned in a flag of truce, that the failors role upon them, faying they were refolved to go over to the enemy: that Lieut. Small, who commanded the boat, drew his hanger, and attempted a stroke at the man who was spokesman upon the occasion; but that he was knocked down by the coxfwain with the tiller of the rudder: that, whilft he was thus fenfeless, they had it in debate to throw him overboard; but, by the intercession of the young midshipman, he was preserved, and, when taken ashore, was some time before he recovered.

The enemy's parties under the rock, near the Devil's tower, began now to engage our

curiofity. Every part of the north front was explored, to endeavour, if possible, to discover what they were about. At length, on the 15th, a place was found above Green's-lodge, whence we could diftinguish a part of their work. The communication with this post, being along a level beach, was greatly exposed to our fire. When their parties were discovered advancing from the east flank of the fixty-four-gun battery, our artillery at Willis's and on the heights prepared to falute them, They were permitted to approach unmolested within two or three hundred yards, when a general volley was discharged of cohorn-shells, with grape, seconded by the mortars on the Levant battery, loaded with hand-shells, or grenades, quilted together. A chance, or mine, was fometimes fprung upon them from the top, when they had nearly got under the rock; the stones from which added not a little to their confusion and loss. Notwithstanding they were in this manner obliged every evening to pass the gantlope of our fire, they continued to bring materials, and maintained their post with surprising obstinacy. Some of the guard were feen frequently, in the day, to advance from their cover: a party of Corsicans, who hitherto had done no other duty than guard the prisoners on Windmill-hill, were ordered therefore to the post above Green's-lodge, to fire wall-pieces upon those that appeared from below.

A flag of truce went from the garrison on the 17th. The Spanish Aide-de-camp in-

formed us, that preliminaries of a general peace were expected to be figned in the course of the month. The fucceeding day, another flag went from the Governor with letters to the Duke: it had scarcely returned, when twenty-nine gun and mortar-boats commenced a spirited attack upon the St. Michael, and other ships, at anchor off Buena-Vista. Since thefe boats had made a custom of firing upon the garrison, we never remarked them to be arranged with more judgment, or to behave with greater gallantry, than they did on this occasion. The mortar-boats composed the centre division, and a division of gunboats was arranged on each flank; their line of battle extending about two miles. They got their distance the first round, and retained it with fuch precision, that almost every shell fell within fifty yards of the St. Michael, which was the chief object of their attack. The feventy-fourth shell fell on board, about mid-ship, pierced the first, and broke on the lower deck; killed four, and wounded eleven failers, three of them mortally. After this accident, Sir Charles Knowles, being apprehenfive of the most fatal consequences if a shell should fall into the magazine, removed the powder, through the opposite port-holes, into a launch, which was immediately towed under the rock; eighty barrels, which could not be removed, were thrown into the fea. The enemy still maintained a warm fire, but, it is imagined, did not observe that any had fallen on board. Several shells carried away

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ornaments and parts of her rigging : fortunately however the received no further injury. Not one shell came ashore from the boats. Captain Gibson, at the commencement of the action, rowed out with eight gun-boats from the New-mole, and very warmly attacked their northern division. On his appearing in motion, three parapet boats advanced from the Orange-grove to take our boats in flank. One of this number was however foon difabled by the garrison, and the other two joined the main body. When the enemy had expended their ammunition, the mortar-boats retired, and the gun-boats covered their retreat in a most beautiful manner. They stood towards the Orange-grove, and embarked some of their crews on board the men of war. Three of the line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and a xebeque, with feveral bomb-ketches and other yeffels; which were all laden with military stores, failed to the westward. The enemy's land-batteries, as is mentioned before, were gradually diminishing in their fire; but upon this occasion, they supported the boats from the bay with a very animated additional cannonade.

The remainder of the enemy's ships, laden with military stores, failed on the night of the 19th from the Orange-grove to the westward. The wind continued eafterly; and on the succeeding night, or rather the morning of the 21st, blew so strong a gale, that the St. Michael was driven from her anchors more than half-bay over: every exertion was made

to recover her station, but all proved ineffectual; when fortunately an eddy wind brought her about, and Sir Charles Knowles was happy to run her aground within the New mole on a fand-bank fouth of the tank. The gale was so powerful on Windmill-hill, that the tents of the 59th regiment were torn from the pickets, and carried a confiderable distance from the camp-ground. To obviate the like difagrecable circumstances in future, that regiment was removed to encamp in South-port ditch, opposite Sydow's (formerly Hardenberg's) regiment. This arrangement obliged the town parade to be changed; and the guards afterwards affembled on the red fands, which continues at this time to be the general parade. In the course of the day, the St. Michael was warped into deep water, and moored in the New mole. At night a deferter came in: he informed us that the enemy had twenty miners at work near the Devil's tower, protected by a ffrong guard; that we annoyed their communication with that post very much, and every evening killed and wounded many men. In confequence of this intelligence, our fire towards that quarter was increased. A flag of truce, on the 20th, had informed us that the women belonging to the 25th and 59th regiments were at the enemy's camp, waiting more moderate weather, to be fent by water into the garrison. The 22d, they were received, but upon their landing were conducted to the Naval hospital, where fome few of them were detained by

the faculty as exceptionable. Lieut. Small, of the Navy, came over on the 23d in a flag of truce. He told us the enemy's small craft had materially suffered from the storm which had so greatly endangered the St. Michael. The Duke de Crillon, the day following, visited the parallel, and was present in the western boyau, whilst an engineer picketed out a work at the extremity of it, near the beach. At intervals, we could now dictinctly hear the explosion of the mines in the enemy's cave or gallery at the Devil's tower. Few men were however to be seen in that neighbourhood; though at night they continued the reliefs, and brought materals as usual.

In the afternoon of the 25th, we observed the gun and mortar-boats in motion; and about four o'clock, eighteen of the former, and eleven of the latter, advanced from Algeziras, apparently with an intention of renewing their attack upon the unfortunate St. Michael; but eleven of our gun-boats oppofing them, the centre division of mortarboats, and the fouthward division, stood towards Europa, and began a warm bombardment upon our camp, throwing their shells indifcriminately from Windmill-hill to South fhed. Our gun-boats in this action behaved with great gallantry, directing their opposition entirely against the mortar-boats; the fire of which they in a great measure diverted from the shipping. A blind shell nevertheless fell into the ward-room of the St. Michael; and another shell carried away the mizenthe turniture, by that fortunate circumflance was preferred

mast of the Porcupine frigate, and burst in the state-cabin. Seven or eight shells fell within the hospital-wall: one disploded in a ward, and killed and wounded feveral of the fick. Several houses and sheds were also destroyed, and others considerably injured. In short, it was thought to be the warmest attack we had ever experienced from the gunboats: and our men, being mostly in spirits after their Christmas dinner, were consequently less upon their guard. One was killed, and feven were wounded, in the camp. As our artillery had time to prepare, the enemy's cannonade was returned with great vivacity; but the mortar-boats and fouthward division had taken so judicious a station, that few ordnance could be brought to bear upon them. We had nevertheless some reason to conclude their loss was superior to our own. Their land-batteries (with the addition of Fort St. Philip and the black battery, which had been filent some time) upon this occasion, as upon the last, increased their fire upon the We therefore had the enemy upon Town. our whole front, from Europa Point to Landport. At a quarter past six o'clock, the mortar-boats retired, and were covered in their retreat by the gun-boats as before.* This

It was during this attack, that the materials from which this work is compiled, were in the most imminent danger of being entirely destroyed:—A thirteen-inch shell from the enemy's mortar-boats, falling above the Camp-guard, rolled along the road leading from Buena-Vista, and entered the author's marquée: though lighted when it entered, and tho' its force must have been greatly spent upon the ground, the suffer luckily broke as it lodged within, and the marquee, with the furniture, by that fortunate circumstance was preserved.

dishonourable and cruel mode of profecuting the war, we had reason to think, would be continued till a peace should put an end to all hostilities. The enemy had been very industrious in impressing this pleasing information on the memories of the women, who had been lately detained by the weather in their camp. They were told for their comfort, that, as the befreging army had been reluctantly compelled to relinquish the idea of recovering Gibraltar, they were determined to harrafs and alarm the garrifon by fuccessive attacks from the gun and mortar-boats, which, for the purpose of having regular reliefs, were to be increased in number: thus, by being exposed to a revengeful enemy, the profpect before us promised to be more irkfome and vexatious than the more interesting period which had paffed.

Although the enemy's fire from the Ishmus was almost discontinued, the Governor, towards the conclusion of December, made up for their deficiency by a more animated difcharge than usual: every night the whole north-front appeared a continued line of fire. The Devil's-tower chiefly engaged his attention: their guard at this post generally refieved about feven or eight o'clock in the evening, if not prevented by our fire. The work (which we could discover) of fand-bags was totally destroyed; and the sloping timbers which they had placed against the rock to protect them from the over-head fire, were much shattered by the weighty fragments of rock

which were hurled upon them from above. The night of the 27th, the enemy opened three embrasures in the epaulement at the east end of the fixty-four-gun battery. The embrafures were then masked, and, the succeeding evening, were faced with fascines. The night of the 29th, they raised a work of fand-bags, of about a hundred feet in extent, at the western extremity of the new boyau. It was picketed out when the Duke was prefent, and extended to the rear at right angles with the epaulement. The 30th, nineteen gun and mortar-boats came out of the river Palmones, where they generally retired to repair, after firing upon the garrison. The evening of the fucceeding day being very calm, and fome movements being observed amongst them, we expected they would commence the new year with another visit; but we were happily disappointed. Since we were fufficiently perfuaded of the conduct which the enemy had determined to purfue for the remainder of the war, the Governor again adopted the idea of retaliation: the gun mounted on Col. Williams's elevated carriage was removed to the Old-mole head, and other preparations were made to annoy their camp, when the boats should renew their attack. In the course of December, several vessels and boats arrived with stores and supplies. Others likewise left the bay, and flags of truce frequently passed between the Governor and the Duke. Their purport was not however publicly known.

The last day of December, a party of the navy fished up one of the guns from the wreck of the battering-ships; and the following day, the first of JANUARY, 1783, the gun, which was of iron, and a twenty-fixpounder, was drawn in procession by the British tars, with a Spanish ensign which had been taken from on board one of the ships, displayed over it, and attended by a band of

music, playing God fave the King*.

Our observations made upon the enemy's proceedings at the Devil's-tower were as yet very unfatisfactory; though, by the enterprifing activity of a ferjeant in the artificers, we knew that they were in reality at work in a cave: for he had descended, by means of ropes and ladders, fo low as to fee the mouth of the cave, and hear the people converse. Early, therefore, on the morning of the 4th, three of the Governor's aide-de-camps went in a barge, protected by two gun-boats, to reconnoitre this post. Their curiosity prompted them to approach nearer than was perhaps prudent, as the guard fired musquetry upon them, and a gun or two were discharged from Fort Barbara. Soon after they returned, the new three-gun battery, at the east end of the fixty-four-gun battery, was unmasked, though the guns were under metal. In the afternoon

[•] Many more of these guns were afterwards recovered from the wrecks; and most of them, being of brais, were fold, and the fums, with other monies ariting from the headmoney granted by Parliament for the battering-ships, and the sale of the St. Michael prize, were proportioned in shares to the garrison and Marine Brigade. See Appendix.

of the same day, the gun and mortar-boats advanced in two divisions from Algeziras, and when half-bay over, were joined by a third division of five from Cabrita Point, confisting in all of thirty-three. The centre-division of fixteen, principally mortar-boats, was warmly attacked by Sir Charles Knowles, with eleven of ours, whilst the northern division was as briskly annoyed from the King's-bastion. This division of twelve gun-boats had the boldness to approach within the range of grape, and fuffered very confiderably. One was undoubtedly funk by an howitzer-shell, and others were greatly damaged. Two of the mortar-boats were also driven from the line, and feveral others were observed to be in confusion. The land-batteries, which had been filent fince the Duke had visited the lines on the 2d of January, seconded the attack by fea with a very animated fire. The bay being calm, and little wind blowing to carry off the smoke, the appearance of this attack all together, from the extent of the front engaged, was tremendous. Lieutenant Holloway, of the engineers, aide-de-camp to General Greene, was wounded by a splinter of a shell, which fell opposite to General de la Motte's quarters at the fouthward, where the staff at the fouthward usually affembled upon these occasions. Two men were killed, and one wounded, in the garrison; but the feamen had no cafuals. The St. Michael also on this occasion escaped; and it was remarked, not one shell fell near the hospital.

When the boats had expended eighty-three shot, and two hundred and fix shells, they retired: from the lithmus five hundred and seventy-eight shot, and a hundred and two shells, were discharged in this short period.

When our artillery had put the batteries in order, a party was detached, about eight in the evening, to the Old-mole; and upwards of a hundred rounds of red-hot shot, with large and small shells, were thrown into the enemy's camp: all appeared to answer, except the heavy shells, the fuses of which were too short for the range. The following morning, several pieces of a gun-boat, an oar, with fome bread, garlick, &c. were feen floating in the bay, and gathered by our boats. This ferved to strengthen our conjecture of the preceding evening, that one of the gun-boats had been funk in the action. In the evening, about nine o'clock, our northern guards were furprifed with a fudden discharge of musquetry on the causeway, and in the neighbourhood of bay fide: it was immediately returned from Land-port, and the lines, with a few rounds of grape from covert-port battery; after which there was a dead filence. The next morning, a bloody hat, with feveral shot-holes through it, was taken up near bay fide. We could not otherwife account for this firing, than by supposing that some sentries, attempting to desert, had been observed and pursued. One or two of our own men in the Fleche were woundthat He more one will be the near the hotplink

ed by the scattered grape-shot from the co-

vert-port battery required of charwing nool

The evening of the oth, the enemy paraded with only twenty-three boats, feemingly with an intention of renewing their attack upon the shipping and garrison; but Sir Charles appearing with his small force, his opponents thought proper to retire. We were however alarmed, early the next morning, by their firing upon the garrison: they approached very cautiously, and directed their fire towards the New-mole. Sir Charles Knowles had his boats foon manned; but had not been long out, before one of them was unfortunately funk by a splinter from one of our shells which burst in the air. The crew were instantly taken up by their friends, and the boat towed in. The land-batteries opened as before, and continued firing until the boats retreated. Our shipping received no damage, nor were any feamen hurt; but in the garrison, we had one killed, and fifteen or fixteen wounded, besides a Jew, an inhabitant. One of their shells fell into the north pavilion of the fouth barracks, and burst upon the second floor: the officers were luckily out; for the rooms, above and below, were totally destroyed. When the smoke had sufficiently dispersed, we numbered thirty-eight boats, but could not diffinguish (as their sterns were towards us) how many carried mortars. Governor faluted their camp in the evening from the Old-mole. A boat arrived on the 11th from Faro, with dispatches to the Governor. The Brilliant frigate was ordered foon afterwards to be prepared for fea.

The enemy's cannonade from the land, except when the gun-boats fired, was at this time fo trifling, that it fcarce deferved the name of a continuation. Our engineers were therefore employed in repairing the curtain of the Grand battery, the north face and flank of Montague's bastion, with the adjoining curtain; and though the men were much exposed in this duty, the enemy feldom if ever molested them. Their parties continued bringing various materials from the parallel to the post at the Devil's-tower. We never allowed them to pass, or even appear, without a tremendous volley of shells, and grape, and fragments of stones, discharged from the fummit of the rock. But our artillery were not folely engaged with the enemy in this quarter; every annoyance that could be devised was directed against them in all quarters. The ordnance, fince the arrival of the last dispatches from Faro, were kept in as quick action as the metal would permit. A party of Corficans were also stationed in the lines, to punish their patroles, who frequently had the audacity to approach within a few yards of the extremity. The evenings of the 18th and 19th, the enemy played off a number of rockets and other fireworks at Algeziras, accompanied with feveral discharges of cannon. They likewise faluted us from the lines with a volley of shells, and twenty-one rounds of shot. We could not

divine the cause of these rejoicings. On the 25th, some sparks of fire communicating to an ammunition-box at Middle-hill guard, the contents blew up, and carried away great part of the wall and guard-house, bruising and burning several of the guard. The engineers were immediately ordered to repair the breach, and not quit the post till the works were in their original state. A reinforcement of a subaltern from the line, with a drum and twenty-one rank and file, was ordered likewise to join that guard every evening; and other regulations relative to it were established.

On the 20th, Lieut. Angelo Raffaeli, of the Corfican company, was flightly wounded in the lines. In the evening, the gun and mortar-boats, in number twenty-eight, fired upon our shipping and the camp. They took their stations off Europa and Rosia, apparently determined to avoid the fire from the KING'S BASTION, (which they had found fo fatal to their enterprises) and directed their fire principally against the Brilliant frigate, which was then at anchor off Buena-Vista, and the St. Michael in the New-mole. Their landbatteries opened at the same time, directing a furious cannonade into the town, and along our northern front. The garrison returned their fire with great vivacity, though not with their usual success. Our gun-boats were also unfortunate, one of them being damaged very early in the action, and obliged to be towed in. We had three men killed, and

eleven wounded; fix of whom were of the 50th regiment. The enemy discharged from their boats two hundred and thirty-fix shot, and two hundred and twenty-five shells; and from the Ishmus, five hundred and fifty-five thot, and two hundred and forty-five shells; after which, the former retired, and the latter were filent. The next day, four gun-boats fired upon the Brilliant, en paffant, but soon retired. At night, a foldier of the artillery, who had been punished some time before, threw himself down the precipice from the Queen's battery at Willis's: he passed so quick by the men on duty, that he was scarcely feen; and was not known till he was missing the next morning. In the course of the month, one of the 25th regiment deserted, and another of the 58th (who had been entertained from the number that remained behind of the prisoners, who were taken in the battering-ships) was retaken in attempting to get off. Two boats came in also from Faro, and a third was intercepted in her passage.

February was introduced by an animated fire from the garrison. Every part of the enemy's works felt the effects of our artillery. Thus affairs were proceeding, when on the 2d, letters from the Duke de Crillon informed the Governor, that the preliminaries of a general PEACE had been figned between GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, and SPAIN. When the boats met, the Spaniards rose up with transports of joy, and cried out, "We mare all friends;" delivering the letters with

the greatest apparent satisfaction. They could not inform us what were the terms of the peace; which occasioned some anxiety in the garrison relative to the fate of Gibraltar. Previous to the boats meeting, the enemy difcharged about thirty rounds, but never, after the letters were delivered, fired upon the garrifon. Our artillery also ceased in the even-The Spaniards, the fucceeding day, advanced from their works, and converfed with our fentries in the lines, expressing their fatisfaction that we were no longer at variance. This intercourse was however forbidden by the Governor, who ordered the guards to inform those who approached our works, that all correspondence of this nature was to be sufpended till official accounts were received from England of the peace. General Eliott anfwered the Duke's letter on the 3d, and ordered the captain of artillery to fire an elevated shot, from Willis's, over any parties which might pass between their parallel and the Devil's tower. The Duke, on the 5th, informed the Governor that the BLOCKADE by fea was discontinued; in consequence of which, a placart was published in the garrison, fignifying that the port of Gibraltar was again About noon, an elevated gun was wantonly fired over their works, which was the last shot fired in this siege.

This return of tranquillity, this prospect of plenty, and relief from the daily vexations of so tedious a siege, could not fail to diffuse a general joy throughout the garrison. Indeed baffle all attempts to describe them: far beyond the pleasure resulting from private instances of success or good fortune, ours was a social happiness; and the benevolent sentiments acted upon the heart with additional energy, on the prospect of meeting those as friends, with whom we had been so long en-

gaged in a fuccession of hostilities.

The Duke, on the 6th, informed the Governor that the preliminaries had been figned the 20th of January at Paris, and that GIBRALTAR was to remain in the possession of GREAT-BRITAIN. From this period, operations on both fides were fuspended; each party anxioully waiting official accounts from England of the peace. Towards the close of the month, the Duke began to withdraw some of the ordnance from the advanced batteries. and to remove materials from the parallel to the camp. The garrison, on the other hand, were employed in making repairs, and in arranging various matters, which could not before be attended to. Several ships, and a number of boats, arrived from England and Portugal; so that provisions became every day more abundant, and consequently the prices of articles more moderate.

In the beginning of March, a schooner arrived from Barbary, with a letter accompanying a present of bullocks for the Governor. We were ignorant of the contents of the letter, but it was imagined the subject was, to request a renewal of our friendship. Two

20

officers and twenty-four Corficans, who in their passage to Gibraltar had been chased ashore on the coast of Barbary by the Spaniards, arrived also in this boat. The former informed us, that upon the commencement of the attack of the battering-ships on the preceding 13th of September, the Moors at Tangier repaired to their mosques, imploring heaven in behalf of their old allies; and that, on receiving accounts of the defeat of the enemy, they made public rejoicing, and gave every demonstration of their affection for the English nation.

When the ceffation of hostilities took place, parlies were almost daily passing between the Governor and the Duke; and the Spanish aidede-camps never omitted expressing their furprise that the Governor had not yet heard from England. Their patience as well as ours was nearly exhausted, when the long-expected frigate arrived on the 10th of March: but for fomer time, even when she had got into the bay, the kept us in suspense, by steering close along the Spanish shore, and shewing no colours. At length, however, the British ensign was displayed, and the anxious garrison faluted her with a general huzza. She was the Thetis frigate, Captain Blankett; and foon after the anchored, Sir Roger Curtis (who had been knighted for his conduct on the 14th of September) landed with dispatches for the Governor. The Duke de Crillon fent a parley to the garrison in the evening, which was anfwered the succeeding day. The subject of this correspondence probably was to appoint an interview between the generals, as on the 12tth his Grace, attended by his suite, came down to the extremity of the western boyau, and fent an aide-de-camp to inform the Governor he was arrived. General Eliott, attended by Lieut. Koehler, his aide-de-camp, foon afterwards rode out by Lower Forbes's, and was met by the Duke on the beach, halfway between the works and bay-fide barrier. Both inflantly dismounted and embraced. When the falutations were over, they converfed about half an hour, and then returned to their respective commands. The cannon in the Spanish batteries were now all dismounted, and large parties were daily removing them, with ammunition, also various materials, from their post at the Devil's tower, to the lines and camp. As their guards were now confiderably diminished, numbers of deferters were daily coming over to the garrison. They were principally foreigners; and the reason they gave, was a dislike to the service.

The Duke, the 18th, sent the Governor a present of a grey Andalusian horse. The 22d, the St. Michael man of war failed for England, where she happily arrived safe. The day following, the Governor, accompanied by General Green the chief engineer, with their aide-de-camps, met the Duke in the Spanish works: they were conducted by his Grace through the whole, and afterwards to the cave at the Devil's tower. The Governor dined with the Duke at San Roque, and re-

turned in the evening. The 31st, the Duke de Crillon, accompanied by the Marquis de Saya, Prince de Mazarano, Counts de Jamaïque and de Serano, Don-, the Intendant, and Captain Tendon, returned the visit. The Governor received his Grace near Forbes's; and on entering the garrison, a falute was fired of feventeen pieces of cannon from the grand battery. When the Duke appeared within the walls, the foldiers faluted him with a general huzza; which being unexpected, it was faid, greatly confused him. The reason however being explained, he seemed highly pleased with the old English custom; and, as he passed up the main street, where the ruinous and defolate appearance of the town attracted a good deal of his observation, his Grace behaved with great affability.

The officers of the garrison were introduced by corps to the Duke, at the convent. When the artillery were mentioned, he received them in the most flattering manner: "Gentlemen," faid his Grace, addressing himfelf to them, "I would rather fee you here " as friends, than on your batteries as ene-" mies, where," added he, "you never "fpared me." The Duke afterwards visited the batteries on the heights. At Willis's he made fome remarks on the formidable appearance of the lower defences; observing, whilst he pointed towards the Old-mole battery, that, " had not his opinion been over-ruled, " he should have directed all his efforts against "that part of the garrison." The good tafte

of our batteries in fo short a period produced fome compliments to the chief engineer; and, when conducted into the gallery above Farringdon's battery*, his Grace was particularly aftonished, especially when he was informed of its extent, which at that time was between five and fix hundred feet. Turning to his fuite, after exploring the extremity, "Thefe " works," he exclaimed, " are worthy of the " Romans," After dinner, (at which were present the generals and brigaders in the garrison, with their suites) he passed through the camp to Europa, each regiment turning out without arms, and giving three cheers. youth and good appearance of the troops much engaged his attention. When his curiofity was gratified in that quarter, he returned, and was conducted about eight o'clock without Land-port, being faluted with feventeen cannon on his departure. His horse startled at the flash of the guns, and almost, if not entirely unhorsed him; but he escaped without being hurt. The Duke, in the course of the conversation at dinner, paid many handsome compliments to the Governor and garrison for their noble defence. "He had exerted himself (he faid) " to the utmost of his abilities; and, though " he had not been successful, yet he was " happy in having his fovereign's approba-" tion of his conduct."

Before the Duke de Crillon entered the garrison, the Count de Ruffigniac, Colonel in the French service, (who, the reader may

Now called Windfor.

remember, was very pressing for admittance into the garrison some few days after the defeat of the battering ships, and who, for the fole purpose of seeing the place, had remained behind) was admitted into the garrison without the Duke's knowledge; and being in the flêche at Land-port when the Duke was approaching from Forbes's, his Grace could not avoid feeing him. As he had entered without the Duke's permission, his Grace requested he might not fee him at the convent; and the count being informed, withdrew into the garrison, apparently much chagrined at the Duke's particularity. When his Grace returned, it was faid, orders were given, not to permit the count to go back by way of the The following evening, however, after fatisfying his curiofity in the garrison, he returned.

The 2d of April, the Duke de Crillon quitted the camp in his route to Madrid. He was fucceeded in command by Lieut. General the Marquis de Saya, who had accompanied his Grace in the garrison, and (what was very fingular) had ferved as an officer at the preceding siege of Gibraltar in 1727. Deserters still continued coming over to us, and the Spaniards were employed in removing materials from the neutral ground to the lines. Letters often passed between the Marquis and General Eliott; but though the latter requested to pay his compliments at San Roque, the etiquette observed by the former lorders having been received from Madrid to prevent all intercourse) would not, for some time, per-

mit him to receive the Governor. The 15th of April, Sir Roger Curtis failed in the Brilliant frigate on an embaffy to the Emperor of Morocco: he took with him, as a prefent, four brafs twenty-fix pounders (which had been weighed from the wreck of the battering-

thips) with proportionable ammunition.

His Majesty having been pleased to confer upon the Governor the most Honourable Order of the Bath, as a mark of his Royal approbation for the defence of Gibraltar; and having fignified his pleafure by Sir Roger Curtis, that Lieutenant General Boyd should act as his Majesty's representative in investing General Eliott with the infignia of the order, which ceremony was to be performed in as fplendid and magnificent a manner as the state of the garrison would permit; the engineers, foon after the arrival of the Thetis, began to erect a COLONNADE upon the rampart of THE KING'S BASTION, that the honours might be conferred where the victo-RY was gained. By the 23d of April (St. George's day) the colonnade was finished; and every preparation for the ceremony being completed, the Governor commenced by communicating to the troops the thanks of their king and country for THEIR defence of Gibraltar. Detachments from all the regiments and corps, with all the Officers not on duty, were affembled in three lines on the red fands at eight o'clock in the morning; and the Governor taking post in the centre of the fecond line, and the usual compliments

being paid, his Excellency addressed himself to the Garrison as follows:

S. GENTLEMEN, and Alm the state of the con-

have affembled you ' this day, in order that the officers and foldiers may receive, in the most public mane ner, an authentic declaration transmitted ' to me by the Secretary of State, expressing the high sense his Majesty entertains of vour meritorious conduct in defence of this garrison. The King's satisfaction upon this event was foon divulged to all the world, by his most gracious speech to both houses of Parliament. The house of Lords and ' the house of Commons not only made the fuitable professions in their addresses to the 'Throne, but have feverally enjoined me to ' communicate their unanimous thanks by the following refolutions:

Die Veneris, 13 Decembris, 1782.

Resolved, nemine dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in

Parliament affembled, that this house

doth highly approve and acknow-

to so feledge the services of the Officers,

Soldiers, and Sailors, lately em-

no so ployed in the defence of Gibraltar;

and that General Eliott do fignify

and the Governor taking possing the centre of

good the fame to them. dee to should

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Die Jovis, 12 Decembris, 1782.

'Resolved, nemine contradicente, that the thanks of this house [Commons] be given to Lieut. General Boyd, Major General De la Motte, Major General Green chief engineer, to Sir Roger Curtis, Knt. and to the Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, lately employed in the defence of Gibraltar.

The Governor then proceeded: - No army has ever been rewarded by higher na-' tional honours; and it is well known how great, universal, and spontaneous were the rejoicings throughout the kingdom, upon the news of your fuccess. These must e not only give you inexpressible pleasure, but afford matter of triumph to your dearest friends and latest posterity. As a farther · proof how just your title is to such flattering distinctions at home, rest assured, from undoubted authority, that the nations in * Europe, and other parts, are struck with admiration of your gallant behaviour: even our late resolute and determined antagonists do not scruple to bestow the commenda-' tions due to fuch valour and perseverance. ' I now most warmly congratulate you on these united and brilliant testimonies of ap-' probation, amidst such numerous, such exalted tokens of applause: And forgive ME, FAITHFUL COMPANIONS, IF I HUM-

BLY CRAVE YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF MY

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

ONLY PRESUME TO ASK THIS FAVOUR,
AS HAVING BEEN A CONSTANT WITNESS

OF YOUR CHEERFUL SUBMISSION TO THE

GREATEST HARDSHIPS, YOUR MATCHLESS

SPIRIT AND EXERTIONS, AND ON ALL

OCCASIONS, YOUR HEROIC CONTEMPT OF

EVERY DANGER.

A grand feu-de-joie was then fired by the line, each discharge commencing with a royal salute of twenty-one guns. Three cheers closed the ceremony. The commander in chief, general and field-officers, afterwards withdrew; and the detachments (formed two deep) marched into town, and lined the streets leading from the convent, by the Spanish church and Grand-parade, to the King's-bastion. About half past eleven o'clock, the procession began in the following order: ALL uncovered, and two deep, except the troops under arms.

Tentist ods Jenmarshal. betterbag

Music, 12th Regiment, 200 A Playing, " See the conquering Hero cames."

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL, and ADJUTANT-GENERAL, TOWN-MAJOR, and DEPUTY;
With other STAFF OF THE GARRISON:

First Division of FIELD OFFICERS, youngest first.

Mufic, 58th Regiment, noitedora

Bearing on a crimfon velvet cushion the commission.

THE COMMISSIONER'S AIDE-DE-CAMPS.
LIEUTENANT - GENERAL BOYD, THE KING'S
COMMISSIONER.

THE GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY,

Bearing on a crimion velvet cushion, the Insignia of the

Order of the Bath.

THE GOVERNOR'S AIDE-DE-CAMPS, AS ESQUIRES.

GENERAL ELIOT,

Supported by Generals DE LA MOTTE and GREEN.

Aide-de-camps to the Major Generals.

His Aide-de-camp

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS, eldest first.

Their Brigade Majors.

Music, De La Motte's.

Second Division of FIELD OFFICERS, eldest first.

Music, 56th Regiment.

The GRENADIERS of the GARRISON.

No compliment was paid to the knight elect; but as the commissioner passed, each regiment, with the officers, saluted. When the procession arrived at the colonnade, the general and field officers placed themselves on each side of the throne; the artillery formed under the colonnade, and the grenadiers, fronting the bastion, along the line-wall. The proper reverences being made to the vacant throne, the commissioner desired his secretary to read the commission: which being done, he addressed the knight elect in a short complimentary speech, taking the ribband at the conclusion, and placing it over the Go-

vernor's shoulder, who inclined a little for that purpose: three reverences were then a fecond time made, and each took his feat on a crimfon velvet chair on each fide of the throne, the commissioner fitting on the right hand. The Governor was no fooner invested, than the music struck up, God fave the King. The grenadiers fired a volley, and a grand discharge of a hundred and fixty pieces of cannon was fired from the fea-line. The procession then passed forwards through the colonnade, and returned in the fame order. The detachments were afterwards dismissed, and each non-commissioned officer and private received a pound of fresh beef and a quart of wine. The generals, with their fuites, and the field-officers, dined at the Convent. In the evening, the colonnade was illuminated with different-coloured lamps, and transparent paintings in the back scene: and Sir George Augustus Eliott, with the Lieutenant Governor, and principal officers of the garrison, assembling at the King's bastion about nine o'clock, there was a display of fire-works from the north and fouth bastions, and the Spanish church; the principal of which were fired from the latter, being opposite to the company.

Thus, in festivity and with honour, ended the labours of the garrison of Gibraltar. During a period of three years feven months, and twelve days (that is, from the commencement of the blockade to the cessation of arms) we had experienced a continued feries of

watchfulness and fatigue, the horrors of famine, and every harraffing and vexatious mode of attack, which a powerful, obstinate, and revengeful enemy could devise. On reviewing the transactions of this period, two circumstances cannot fail to strike the attentive reader; viz. the very flow manner in which the enemy proceeded in their operations, and the impossibility of maintaining so strict a blockade, as to prevent all communication by fea. To evince these, and other circumstances not unimportant to military readers, I have been reduced to greater accuracy and minuteness than ordinary historians are obliged to observe; and instead of the acuteness of investigation, or a splendid sententiousness, I have been necessitated to pursue the narrative, almost uninterruptedly, in the tedious form of a journal. I have not prefumed to intersperse many animadversions of my own: the only merit to which I can lay any claim, is that of a faithful narration of facts; and I confess, I would at any time rather walk in the beaten track of truth, than mislead the judgement of my readers in the wilds of fancy and conjecture.

A return of casualties is annexed; also the expenditure of ammunition, both by the enemy and the garrison. The papers, as well as the estimate of provisions, I thought better to throw into the form of an appendix, than to interrupt the narrative by their infertion.

120C76

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ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL LOSS OF THE GARRISON.

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An Estimate of the Prices sixed upon Provisions by a Committee of Officers, at Gibraltar, October the 23d, 1782.

To which is annexed the Price of various articles, as they were fold at different.

Periods of the Blockade and Siege.

The sums are turned into serling, at the average exchange of 39d. the dollar; though the Garrison-exchange suctuated betwixt 40d. and 42d.

PRICES LIMITED BY THE COMMITTEE.

PRICES DURING THE BLOCKADE.

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An Egg Pickled Tripe, per lb.	Potatoes, ditto	Powder Sugar, ditto	Best Green Tea, ditto — Bohea, or Souchong, ditto	Coffee, ditto	our,	oluc	Common, ditto	A Hogshead of Porter -	ttle	A Hogshead of Port Wine	ונ ל	Good common Wine, per gallon	Inferior ditto, ditto -	Claret, (with Bottles) per dozer	Beft Fish, per lb.	eric	Small Fry, ditto	
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This estimate afterwards underwent some small alteration by the committee, the wines being fixed, they thought, at too low a price. Besides the articles mentioned under the head of the Blockade-price, the following sold in the course of the Siege for the sums annexed to them.

	£.	S.	d.
A Calf's head and feet	1	14	17
A Calf's pluck —	0	14	71
Hind quarter, with the head and tail of an Algerine sheep	}7	10	0
Head and feet of a sheep	0	14	71/2
A Bullock's head, without tongue	1	5	41
A Bullock's heart —	0	9	9
A Goat's head	0	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Onions, per lb.	0	2	6
A Cabbage — —	0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
A bunch of Cabbage leaves	0	0	5
A bunch of Carrots and Turnips	0	2.1	OI
A fmall bunch of Radishes -	0	0	5
A pint of Milk and Water	0	1	3
A Lemon —	0	0	5
A Quill — —	0	0	61
A living pig fold for	9	14	9

A large fow in pig fold for upwards of 291. A goat, with a young kid, both of which had been purchased in England for 155. sold in the garrison, when the latter was about twelve months old, for near 121. An English Milch Cow was fold, in 1780, for sifty guineas; reserving to the seller a pint of milk each day whilst she gave milk: and another Cow was purchased by a Jew for sixty guineas; but the beast was in so seeble a condition, that she dropped down dead before she had been removed many hundred yards. If these fasts were not thought sufficient to demonstrate the exorbitant prices of every article in the garrison, others could be adduced, of equally as surprising a complexion.

The following are the proportions of the Prize-Money, as distributed to the Garrison of Gibraltar, from the sums arising from the Head-Money granted by Parliament for destroying the Battering-ships, and the sale of the St. Michael, man of war.

The fubsequent Sums are proportions of 30,000/.

	£.	s.	d.
The Governor, 1-16 -	1875		
Lieutenant Governor	937		
Major General	468		0
Brigadier General	267		0
Colonel	156	I	0
Lieutenant Colonel	80	16	0
Major	57	15	6
Captain	7	10	I
Lieutenant	25	5	6
Second Lieut. and Enfign -	22	0	61
Serjeant	3	6	9
Corporal	- 2	0	111
Private	1	9	I

A fecond Act of Parliament was afterwards passed, for granting to the Garrison whatever might be fished up from the wrecks of the Battering-ships; and those employed in this duty have already proceeded with such success, that brass and iron cannon, with other articles, have been recovered to a considerable

value. Since the first edition of this Work was published, a second distribution of Prizemoney, proportionate of 16,000% has been is specified, and it is expected a third ere long will follow.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY OF THE

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